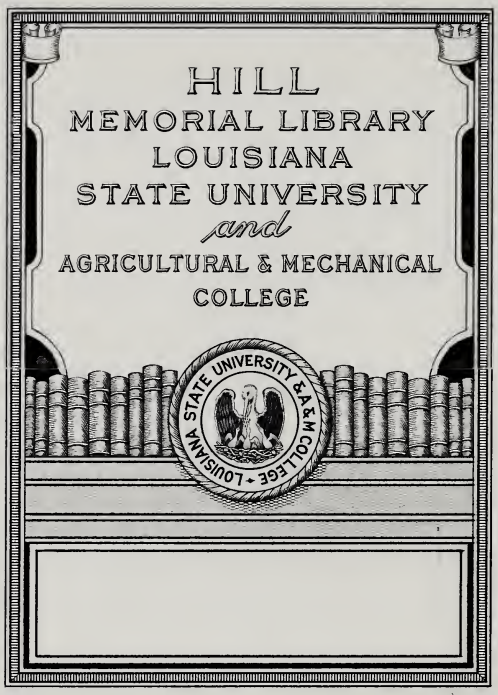
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THE SUGAR BULLETIN

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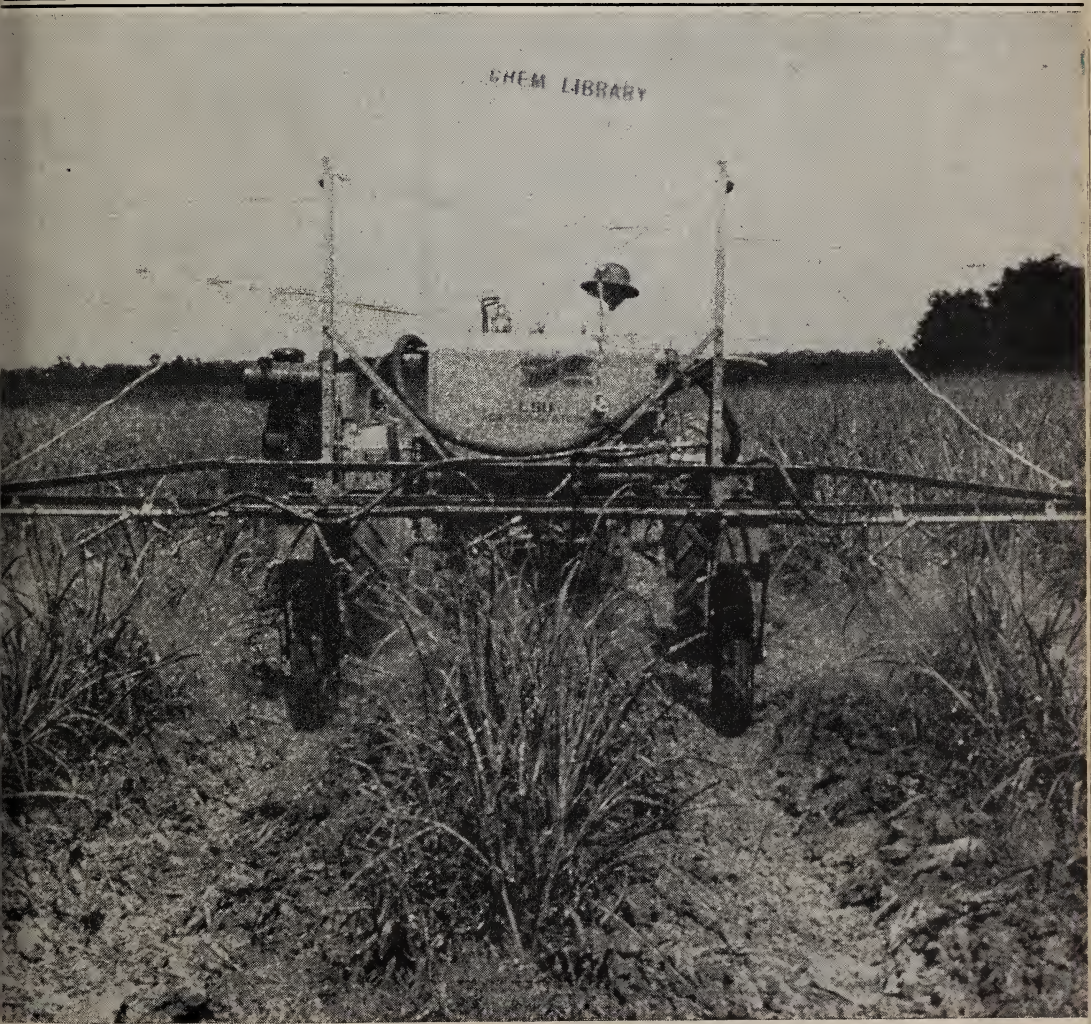

Johnson Grass Control—See page 4

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THE

SUGAR BULLETIN

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MARCEL J. VOORHIES, Editor

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ANNUAL REPORT OF PRESIDENT J. J. MUNSON

Gentlemen:

It is now one year since the American Sugar Cane League did me a great honor by electing me to the office of its President.

This organization was founded in 1922 by people interested in the production of sugar and syrup in Louisiana, both cane growers and sugar or syrup manufacturers to fill a long felt want and to represent those whose interests are bound up with the welfare of the cane sugar industry in this State.

I wish at the outset of this address, to make it as plain and emphatic as I can how deeply I have appreciated my selection for such an important post and to assure you that, be the result of my efforts what it may, they represent my most sincere endeavors along all lines in behalf of this sugar industry of Louisiana.

It seems to be pertinent and appropriate for me to say at the outset of my annual address that as each year passes by us new problems confront us, and we are called upon to analyze these problems without much previous experience to guide us because of the unprecedented aspects embraced by many of them. It is my judgment that, on the whole, we have done sound and commendable work as an organization. It seems to me to be beyond question that this League not only in recent years but ever since the incorporation some 28 years ago, has on countless occasions, and in the face of crises of all kinds, worked intelligently to maintain the existence and well being of an industry that had its birth under the supervision of the Jesuit Fathers some 199 years ago right here in what is now the heart of the business district of the City of New Orleans.

Its development has been handed down with splendid loyalty by a succession of energetic, determined and resourceful people.

As you all know our industry had a wonderful stimulus way back in 1891 when the Audubon Park Sugar Experiment Station was organized and placed in charge of Doctor William Carter Stubbs, that pioneer in the scientific study of the growth and culture of sugar cane here in Louisiana.

This modest beginning was followed up by the vast development of the State Agricultural Experiment Station at Baton Rouge which has grown until now it is an outstanding example of the value scientific research can be and without which I fear we would have fallen by the wayside long ago. Its activities constantly increase. These developments culminated in the birth of an organized movement to set up a solid background for the continued advancement of the sugar industry in Louisiana and resulted finally in the birth of the American Sugar Cane League.

In many ways our industry has gradually become a sort of a ward of the United States Government. It is very much of a regimented industry, and as such it is no longer quite at liberty to make its own mistakes or to paddle its own canoe just as it chooses. This state of affairs has had a tendency to reduce the plane of the adventurous among us to a more or less common denominator with those of our conservatives and as the years go by we find that those of us who are financial geniuses are, perhaps, deprived occasionally of the fruits of their intuition while those less gifted are saved from the dangers that lie in a free exercise of their inclinations. To advocate or condemn this state of affairs or even discuss it is not my purpose.

The membership of the American Sugar Cane League is approximate-

(Continued on page 12)

452870

JOHNSON GRASS CONTROL

Recommendations Made by the Department of Plant Pathology
Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station
Baton Rouge, La.
E. R. Stamper and S. J. P. Chilton

The following recommendations are given for the control of Johnson grass seedlings. These are for use in fields where rhizomes have been destroyed by fallow plowing and reinfestations from seedlings occurs.

Plan I—2,4-D plus flaming
Summer plant cane (August 1 to October 15)

A. Surface of row should be firmed by rolling or culti-packing immediately after planting and covering cane.

B. Apply drill spray of 1 pound acid equivalent of amine salt of 2,4-D 36 inches wide on top of the row. (This amount to be actually used per acre).

C. Flame two or three weeks later or before surviving seedlings start new roots.

D. Rogue to remove any rhizomes and seedlings that may have escaped fallow plowing and chemical treatment.

E. It is probable that another spray of amine 2,4-D, the same amount as in B, will be required if there has been excessive rainfall or on early planted cane. After this spray application, another flamin should be made after the fifth day and before the 10th day.

F. Cultivate sides of rows and middles and rogue carefully to remove surviving plants.

Plan 1—Spring treatment on any cane in fallow plowed land.

A. Shave and off-bar, or off-bar without shaving, as practiced on the plantation, and apply a drill spray of 1 pound of amine 2,2-D on 24 to 36 inches of the row directly over the cane (This amount to be actually used per acre). If shaving is early and off-barring is considerably later, the 2,4-D should be applied after the shaving and before off-bearing.

B. Three to four weeks after the first spraying apply another application of amine salt of 2,4-D on the drill at the same rate.

C. Flame 5 to 10 days after the second application. If necessary, flame again 1 week after the first flaming.

D. Rogue as necessary and prevent seed from being produced.

E. Apply a blanket application of amine salt of 2,4-D at 2 lbs. per acre immediately after lay-by.

Plan II—T.C.A. plus 2,4-D
Summer plant cane (Aug. 1-October 15)

A. Surface of row should be firmed by rolling or culti-packing immediately after planting and covering cane.

B. Apply drill spray of 1 pound acid equivalent of amine salt of 2,4-D, 36 inches wide on top of the row. (This amount to be actually used per acre).

C. Approximately 3 weeks later, or after a rain, apply T.C.A. on 24 inch drill as a spray at 10 lbs. to 20 lbs. depending on number of seedlings escaping 2,4-D. This is 5 to 7 lbs. of 90% T.C.A. per acre actual application on the drill.

D. Cultivate middles and sides of rows and then rogue carefully.

Plan II—Spring treatment on any cane in fallow plowed land

A. Immediately after shaving and off-barring, if shaving is practiced, apply 4 lbs. of 90% T.C.A.

(Continued on page 12)

PRE-EMERGENCE CONTROL OF JOHNSON GRASS SEEDLINGS WITH 2, 4-D

By George Arceneaux, Principal Agronomist, and Leo P. Hebert, Associate Agronomist, Division of Sugar Plant Investigations, Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering, Agricultural Research Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture

Control of Johnson grass in the Sugarcane District of Louisiana presents the two-fold problem of eradicating established plants and of preventing reinfestation from seed present in the soil. A field heavily infested with the weed will ordinarily contain from 8 to 10 tons of rhizomes and millions of viable seeds per acre at depths ranging from a fraction of an inch to 18 inches below the ground surface.[1] Fallow plowing has proved a reasonably effective means of eliminating established plants of the weed and this method is being used in Louisiana with some degree of practical success, the latter depending on the effectiveness of measures to prevent reinfestation by seedlings.

Our early work on a field scale indicated that a relatively high percentage of Johnson grass seedlings can be destroyed with a soil surface application of 2,4-D. This is in agreement with results reported by Stamper and Chilton[2]. From a practical consideration it is obviously important to eliminate or reduce to a practical minimum the development of seedlings after land has been cleared of Johnson grass plants. A minor fraction of the normal quota of seedlings can build up to a formidable infestation in the course of the customary 3-year cycle of sugarcane crops.

In a study of some factors which could affect the extent of survival among seedlings subjected to the 2.4-D treatment, experiments were conducted at the U. S. Sugar Plant Field Station, Houma, La., in which seeds of Johnson grass were buried to depths ranging from ½ to 6 inches below the ground and surface applications of 2,4-D sodium salt in water solution were made at rates ranging from 2 to 10 pounds (acid equivalent) per acre in the case of each planting depth. It is considered significant that some of the emergent seedlings were able to survive and grow under conditions of the heaviest rate of 2,4-D tested in spite of unusual care to secure complete and uniform coverage of the soil surface.

Another observation considered worthy of note is that deep placement of the seed below the surface blanket of 2,4-D did not significantly favor the survival of seedlings. The latter observation is readily understood in view of the manner in which seedlings are affected by the treatment. Johnson grass, in common with grasses in general, develops primary roots that function during a relatively brief period only. The root system that serves the plant afterwards is differentiated at a level just below the soil surface. The critical action of 2,4-D as a "pre-emergence" treatment consists of inhibiting the development of these permanent roots near the surface. Thus when primary roots have ceased to function, the plant dies because of its lack of a root system.

Under the usual conditions of vegetative propagation, sugarcane escapes the harmful effects of 2,4-D because most of its roots are 4 to 6 inches below ground surface during the critical period.

As to the observation that a minor fraction of the emerging seedlings

(Continued on page 11)

THE 1950 STATE SUGARCANE BORER CONTROL PROGRAM

The sugarcane Borer Control State Sponsored Program was suggested by Murphy J. Foster, Chairman of the Legislative Committee of the American Sugarcane League. Mr. Foster discussed the threatening borer situation with Congressman Ed. Willis who with the assistance of the Louisiana delegation in Congress explored the possibility of Federal Aid. When Federal aid did not seem possible Congressman Willis concentrated on Louisiana help since the Louisiana Legislature was about to meet in Special session. Congressman Willis enlisted the active support of Mr. Harvey Peltier of Thibodaux and Mr. Clarence Savoie of Belle Rose. The latter two were able to have sugarcane borer control included in the special call of the State Legislature and were responsible for the passage of the legislation which implemented the program with sufficient State Funds to make it possible.

The sugarcane borer control program became a responsibility of state commissioner of Agriculture and Immigration W. E. Anderson who enthusiastically and ably organized the program with the help of the American Sugarcane League, Louisiana State University Experiment Station, Louisiana State Unisity Agricultural Extension Division, U. S. D. A. Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine and cane farmers.

The cane producing area was divided into three districts. The Franklin District, comprising five parishes, was under the supervision of Mr. A. L. Dugas, Entomologist, L. S. U. Experiment Station. The Houma District, comprising six parishes, was under the supervision of Dr. J. W. Ingram, Entomologist, U. S. D. A. Houma Experiment Station and the Baton Rouge District, comprising seven parishes was under the supervision of Mr. E. R. McCrory, Sugarcane and Rice Specialist, L. S. U. Agricultural Extension Division. The overall program was supervised by Mr. S. J. McCrory, State Entomologist.

With the able assistance and cooperation of these men and their agencies this program was conducted successfully and should be recognized as an outstanding educational effort which will return dividends to the Louisiana Sugar Industry and to the state for years to come.

62,304 acres of sugarcane were verified as having sufficient borer infestation to justify dusting.

Parish	Individual & (Combined Units) Applications	Acres of sugarcane
Assumption	14	3,732.25
Lafourche	17	5,495.80
St. Charles	2	923.75
St. James	20	2,142.50
St. John	16	3,245.00
Terrebonne	3	1,108.55
Iberia	31	5,626.25
Lafayette	8	1,681.50
St. Martin	15	851.75
St. Mary	83	18,870.90
Vermilion	4	80.00
Ascension	7	1,722.50
Avoyelles	4	212.50
East Baton Rouge	1	55.00
Iberville	24	5,498.75
Rapides	6	448.00
West Baton Rouge	27	8,207.50
West Feliciana	1	2,400.00

The dusting program required 1,965,300 lbs. of Cryolite and 529,100 lbs. of Ryania, the two insecticides used.

Fifteen warehouses located in eleven parishes were used as storage and distributing centers to make the insecticides conveniently available to the sugarcane farmers.

As is the case in almost all undertakings the initial push is of very great importance and in this intance we owe many thanks to Mr. Murphy J. Foster, Mr. Harvey Peltier, Mr. Clarence Savoie and Congressman Willis.

DETERMINATION OF SUGAR COMMERCIALLY RECOVERABLE IN LOUISIANA AND FLORIDA

(*Sugar Determintaion* 833.2 *Amdt.* 1)

Pursuant to the provisions of section 302 (a) of the Sugar Act of 1948, the Determination of Sugar Commercially Recoverable for the Mainland Cane Sugar Area, issued October 20, 1949 as Part 833, § 833.2, (14 F.R. 6514) is hereby amended, effective as to the 1950 and subsequent crops, by deleting paragraphs (a), (b), and (c), and substituting new paragraphs (a), (b), and (c), as follows:

(a) The rates shown in paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section shall apply to the 1950 crop and the rates applicable to each succeeding crop shall be established by the Production and Marketing Administration from data for the next preceding five crops in a manner similar to that used in computing the rates applicable to the 1950 crop.

(b) For farms in Louisiana:

Percentage of sucrose in normal juice[1]	Hundredweight of Sugar
8.0	0.903
9.0	1.071
10.0	1.269
11.0	1.446
12.0	1.602
13.0	1.762
14.0	1.924
15.0	2.088
16.0	2.255
17.0	2.424
18.0	2.595

[1] Sugar recoverable for the intervening tenths of 1 percent shall be calculated by straight interpolation.

(c) For farms in Florida:

Percentage of sucrose in normal juice[1]	Hundredweight of Sugar
8.0	0.960
9.0	1.136
10.0	1.343
11.0	1.528
12.0	1.693
13.0	1.861
14.0	2.031
15.0	2.204
16.0	2.379
17.0	2.556
18.0	2.735

[1] Sugar recoverable for the intervening tenths of 1 percent shall be calculated by straight interpolation.

COMMERCIALLY RECOVERABLE SUGAR DETERMINATION 833.2, AMDT. 1, REVISED, SEPTEMBER 15, 1950, FOR LOUISIANA SUGARCANE 1950 CROP

Hundredweights of Sugar, Raw Value, Commercially Recoverable Per Ton of Sugarcane for Percentages of Sucrose in Normal Juice from 8.0% to 18.0%, inclusive.

% Sucrose Normal Juice	Cwt. Sugar Per Ton Cane	% Sucrose Normal Juice	Cwt. Sugar Per Ton Cane	% Sucrose Normal Juice	Cwt. Sugar Per Ton Cane
8.0	.903	11.5	1.524	15.0	2.088
8.1	.920	11.6	1.540	15.1	2.105
8.2	.937	11.7	1.555	15.2	2.121
8.3	.953	11.8	1.571	15.3	2.138
8.4	.970	11.9	1.586	15.4	2.155
8.5	.987	12.0	1.602	15.5	2.171
8.6	1.004	12.1	1.618	15.6	2.188
8.7	1.021	12.2	1.634	15.7	2.205
8.8	1.037	12.3	1.650	15.8	2.222
8.9	1.054	12.4	1.666	15.9	2.238
9.0	1.071	12.5	1.682	16.0	2.255
9.1	1.091	12.6	1.698	16.1	2.272
9.2	1.111	12.7	1.714	16.2	2.289
9.3	1.130	12.8	1.730	16.3	2.306
9.4	1.150	12.9	1.746	16.4	2.323
9.5	1.170	13.0	1.762	16.5	2.339
9.6	1.190	13.1	1.778	16.6	2.356
9.7	1.210	13.2	1.794	16.7	2.373
9.8	1.229	13.3	1.811	16.8	2.390
9.9	1.249	13.4	1.827	16.9	2.407
10.0	1.269	13.5	1.843	17.0	2.424
10.1	1.287	13.6	1.859	17.1	2.441
10.2	1.304	13.7	1.875	17.2	2.458
10.3	1.322	13.8	1.892	17.3	2.475
10.4	1.340	13.9	1.908	17.4	2.492
10.5	1.357	14.0	1.924	17.5	2.509
10.6	1.375	14.1	1.940	17.6	2.527
10.7	1.393	14.2	1.957	17.7	2.544
10.8	1.411	14.3	1.973	17.8	2.561
10.9	1.428	14.4	1.990	17.9	2.578
11.0	1.446	14.5	2.006	18.0	2.595
11.1	1.462	14.6	2.022		
11.2	1.477	14.7	2.039		
11.3	1.493	14.8	2.055		
11.4	1.508	14.9	2.072		

Statement of Bases and Considerations

The original determination established rates of commercially recoverable sugar on the basis of simple averages of the results for all of the crops of 1944 through 1948, except that the rates for Louisiana were adjusted to show recoveries on the basis of trash-free sugarcane. The statement of bases and considerations included in that determination specified that "In Louisiana, the net weight of the cane will be determined by reducing the gross weight to a trash-free basis as defined in Sugar Determination 874.2, issued

(Continued on page 10)

CCC ADMINISTRATOR ANSWERS SENATOR ELLENDER

Honorable Allen J. Ellender
United States Senate
Dear Senator:

This is in reply to your letters of August 25th and September 12th, with respect to the recent acquisition of 600,000 tons of Cuban sugar by Commodity Credit Corporation.

The procurement was made under authority of section 5(c) of the Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act which provides that the Corporation may "procure agricultural commodities for sale to other government agencies, foreign governments and domestic, foreign, or international relief or rehabilitation agencies, and to meet domestic requirements." The purchase was an operation under the foreign procurement program set forth and described in the Corporation's budget approved by the Congress.

Perhaps some of your constituents were fearful that this supply of sugar would depress the price of the Louisiana crop. As you no doubt have observed, the purchase was originally announced on July 27th when the duty-paid New York price of raw sugar was 6.20 cents per pound. On August 4th, when the agreement was consummated, the price was 6.25 cents per pound, at which level it has remained. In contrast, you will recall, the price last year fell from 6.05 cents per pound at the beginning of the Louisiana marketing season to 5.65 cents at the January low point. Accordingly, the recent Cuban purchase has stabilized but not depressed sugar prices. Indeed, such effect has been precluded by two provisions in our program. First, the sugar is being sold at the purchase price of 5.38 cents per pound, f.a.s. Cuba, essentially 6.25 cents per pound, c.i.f. duty-paid New York. Second, refiners are required to buy supplies available in the market at such price before undertaking to purchase from Commodity Credit Corporation.

I am sure you recognize that the Department has an obligation to consumers as well as to producers. The outbreak of fighting in Korea brought on a wave of hoarding and speculative buying in this country and abroad. It was necessary, therefore, to take action to protect supplies for the domestic market and to avoid the danger of run-away prices.

You may be sure that we have in mind the long-time interests of both domestic producers and consumers in our recent actions.

Sincerely yours,
"RALPTH S. TRIGG,
Administrator

THE WORLD SUGAR MARKETING SITUATION

The following report on the conditions in the sugar markets of the World was issued by M. Golodetz & Co., of 120 *Wall Street, New York, N. Y., on September* 19, 1950.

Demand for sugar in the United States continues to run high. The distribution figure from January 1st to date totalled 5,971,015 short tons raw value as against 5,337,643 tons for the same period last year. No fluctuations occurred in the price for raw sugar which remained steady at 5.75¢ per lb. c.i.f., excluding duty. A change in the market can hardly be expected as long as the C. C. C. is ready to supply the refineries with raw sugar from its own Cuban stocks. Out of the 600,000 tons purchased in Cuba by the C. C. C., altogether 113,640 tons have been sold so far to the refineries.

The available supply of Cuban sugar for the world market is dwindling rapidly. The quantity sold during the past two weeks exceeds 100,000 tons of raw sugar, of which the United Kingdom bought 60,000 tons at 5.80¢ per lb. f.o.b., 20,000 tons were sold to Japan basis 5.86¢ and 25,000 tons to French Morocco basis 5.90¢ f.o.b. The latter sale was made for delivery partly in October and partly during December/January. The above sales have made such inroads into the amount of world quota sugar available in Cuba that only about 25,000 tons are left for export outside the United States. If the world demand continues, Cuba will soon be unable to supply further sugar until the new crop operations, which usually start early in January.

The European beet sugar campaign is starting towards the end of this month or beginning of October and it can be assumed that none of the countries in Europe will then be in urgent need of sugar imports from Cuba, anyhow, not until early next year. But a number of countries such as India, Pakistan, Iran and Japan will certainly require more sugar before the year is over. India, which only recently purchased 25,000 tons of British granulated at £61/6 per long ton f.o.b. (the present freight to Bombay is around 70 shillings per ton) will require additional 25,000 tons or even more, but the British refiners are apparently unwilling to undertake any further sales because of difficulties in securing raw sugar from Cuba. A week ago the Department of Agriculture in Washington agreed to sell to the U. K. 75,000 tons of raw sugar from the quantity purchased in Cuba and to make this sugar available to the U. K. at the original purchase price of 5.38¢ per lb. f.o.b. This sale was severely criticized by the U. S. refiners, who believe that the entire quantity of 600,000 tons purchased by the Department will be needed in this country. Moreover, the Department of Agriculture announced last Wednesday its willingness to loan to Cuba up to 25,000 tons from its holdings of Cuban raw sugar, which action was prompted by the statement of the Cuban President that this sugar may be needed to meet domestic Cuban requirements. Cuba will replace this loan from the first sugar produced next year. Under these circumstances, it is hardly feasible that Washington will make further quantities available to the U. K. or, for this matter, to any other country which may have difficulty in obtaining sugar in the free market.

The refined sugar situation in Cuba is just as tight. The refineries are sold out until the middle of October and only small quantities are offered for delivery end October/November at 7:55¢ per lb. f.o.b.

Some activity has recently developed in the trading of new crop sugar from Cuba for shipment February/March and March/April. The price discount for new crop sugar is substantial. While raw sugar for nearby deliveries is traded at 5.90¢ per lb. f.o.b., sales of Cuban raws for delivery early next year were made at 5.15 and 5.20¢ f.o.b. Some refiners in Europe are taking advantage of this discount and, with the permission of their authorities, are now selling refined or crystals of the expected home production for delivery October and November, replacing the respective quantities by purchases of new crop sugar from Cuba. The present price for British granulated is £62 per metric ton f.o.b. equalling $173.60. Dutch granulated is selling in small quantities at $171.00 and the price for Belgian crystals has recently been increased to $167.00.

The European beet sugar campaign is due to start in about two weeks and the reports from various countries are very encouraging. In France favorable weather conditions

have prevailed mostly all the time and production is estimated at 1,200,000 tons and even higher, compared to 900,000 tons produced last year. The U. K. production is expected to be 570,000 tons raw value, compared to 520,000 last year. Production in Italy is estimated at 550,000 tons as against 495,000 tons in the previous campaign. Exceptionally good sugar contents of the beets is reported from Belgium and production there will probably reach 360,000 metric tons, compared to 343,651 tons in the 1949/1950 campaign. Sweden expects to produce 320,000 tons against 290,700 tons a year ago.

The crop results in Java are disappointing. Total production has not reached the expected mark of 300,000 tons and, according to the opinion expressed by the authorities, it will be probably impossible to make any sales for export because the whole quantity will be required for home consumption. There are indications that Java's production next year may be increased considerably and, under favorable conditions, may even reach 600,000 tons, however, it is too early to say now whether such an increase will actually materialize.

Very truly yours,
M. GOLODETZ & COMPANY

C.C.C. Stocks Loaned to Cuba

At the request of the President of Cuba, Dr. Carlos Prio Socarras, the Commodity Credit Corporation has agreed to make available to the Cuban Government on a loan basis up to 25,000 tons of raw sugar which is being held in Cuba for the Corporation.

When the Department of Agriculture announced on August 23 that it was increasing to 8,700,000 tons the amount of sugar which would be available in the continental United States under 1950 sugar quotas, it said that 162,000 tons of a previous purchase of 600,000 tons of Cuban sugar would be left in Cuba to meet shipping requirements early next year or other possible needs. The sugar now to be made available to the Cuban Government will come from this reserve supply, as will the 75,000 tons recently made available to the United Kingdom. It will not affect 8,700,000 ton availability for United States this year.

Cuba needs additional supplies at this time to meet requirements for local consumption. The sugar used now by the Cuban Government will be replaced from the first sugars produced in the coming 1951 crop. Harvesting of sugar usually begins in Cuba in late December or early January.

DETERMINATION

(Continued from page 7)

September 26, 1949." Under the definition of "trash" in Sugar Determination 874.2, trash-free cane contained a small amount of trash which was reflected in the recovery rates as set forth in paragraph (b) of Sugar Determination 833.2. However, "trash" in sugarcane has been redefined in the determination of prices for the 1950 sugarcane crop in Louisiana, Sugar Determination 874.3, issued August 30, 1950, eliminating all tolerance for trash. Consequently, the rates set forth in paragraph (b) of this amendment have been adjusted to eliminate all trash tolerance. Otherwise these rates and those for Florida, as shown in paragraph (c), have been computed in accordance with the provisions of the original determination.

Except for the modifications explained above, the determination as issued October 20, 1940, together with the Statement of Bases and Considerations, remains unchanged.

Accordingly, I hereby find and conclude that the foregoing amendment to the Determination of Sugar

Commercially Recoverable from the Mainland Cane Sugar Area will effectuate the purposes of section 302 (a) of the Sugar Act of 1948. (Sec. 403, 61 Stat. 932; 7 U.S.C. Sup. 1153. Interprets or applies Sec. 302, 61 Stat. 930; 7 U.S.C. Sup. 1132).

Issued this 15th day of September, 1950.

/s/ CHARLES F. BRANNAN
Secretary of Agriculture

PRE-EMERGENCE CONTROL

(Continued from page 5)

of Johnson grass manage in some way or other to survive the 2,4-D treatment, it is, of course, recognized that the spraying as performed under field conditions does not ordinarily give a completely uniform coverage and it is to be expected that some of the seedlings will escape accidentally. However, in spite of unusual precautions to insure complete and reasonably uniform surface coverage it was not found possible to achieve 100% control under experimental conditions. At best, the method gave from 90 to 95% control.

The consistency with which a part of the seedlings invariably managed to escape, indicated that ability to survive the treatment may have been determined or conditioned by inherent differences among individual plants. In a further study to test this hypothesis, seeds from Johnson grass plants that had survived the 2,4-D treatment in earlier experiments were tested for emergence response to 2,4-D in comparison with seeds from plants of the original seed source. The surface of germination beds was sprayed uniformly with sodium salt of 2,4-D at the rate of 10 pounds (acid equivalent) per acre. From 475 sound seeds produced by plants of the original undisturbed population, 81 seedlings or 17% germinated and survived the 2,4-D treatment. In individual lots of this series the percentages of survival ranged from 11.8 to 22.3 which is more or less typical of results under usual conditions. From 920 seeds obtained from plants that had not succumbed in the field to the 2,4-D treatment. 329 seedlings or 35.8% germinated and survived the 2,4-D treatment. Survival in different progenies of this series ranged from 26.1% to 48.3%. This increase in survival rate among progenies of plants that had tolerated the original treatment is statistically significant and supplies additional evidence that their germination and growth may be due, in a considerable part at least, to non-accidental factors.

In considering the mechanism by which some plants might manage to circumvent the effect of the herbicide, possibility of individual differences in sensitivity to the chemical cannot be ruled out at this time. On the other hand the device could be simply a morphological one. For instance, any variation toward a better developed and longer-lived primary root system would tend to increase the chances of survival beyond the period in which the surface treatment will effectively prevent development of the permanent root system.

The above-cited evidence of increased resistance to 2,4-D is not presented with a view of discouraging the use of the chemical to control Johnson grass. On the contrary it is believed that a highly practical use can be made of 2,4-D to destroy the great bulk of emerging seedlings, in fields badly contaminated with the weed seed, but control measures should not stop there. Instead, an all-out effort should be made toward complete eradication through the use of supplementary measures to exterminate plants that will manage to survive the treatment. Escaping plants are as a group highly vulnerable to flaming in early stages of growth because of their impaired root systems. Con-

tact sprays can also be used to advantage, and, finally, hand weeding to eliminate the residual survivors is economical when the infestation has been sufficiently decimated by available methods of mass control. Thus the treatment by itself would seem to offer little more than a moderate degree of temporary relief, but, if used in conjunction with other measures, it can be an important weapon in the fight toward elimination of Johnson grass as a major weed pest of our sugarcane fields.

[1] Hebert, L. P. A method of measuring the quantity of viable Johnson grass seed in the soil. Sugar Jour. 10 (12): 18. May 1948.

[2] Stamper, E. R., and Chilton, S. J. P. The control of Johnson grass in sugarcane fields. La. Agr. Exp. Sta. Bul. 442, 11 pp. 1950.

JOHNSON GRASS CONTROL

(Continued from page 4)

per acre to drill 24 inches. (This amount to be actually used per acre).

B. One month later apply 4 lbs. of 90% T.C.A. and 1 pound amine sale of 2,4-D on 24 inch drill. (These amounts to be actually used on the drill).

C. Rogue as necessary and prevent seed from being produced.

D. Apply 2 lbs. of 2,4-D as blanket spray immediately after lay-by.

Stubble Cane infested with Johnson grass

Stubble cane that is heavily infested with mature Johnson grass may be treated with T.C.A. as outlined below. This is not a substitute for fallow plowing but in ordinary years, should allow a practical sugarcane crop to be grown. Data indicates this method will be cheaper and more effective than hoeing. The T.C.A. should be applied *immediately* after shaving and offbarring in early spring. If possible, a rotary hoe or stubble digger should be run over the top of the row *before* applying the chemical. The following outline is suggested:

A. Shave-off-bar and run hoe or digger over drill.

B. Apply 11 lbs. of 90% T.C.A. and 1 lb. of 2,4-D on the drill area 24 inches wide. (These amounts actually used per acre).

C. Apply 2 lbs. amine salt of 2,4-D as a blanket spray per acre immediately after lay-by.

D. A knifing or rogueing to cut back plants that escape treatment is advisable and will aid in preventing seed from being produced.

ANNUAL REPORT

(Continued from page 3)

ly 8000. I think this is a remarkable figure. The organizers who signed the charter in 1922 numbered only 90.

Looked at in a broad perspective the League has more than held its own amid all the hazards and ups and downs of its long official life. As all of you know, the seas over which it has sailed have not, as a rule, been calm, so far as the time covered in my administration is concerned. They have required continual watchfulness and able co-operation with me from a corps of highly competent associates.

Our Washington office has been a center of many important activities, under the supervision of Mr. Clarence Bourg who has been the representative of the American Sugar Cane League there for the long period of 21 years and is our 4th Vice President. Mr. Bourg has contributed under the heading of "The Washington Outlook" an outline of the League's activities in the Nation's Capital, as follows:

Mr. Bourg's Statement

"We were successful in 1947 in obtaining a solid backing for the domestic sugar industry. We finally were successful in obtaining strong support in Congress for the sugar

Act of 1948. We have to consider the prospect of the Sugar Act being extended between now and 1952. It seems wise for Louisiana to act jointly with the other domestic sugar producing areas, because there is the possibility that our 1950 crop could justify a higher quota for Louisiana and Florida.

We have done better in 1950, from the standpoint of the administration of the Sugar Act. A raw sugar price of 6.25 is definitely better than anything we have been able to secure since early 1948. We still contend that under Section 201 of the Sugar Act, we are entitled to an even better price, which is very nearly 7¢ per pound for raw sugar.

Our Senators and Congressmen have been especially alert in protecting our interests, and Senator Ellender has written a pertient letter to the Director of the Production and Marketing Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture, complaining that the Commodity Credit Corporation Act is intended to support and increase prices of commodities, certainly not to maintain or decrease prices, which, but for the action of the CCC could conceivably have been much higher. That would still be within the price level specifically mentioned in Section 201 of the Sugar Act.

At least, in answer to the Senator's letter, the Director of P&M has recognized that the price should continue to be 6.25 and that some protection will be afforded the Louisiana sugar industry by requiring refiners to certify that they cannot obtain raw sugar at less, which our Senators and Congressmen believe will continue up to February 1, 1951.

I definitely feel that the problems and the scope of League activities should be financed liberally, mostly because the basis of League dues has not been changed since the organization of the Association in 1922. The maintenance and the progress of the Louisiana sugar industry depends almost exclusively upon our ability to obtain new varieties of cane. This should be done constantly so that the old varieties may be discarded and new ones become available to take their place. Should it be possible to increase the tonnage which we get in sugarcane to somewhere above 25 tons per acre, I frankly believe that we will have solved the greatest problem and quest of the industry. This, and other urgent needs of our growing and expanding industry, which promises greatly higher income, could be easily financed by some small increase in the dues. I recommend heartily trying out this project, at least for a year or more, to determine what type of improvement may be necessary.

We are to be confronted in the grinding season of 1950 with a substantial increase in the minimum wage to be paid in sugar factories. If we are permitted to obtain some measure of an increase in the price of sugar, I frankly believe that all members of the industry will be pleased to pay a minimum of 75¢ per hour, and to extend the benefits of the industry to our workers as well as to our growers, leaving a sufficient amount to maintain the welfare of the processors."

We have as one of our most important activities the matter of freight rates and other affairs akin to transportation.

Ever since 1939 we have had the able and expert services in this connection of Mr. Paul Borron, a widely experienced and most favorably known attorney of Plaquemine, La. Mr. Borron has at my request supplied to me for inclusion in this annual report some interesting data appertaining to the legal side of our work during the past year in his sphere of activity, as follows:

Mr. Borron's Report

"During the past year many additional activities were engaged in and services performed by the American Sugar Cane League of which the vast majority of its members have no knowledge. There can be no one member of this organization who is familiar with all of its numerous and varied activities, services and accomplishments, all of which are designed and pursued to safeguard and improve the welfare of the Louisiana sugar cane growers and processors. I have discussed much of our work in general, certain phases of which I am sure most of you were familiar with, but let us go further.

This year the railroads, through proceedings instituted before the State Public Service Commission, attempted to obtain approval of an 8% increase in intrastate rail freight rates on sugar cane, raw sugar, refined sugar, and bagasse. This action was in line with increases on other commodities authorized by the Commission in 1949, but from which these commodities in which we are interested had been excepted. At the Commission hearing held several months ago the League made vigorous opposition through its attorney, its freight rate consultants and members of the industry. Comprehensive evidence and data were presented to support our opposition. **As the result of our efforts the application to increase these rates was denied. It has been estimated that successful effort of your organization has saved the Louisiana sugar industry more than $150,000 per year. I call attention to the fact this savings is more than double the total amount of dues received by this organization from all of its members in one year. This accomplishment alone makes it difficult to understand how anyone could question the value of the American Sugar Cane League to the Louisiana sugar industry.**

The League, through its Labor Committee, assisted by its attorney, again made a strong presentation on behalf of the cane growers at the wage hearing held at Thibodaux in July of this year. In spite of strong opposition from several sources, it is believed there will be no increase in basic wage rates over the rates established last year. I desire at this point to express the gratitude and appreciation of this organization to T. M. Barker, who did such a magnificent job at the hearing, as the Labor Committee witness.

Through the efforts of the League there has been kept alive the Blackstrap Molasses Marketing Program, now handled as an agency of the State Department of Agriculture, with Federal financial assistance. The State Commissioner of Agriculture has employed a full time marketing specialist whose job it is to promote the usages and distribution of blackstrap molasses and to assist us in our blackstrap molasse marketing problem. It is believed this program, if supported by the industry, will prove invaluable in the years to come.

Through a chaotic session of the State Legislature this year the League attempted to keep advised of pending measures which might affect this industry, and to assist in the defeat of those which would adversely affect us.

The League in collaboration with other sugar producing areas was able to have maintained in the amended Fair Labor Standards Act, which became effective in January of this year, the Section 7c exemption which relieves our processing establishments from the payment of overtime wages.

This organization participated in the proceedings of the Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division of the U. S. Department of Labor

relative to the definition of executive, administrative and professional employees, and opposed any change in these definitions which would make the Fair Labor Standards Act more burdensome. Our fight here was not successful, but every effort was made to protect the industry's interest.

The League has continued its cooperation with the State Stream Control Commission. Our Stream Pollution Committee and employed personnel have met with officials and technicians of the State Commision, all resulting in a cooperative spirit looking toward an equitable solution of this serious industry problem. While on the subject of stream pollution I should add the League together with representatives of other industries was successful in having defeated a vicious stream pollution bill offered at the 1950 session of our legislature."

It seems to me that the material above covers about what would be expected of me in the way of an Annual Report. I hope it has sufficed to show all of our members that, as an organization, the League has strived, this past year as always, to discharge its duties, intelligently and conscientiously.

In closing however I certainly wish to add a grateful reference to the $250,000 appropriation of the State of Louisiana made this past year to assist in borer control. There may be some question of the wisdom of such appropriation in principle. However, the money was made available to us and was used by our cane farmers in the alleviation of a critical condition. In addition to the immeasureable benefits derived from control of the borer, the appropriation resulted in a direct savings to the cane farmers of $250,000 in cost of insecticides. The League played a prominent part in obtaining this appropriation.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACTS OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, AS AMENDED BY THE ACTS OF MARCH 3, 1933, AND JULY 2, 1946

Of The Sugar Bulletin, published semi-monthly at New Orleans, La., for October 1, 1950, State of Louisiana, Parish of Orleans.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and parish aforesaid, personally appeared Marcel J. Voorhies, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Editor of the Sugar Bulletin and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended by the acts of March 3, 1933, and July 2, 1946, embodied in section 537, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit.

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are: Publisher, The American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A., Inc., New Orleans, La.; Editor, Marcel J. Voorhies, New Orleans, La.; Managing Editor, none; Business Manager, none.

2. That the owner is the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A., Inc., New Orleans, La.; J. J. Munson, Houma, La., President; L. A. Borne, Raceland, La., Vice President; R. H. Chadwick, Bayou Goula, La. La., Treasurer; J. J. Shaffer, Ellendale, La., Secretary.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 percent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are none.

MARCEL J. VOORHIES.
Editor.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 9th day of September, 1950.

BRITTMAR P. LANDRY.
Notary Public.

(Seal)

(My commission expires at death.)

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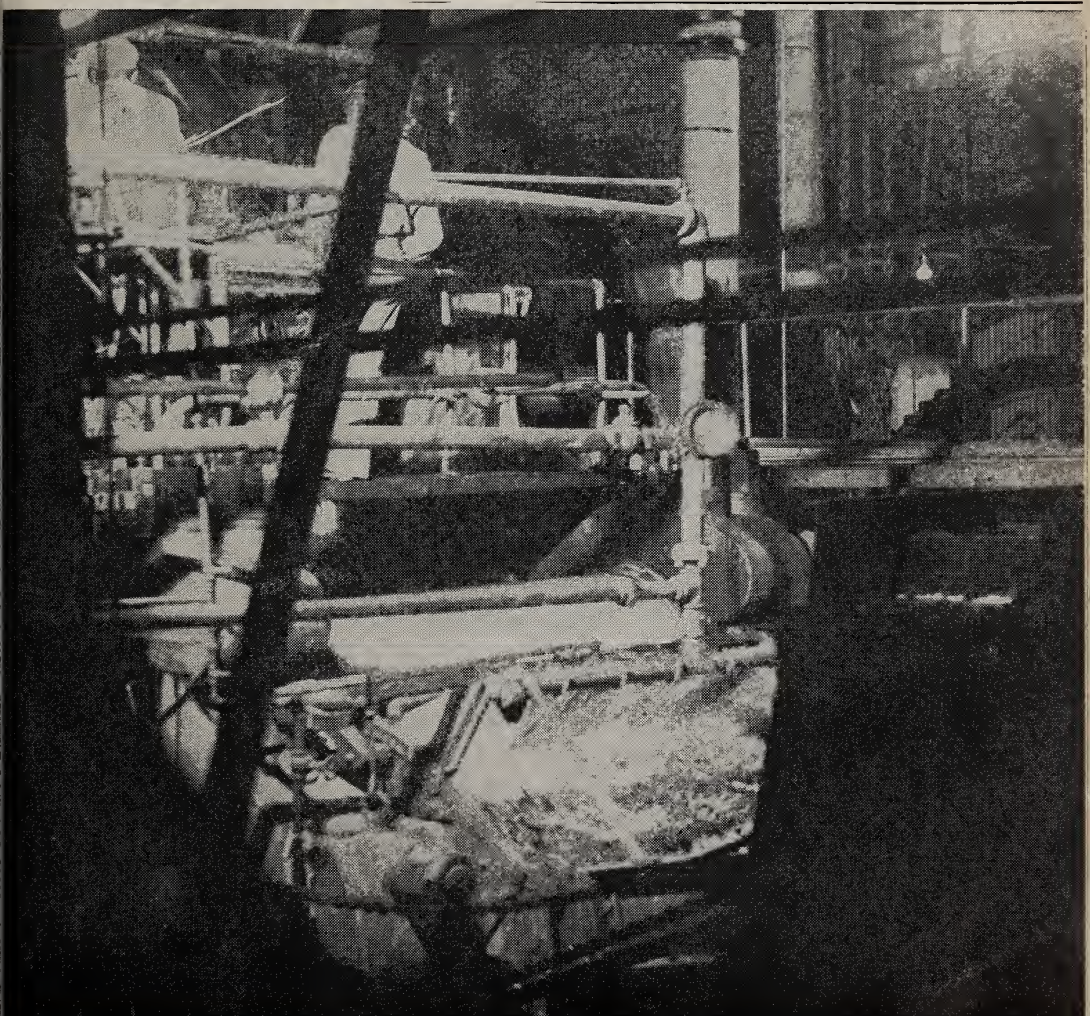

INTERIOR VIEW — LOUISIANA SUGAR MILL

THE
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Reginald Dykers

Reginald Dykers, former General Manager of the American Sugar Cane League and one of the South's leading authorities on the sugar industry, died Sunday, October 8 in the Touro Infirmary, New Orleans, after a brief illness. He was 79 years old.

Mr. Dykers served the Louisiana sugar industry for practically his entire adult life.

At 18 he served a short term of employment with the New Orleans Item, then took a position with the Louisiana Planter, official organ of the Louisiana Sugar Planters Association. In later years he was one of the founders of El Mundo Azucarero, a Spanish sugar journal published in New Orleans. He also was, during that early period of his career, secretary of the Louisiana Sugar Planters Association.

In 1922, when the survival of the Louisiana sugar industry was seriously threatened by the ravages of the mosaic disease, Mr. Dykers induced the leaders of the Louisiana Sugar Industry to follow his vision and assist in doing what was necessary to avert a complete collapse of their industry. He was the driving force that organized the American Sugar Cane League, Inc. The League absorbed the Louisiana Sugar Planters Assn., the American Cane Growers' Association, and the Producers' and Manufacturers' Protective Association. With a nucleus of approximately 90 men Mr. Dykers by able and persistent leadership, saw the fruit of his efforts grow into an organization of over 8,000 paid members representing well over 90% of the Louisiana Sugar Industry production-wise, and considerably over 90% in terms of people engaged in the production of sugarcane, sugar and their by-products in Louisiana.

When the American Sugar Cane League was organized he became its first General Manager, a post he held for 17 years. He resigned in 1939 because of failing health and was named Manager Emeritus. He continued to come to the office daily, maintaining a keen interest in the affairs of the League, and was always eager to assist his successors in every way possible. His contributions to the general welfare of the Louisiana sugar industry continued until a week before his death. The present management of the League is deeply grateful for the pleasantly consistent advice and guidance which he always so graciously and modestly provided. We shall truly miss him.

M. J. V.

DETERMINATION OF FAIR AND REASONABLE WAGE RATES FOR PERSONS EMPLOYED IN THE HARVESTING OF THE 1950 CROP OF SUGARCANE IN LOUISIANA

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Production and Marketing Administration

University Station
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

October 5, 1950

To Parish Administrative Officers in Sugar Parishes

Subject: Determination of Fair and Reasonable Wage Rates for Persons Employed in the Harvesting of the 1950 Crop of Sugarcane in Louisiana

Attached is a copy of the 1950 Harvesting Wage Rate Determination. Copies of this determination are to be reproduced by your office and distributed to producers, pro-

cessors, local newspapers, and to workers by whatever manner may be practicable. Extra copies should be available in parish offices for any interested person.

The 1950 determination provides an increase of 20 cents per 9-hour day in the basic daily wage rates over those effective for the 1949 harvest for all classes of workers when the price of 96° raw sugar is within the base price range of $5.60 to $6.00 per one hundred pounds. Basic piecework rates are unchanged from the 1949 determination.

The wage and price periods of this determination coincide with the periods of the current production and cultivation wage determination. The procedure presently established for disseminating bi-weekly average prices and effective wage rates will also be applicable to the 1950 Harvesting Wage Determination. At the present price of $6.25 per hundredweight, the applicable wage rates are those listed under the price range of $6.200 to $6.299 of the table on page 2 (two bracket increase over bas price range). A letter giving the present price of sugar and the applicable harvesting wage rates should be sent to growers and laborers along with copies of the determination.

As in the 1949 determination, this determination includes the procedure to be followed by a laborer in filing a wage claim against a producer.

/s/ L. A. Mullin, Chairman
State PMA Committee

———o———

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

Chapter VIII—Production and Marketing Administration (Sugar Branch), Department of Agriculture

Subchapter H—Determination of Wage Rates

(Sugar Determination 865.3)

PART 865—SUGARCANE (HARVESTING); LOUISIANA

WAGES, HARVESTING, SUGARCANE, LOUISIANA, 1950 CROP

Pursuant to the provisions of section 301(c)(1) of the Sugar Act of

TABLE OF RAW SUGAR PRICE RANGES AND APPLICABLE BASIC WAGE RATES[1]

Operations	Price ranges—Two-week average price of 100 pounds of raw sugar						
At least	$5.201	$5.301	$5 401	$5.501	$6.100	$6.200	$6.300
But not more than	$5.300	$5.400	$5.500	$6.099	$6.199	$6.299	$6.399
				Base Price Range $5.60–$6.00			
Basic day wage rates per 9-hour day:							
Cutting, topping, stripping							
Adult males	$3.505	$3.570	$3.635	$3 700	$3.765	$3.830	$3.895
Adult females	3.055	3.120	3.185	3.250	3.315	3.380	3.445
Loading	4.155	4.220	4.285	4.350	4.415	4.480	4.545
Cutting and Loading	3.705	3.770	3.835	3.900	3.965	4.030	4.095
Tractor drivers and truck drivers	4.255	4.320	4.385	4.450	4.515	4.580	4.645
Teamsters	4.055	4.120	4.185	4.250	4.315	4.380	4.445
Hoist operators	3.705	3.770	3.835	3.900	3.965	4.030	4.095
Operators of mechanical loading or harvesting equipment	4.605	4.670	4.735	4.800	4.865	4.930	4.995
Filers	3.705	3.770	3.835	3.900	3.965	4.030	4.095
Grabmen, spotters, ropemen	4.155	4.220	4.285	4.350	4.415	4.480	4.545
Scrappers	3.505	3.570	3.635	3.700	3.765	3.830	3.895
Any other operations connected with harvesting	3.055	3.120	3.185	3.250	3.315	3.380	3.445
Basic piecework rates per ton:							
Large barrel varieties:[2]							
Cutting top and bottom, and stripping	1.275	1.300	1.325	1.350	1.375	1.400	1.425
Cutting top and bottom	.805	.820	.835	.850	.865	.880	.895
Loading	.425	.430	.435	.440	.445	.450	.455
Cutting top and bottom, stripping and loading	1.700	1.730	1.760	1.790	1.820	1.850	1.880
Cutting top and bottom and loading	1.230	1.250	1.270	1.290	1.310	1.330	1.350
Small barrel varieties:[2]							
Cutting top and bottom, and stripping	1.560	1.590	1.620	1.650	1.680	1.710	1.740
Cutting top and bottom	.990	1.010	1.030	1.050	1.070	1.090	1.110
Loading	.500	.510	.520	.530	.540	.550	.560
Cutting top and bottom, stripping and loading	2.060	2.100	2.140	2.180	2.220	2.260	2.300
Cutting top and bottom, and loading	1.490	1.520	1.550	1.580	1.610	1.640	1.670

[1] For each successive full 10-cent price change above $6.30 or below $5.30, the basic wage rates shall be increased or decreased correspondingly, by the same amounts as shown above for each full 10-cent price change.

[2] Large barrel varieties: Co. 290; C. P. 29/103; C. P. 29/116; C. P. 33/243; C. P. 36/13; C. P. 36/105; and C. P. 29/120. Small barrel varieties: all other.

1948 (herein referred to as "act"), after investigation, and consideration of the evidence obtained at the public hearing held in Thibodaux, Louisiana, on July 14, 1950, the following determination is hereby issued:

Section 865.3 *Fair and reasonable wage rates for persons employed in the harvesting of the* 1950 *crop of sugarcane in Louisiana.*

(a) *Wage requirements*—The requirements of section 301(c)(1) of the act shall be deemed to have been met with respect to the harvesting of the 1950 crop of sugarcane in Louisiana if the producer complies with the following:

(1) *Wage rates*—All persons employed on the farm in the harvesting of the 1950 crop of sugaracne shall have been paid in full for all such work and shall have been paid wages in cash therefor at rates as agreed upon between the producer and the laborer, but, after the beginning of work on the 1950 crop, or the date of issuance of this determination, whichever is later, not less than the following:

(i) *Basic wage rates and adjustment for sugar price changes:* When the average price of raw sugar is within the base price range of $5.60 to $6.00, inclusive, per one hundred pounds for the two-week period immediately preceding the two-week period during which the work is performed, and for each full 10 cents that such price shall average more than $6.00 or less than $5.60, the basic day and piece work wage rates in the following table shall be applicable: (See table page 20).

(ii) *Workers between* 14 *and* 16 *years of age when employed on a day basis:* For workers between 14 and 16 years of age, the basic wage rate per 8-hour day (maximum employment per day for such workers without deduction from Sugar Act payments to the producer) shall be not less than three-fourths of the applicable basic day wage rate provided under subdivision (i) of this subparagraph.

(iii) *Hourly rates:* Where workers are employed on an hourly basis, the basic wage rate per hour shall be determined by dividing the applicable basic day wage rate in subdivision (i) of this subparagraph by 9 in the case of adult workers, and three-fourths of such rate by 8 in the case of workers between 14 and 16 years of age.

(iv) *Other piecework rates:* The piecework rate for any operation specified in subdivision (i) of this subparagraph when performed on a unit basis other than a ton, or the piecework rate for any operation not specified shall be that agreed upon between the producer and the worker: *Provided,* That the hourly rate of earnings of each worker, for the time involved, shall be not less than the applicable hourly rate specified in subdivision (iii) of this subparagraph.

(v) *Determination of average sugar prices:* The two-week average price of raw sugar shall be determined by taking the simple average of the daily "spot" quotation of 96° raw sugar of the Louisiana Sugar Exchange, Inc., adjusted to a one hundred pound basis, except that if the Director of the Sugar Branch determines that for any two-week period such average price does not reflect the true market value of raw sugar, because of inadequate volume, failure to report sales in accordance with the rules of such Exchange or other factors, the Director may designate the average price to be effective under this determination. For the purpose of this determination the average price of raw sugar prevailing during the period from September 8 through September 21, 1950, shall determine the wage rates from September 22 through October 5, 1950, and thereafter the wage rates in successive two-week work periods shall be determined by the average

price of raw sugar prevailing in the immediately preceding two-week period.

(b) *Perquisites* — In addition to the foregoing, the producer shall furnish to the laborer, without charge, the perquisites customarily furnished by him, such as a habitable house, medical attention, and similar items.

(c) *Subterfuge* — The producer shall not reduce the wage rates to laborers below those determined herein through any subterfuge or device whatsoever.

(d) *Claim for unpaid wages*—Any person who believes he has not been paid in accordance with this determination may file a wage claim with the local County Production and Marketing Administration Committee against the producer on whose farm the work was performed. Such claim must be filed within two years from the date the work with respect to which the claim is made was performed. Detailed instructions and wage claim forms are available at the office of the local County PMA Committee. Upon receipt of a wage claim the County PMA Committee shall thereupon notify the producer against whom the claim is made concerning the representation made by the laborer, and, after making such investigation as it deems necessary, notify the producer and laborer in writing of its recommendation for settlement of the claim. If either party is not satisfied with the recommended settlement, an appeal may be made to the State PMA Committee, University Station, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, which shall likewise consider the facts and notify the producer and laborer in writing of its recommendation for settlement of the claim. If the recommendation of the State PMA Committee is not acceptable, either party may file an appeal with the Director of the Sugar Branch, Production and Marketing Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C. All such appeals shall be filed within fifteen days after receipt of the recommended settlement from the respective committee, otherwise such recommended settlements will be applied in making payments under the act. If a claim is appealed to the Director of the Sugar Branch, his decision shall be binding on all parties insofar as payments under the act are concerned.

Statement of Bases and Considerations

(a) *General*

The foregoing determination provides fair and reasonable wage rates which a producer must pay, as a minimum, for work performed by persons employed on the farm in the harvesting of the 1950 crop of sugarcane in Louisiana, as one of the conditions for payment under the act. In this statement, the foregoing determination, as well as determinations for prior years, will be referred to as "wage determination" identified by the period for which effective.

(b) *Requirements of the act and standards employed*

In determining fair and reasonable wage rates it is required under the act that a public hearing be held, that investigations be made, and that consideration be given to (1) the standards formerly established by the Secretary under the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended, and (2) the differences in conditions among various sugar producing areas.

A public hearing was held in Thibodaux, Louisiana, on July 14, 1950, at which interested persons presented testimony with respect to fair and reasonable wage rates for harvesting the 1950 crop of sugarcane. In addition, investigations have been made of the conditions affecting wage rates in Louisiana. In this determination, consideration has been given to testimony presented at the hearing and to the information resulting from investigations. The primary factors which have been considered are (1) prices of sugar and by-products; (2) income from sugarcane; (3) cost of

production; (4) cost of living; and (5) relationship of labor cost to total cost. Other economic influences also have been considered.

(c) *Background*

Wage determinations applicable to harvesting sugarcane in Louisiana have been issued each year beginning with the 1937 crop. The earlier determinations provided time rates for adult males and females as well as alternative piecework rates. Subsequently, coverage was extended to include semi-skilled and skilled workers and workers between 14 and 16 years of age. Adjustments have been made in time and piecework rates as necessary to conform with changes in production and harvesting methods.

The 1937 wage determination increased basic adult male wages for harvest 25 cents per day over those of the previous year. An increase in producer income at the same time permitted the maintenance of the customary relationship of wages to income that had existed in prior years. The basic wage rates were not changed during the years from 1938 to 1940 and the wage-income relationship remained relatively constant.

In the 1941 wage determination, the basic wage rates were increased 15 cents per day. In each subsequent year, except 1944, and until 1948, the basic wage rates were increased in varying amounts. Throughout the years wage rates have been established primarily on the basis of the historical wage-income relationship, although in some years the relationship has been altered somewhat to give recognition to significant changes which have occurred in other factors customarily considered in establishing wage rates. Since the base period 1938-40, the weighted average basic time rate for harvesting has been increased from 17.3 cents per hour to 40.6 cents in 1948, an increase of 134.7 percent. Comparable increases have been made in the basic piecework rates. In sample surveys of worker performance conducted during the 1948 and 1949 harvests it was found that the average earnings of piecework employees engaged in harvesting operations were approximately 70 cents per hour.

In order that wage rates might be more responsive to significant changes in sugar prices and producer income than was possible under the fixed wage levels of preceding determinations, there was included in the 1948 determination a modified wage-price escalator scale. Provision was made that basic time and piecework rates for a two-week work period be increased or decreased for each full 10 cents that the average price of 96° raw sugar was more than $6.25 or less than $5.60 per one hundred pounds for the two-week period immediately preceding the two-week period during which the work was performed. The amount of increase or decrease was $0.065 per 9-hour day in the case of basic day wage rates and in amounts ranging from $0.005 to $0.040 per ton in the case of piecework rates. In the 1949 determination the upper limit of the base price range was lowered from $6.25 to $6.00. During the 1949 harvest the price of raw sugar remained within the base price range. As a consequence the basic time and piecework rates remained the same as in the 1948 harvest.

(d) 1950 *wage determination*

In the 1950 wage determination basic wage rates per 9-hour day are increased 20 cents per day for all classes of workers. The wage determination provides a minimum basic day wage for adult male cane cutters equivalent to 41.1 cents per hour. Other provisions of the wage determination continue unchanged from those in effect in the 1949 wage determination. As a result of the increase in basic wage rates and increases resulting from the action of the wage-price escalator the effective minimum wages for the 1950 crop, at the present sugar price of

$6.25 per one hundred pounds, will be 33 cents per day higher than for the 1949 crop.

The increases in the 1950 wage determination represent an adjustment in the basic time rates. This adjustment reflects the improved position of producers resulting from increases in income and production efficiencies. In addition, the 1950 wage determination continues the wage-price escalator effective in 1949 under which wages increase or decrease for each full 10 cent change in the price of raw sugar above $6.00 or below $5.60 per hundredweight, respectively.

An examination of factors which are customarily considered in wage determinations indicates that during the 1950 harvest the cost of living of workers will be equal to or greater than in 1949; the income of producers per ton is expected to be higher in 1950 than in 1949 due to increases in the prices of sugar and molasses; and production costs per ton for the 1950 crop are expected to be about the same as for the 1949 crop. In making this determination the Department had available a study of the costs, returns, profits, and related factors of the Louisiana sugar industry which covered the 1946 through 1949 crops. These data were restated in terms of known or expected conditions likely to prevail for the 1950 crop. On the basis of the analysis of all factors, it is indicated that the wages provided in this determination are fair and reasonable.

As in previous wage determinations, in addition to cash wages the workers must be furnished without charge customary perquisites such as habitable house, medical attention, and similar items.

Accordingly, I hereby find and conclude that the foregoing wage determination will effectuate the wage provisions of the Sugar Act of 1948. (Sec. 403, 61 Stat. 932; 7 U.S.C. Sup. 1153. Interprets or applies sec. 301, 61 Stat. 929; 7 U.S.C. Sup. 1131).

Issued this 3rd day of October, 1950.

/s/ Charles F. Brannan
Secretary of Agriculture

SAMPLING AND TESTING METHODS TO BE EMPLOYED AND PROCEDURE TO BE FOLLOWED BY MILLS-- 1950 LOUISIANA CROP

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Production and Marketing Administration

University Station
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

To Louisiana Sugar Mills

Subject: Sampling and Testing Methods to be Employed and Procedure to be Followed by Mills—1950 Louisiana Crop

The 1950 Fair Price Determination provides that payment for sugarcane be made on a trash-free basis adjusted for sucrose and purity above and below fixed standards. The sucrose and purity of the normal juice shall be determined by an acceptable method of analysis on actual sugarcane, that is, sugarcane as delivered by a producer rather than on the basis of trash-free cane. Trash has been redefined to eliminate the trash tolerance permitted under the definition contained in the 1949 determination. This means that instead of stripping the sample to be tested "in a manner similar to hand stripping under field conditions," all trash shall be removed.

Trash Determination

A uniform sample of sugarcane weighing about fifty pounds and containing not less than twenty-five stalks shall be removed from each

bundle to be tested after it has been lifted from the truck, car, or barge and placed on the ground or loading table in a loosened condition. The sample should be a grab sample taken either manually or mechanically from both ends of the bundle. Care should be taken to disturb the sample as little as possible to avoid loss of trash. It should then be placed on a canvas or in a suitable container for weighing.

Weighing should be done on a platform scale properly calibrated and adjusted to give correct weights. Spring type scales are not satisfactory. After the gross weight of actual sugarcane, the tare and the net weight of trashy cane have been recorded in a suitable record book, the cane is stripped of the leaves, dirt, and other extraneous material and the loose sugarcane tops are thrown out. If there are tops still attached to stalks at or above the green leaf roll, they, too, are to be removed. When removing attached tops be sure no formed joints are taken off. The cleaned cane (not the trash) together with the tare is weighed and recorded. The amount of trash is obtained by difference and the percentage calculated.

In the case of large shippers, one trash determination should be made for approximately each twenty-five or thirty tons of sugarcane delivered. For small shippers a test shall be made as often as possible, consistent with good sampling practices and economy. Trash determinations shall be made on a processor's own cane as well as for outside producers and in the same proportion. The simple or weighted average of daily deliveries will be used in computing trash deductions.

Processors may refuse to accept sugarcane that is not properly topped or cleaned in the field, but such refusal shall not be used as a device to reduce the return on such cane to the producer below that specified in the determination.

Producers will have the privilege of witnessing all trash determinations and such determinations will be subject to review by representatives of the State PMA Office. Processors will furnish producers with statements showing the amounts of trash deducted as often and at such times as may be necessary to keep producers informed currently. Processors will also make bi-weekly trash reports to the State PMA Office.

Normal Juice Sucrose and Purity Determinations

The normal juice sucrose and purity of sugarcane deliveries may be determined on full carloads or truckloads of large producers, and in the case of mixed deliveries by small producers, on individual bundles of sugarcane. In either case, samples must fully and adequately represent the entire delivery. When more than one producer ships in the same car, barge, or truck every effort should be made to give each an individual test.

Crusher Juice Samples

When carloads or entire truckloads are ground the crusher juice may be used as a basis for determining normal juice. Samples of crusher juice should be taken in an acceptable manner at short intervals from the juice chute below the crusher during the period when the cane to be tested is passing through the crusher. The juice container should be of sufficient capacity to hold the entire sample from one full car or truckload of cane. The cane to be sampled should be properly "flagged" or otherwise marked so that the juice sample will be representative of the exact cane passing through.

A continuous or automatic sampler may also be used if the sample container is large enough to prevent its overflowing before the last of the cane to be sampled passes through the crusher.

Sample containers should be thoroughly cleaned with soap and hot water and dried, preferably after each use, but certainly at

regular intervals to prevent bacterial contamination. They should also be rinsed with the first juice of each new sample to be tested so that any adhering water will be washed away.

Crusher juice should be analyzed for Brix, sucrose and purity using the accepted methods of analysis.

Calculations of Normal Juice from Crusher Juice

The determination of normal juice Brix, sucrose, and purity from the corresponding crusher juice analysis is made by the application of predetermined Brix and sucrose factors as shown below:

Brix crusher juice x Brix factor = Brix normal juice

Sucrose crusher juice x sucrose factor = Sucrose normal juice

Normal juice sucrose ÷ normal juice Brix = Purity normal juice

The *Brix* factor is determined by the well known dry milling test. This test shows the relationship between the Brix of the normal juice and the Brix of the crusher juice when maceration water is turned off and no other water enters the juice during the test. This determination should be made at the beginning of the crop and at regular intervals since it varies with the condition of the cane and the efficiency of milling.

The *sucrose* factor or the relationship between the normal juice sucrose and the crusher juice sucrose is obtained directly by dividing the factory average of the *normal* juice sucrose of the previous 24-hour period by the factory average of the crusher juice sucrose for the same period, or it may be obtained by using the average purity difference for the previous 24 hours. The following are typical examples:

Crusher juice Brix 16.00
Crusher juice sucrose 13.12 $\frac{15.52}{16.00}$ = 0.97 Brix factor (1)
Crusher juice purity 82.00

Normal juice Brix 15.52
Normal juice sucrose 12.11 $\frac{12.11}{13.12}$ = 9.23 sucrose factor (2)
Normal juice purity 78.00

or

(78 ÷ 82) × .97 (Brix factor, dry milling) = .923 sucrose factor (3)

Computing Normal Juice Sucrose from Handmill Tests

If a small, power or handmill is in use, conversion factors shall be established by determining the relationship between like cane ground on it and on the large mill. Both Brix and sucrose factors will be determined since purity is an income producing factor. Care should be taken to assure that the juice sample fully represents he entire lot of cane both as to quality and quantity. Juice containers shall be of sufficient capacity to hold all of the juice from the entire sample and the entire sample shall be ground. The juice in the sample container shall be thoroughly mixed before the analysis is made.

If cane is to be placed in racks for testing at fixed periods, then an equal number of canes (three or four) should be taken at random from each sling or bundle. No attempt shall be made to select them. The number of canes drawn from each sling depends on the number of slings delivered during the period, the object being to have a fully representative sample.

If individual slings or bundles are tested then no less than ten canes should be pulled from the sling at random, without any attempt at selection, immediately ground and analyzed for Brix, sucrose and purity.

Only one of the above methods of sampling and testing should be used, otherwise unequal quantities on different tests will give fictitious factors when simple averages are used.

Daily records of handmill tests will be kept and factors established as in the past. That is, the simple or weighted average Brix and sucrose of all handmill tests for the twenty-four hour period during that part of the week when deliveries are being made, is divided into the daily average normal juice Brix and sucrose of the

factory mill, respectively, to obtain Brix factors and sucrose factors for the day. At the end of the week the simple or weighted average of the daily averages will be used to establish the factors to be applied each day of the following week. For the first week of grinding the daily factors obtained may be used or the average factors for the last week of the 1949 crop will be used if approved by a State Office representative. Weekly average factors will be computed on the basis of the daily average of Brix and sucrose on the days when actual deliveries are made. As a rule Sundays and holidays are not delivery days and will not be used in determining factors. Example:

	Factory Average			Handmill Average		
	Brix	Sucrose	Purity	Brix	Sucrose	Purity
Monday	16.20	12.39	76.50	17.87	14.08	78.79
Tuesday	15.87	12.03	75.80	17.52	13.75	78.48
Wednesday	16.10	12.22	75.90	17.76	13.89	78.21
Thursday	15.73	11.95	76.00	17.38	13.44	77.33
Friday	16.00	12.08	75.50	17.70	13.42	75.82
Saturday	15.80	11.99	75.86	17.51	13.59	77.61
Averages	15.95	12.11	75.93	17.62	13.70	77.75

$$\text{Weekly Brix factor} = \frac{15.95}{17.62} = .9052$$

$$\text{Weekly sucrose factor} = \frac{12.11}{13.70} = .8839$$

The weekly factors .9052 and .8839 are applied separately to each handmill test for the following week in order to obtain the normal juice Brix, sucrose, and purity for each such test. For instance, if the handmill test is 17.60 Brix and 13.86 sucrose the normal juice Brix will be 17.60 $\times$ .9052 = 15.93.

The normal juice sucrose will be 13.86 x .8839 = 12.25

$$\text{The normal juice purity will be } \frac{12.25}{15.93} \times \frac{100}{1} = 76.90$$

When sugarcane is washed on the carrier or wet from excessive rains the crusher juice is diluted and its Brix and sucrose lowered. When the Brix is multiplied by the dry milling factor the Brix of the normal juice is lowered a correspondingly amount. The result is a lower than actual normal juice Brix and sucrose which in turn gives fictitious factors to be applied to individual producer's tests. Example:

	Crusher Juice			Normal Juice		
	Brix	Sucrose	Purity	Brix	Sucrose	Purity
Unwashed cane	16.36	12.89	78.80	15.87 .97(16.36)	12.25	77.20
Washed cane	15.92	12.54	78.80	15.44 .97(15.92)	11 92	77.20
Difference	-0.44	-0.35	-----	-0.43	-0 33	-----

All mills washing cane will be required to establish Brix factors between the crusher and the handmill on dry cane as follows:

1. Run a six-hour test on dry cane comparing the Brix of the crusher juice to the Brix of the handmill juice on the same sugarcane. The samples should be taken continuously and run at least every half hour. The simple average of the tests will be used to establish the factor. This practice should be repeated every week on dry cane.
2. The average Brix of handmill tests for all growers will be multiplied by this factor each day until changed, in order to determine the undiluted crusher Brix for the day. The undiluted Brix for the day multiplied by the average purity of crusher juice for the day will establish the crusher juice sucrose for the day.
3. The undiluted Brix of the crusher juice established as above indicated multiplied by the dry milling factor (97.0) will give the daily average Brix of the normal juice.
4. The Brix of the normal juice multiplied by the purity of the dilute juice will give the daily average sucrose of the normal juice.
5. No mill washing cane on the carrier will give individual tests on a crusher juice basis. All tests will have to be made on the handmill.

Example:

Average Brix of the six-hour handmill test	16.94
Average Brix of the six-hour crusher juice	16.84
16.84 divided by 16.94 equals 0.9942 (dry cane crusher juice, handmill juice ratio)	
Daily average handmill tests, Brix	16.78
16.78 x 0.9942 equals (undiluted C. J. Brix)	16.68
16.68 x 0.970 equals (normal juice Brix)	16.18
16.18 x purity of dilute juice equals sucrose in normal juice	

The necessity for obtaining accurate normal juice sucrose and purity figures cannot be emphasized enough since grower payments are geared to each individual mill's normal juice. The following points, therefore, must be strictly observed:

1. Extreme care shall be exercised in assuring proper sampling of cane and juices.
2. Sugarcane should be ground as soon as possible after it is received, and quotas should be arranged so that cane is not left standing any longer than absolutely necessary.
3. Cleanliness of all containers used in sampling and storing juice is paramount.
4. Hot water and soap should be used in washing juice containers and preservatives should be used to prevent deterioration.
5. Composite samples should be analyzed at intervals of not more than six hours; four hours would be better.
6. All laboratory equipment and reagents used in making tests should be calibrated and standardized.

Reporting Procedure

Form Su-131, *Cane Juice Analysis Record*

This form will be used for recording all individual analyses of producers' samples during each twenty-four hour period or crop day. Separate sheets will be used for crusher juice samples and for handmill samples.

Heading

Under "Daily Factory Average" enter the twenty-four hour average crusher juice and normal juice analyses for the same day on which the individual analyses are made. These can not be entered until the beginning of the next day following the tests since they cover the same period.

Brix, sucrose, and purity figurges should be carried to two places, such as 16.27 not 16.3, 12.14 not 12.1.

Enter the name of the factory, the Brix and sucrose factors, the date and crop day in the places indicated. The date should correspond to the proper crop day. If the mill starts at any time after six a. m. on any particular date, that is crop day number one and each day should follow in order. The date and crop day should be the same on all reports submitted for the same day (this is often mistaken and results in confusion).

The Brix and sucrose factors shall always be shown and shall correspond to those determined for the previous week except for the first week of the crop when daily factors may be used.

Enter the shippers name and sample number, car, barge, truck or wagon number in the places indicated and, when known, the date loaded and hour ground.

If handmill tests are made, strike out the words "crusher juice" in the heading and write in "handmill."

Enter the observed brix and observed temperature (not the temperature correction shown on the Brix spindle). Enter the polariscope reading in the column provided and calculate the corresponding corrected Brix, sucrose, and purity.

Normal Juice

Multiply the Brix and sucrose of crusher or handmill samples by their respective factors and enter the results in the columns provided under "Normal Juice."

Compute the purity of each shippers' normal juice by dividing normal juice sucrose by normal juice Brix and enter in the proper column.

In the event sugarcane is damaged by a freeze the number of cc's of N/10 caustic soda to neutralize 10.0 cc's of the juice sample is recorded in the column headed "Acidity."

Forms SU-131 must be signed by the chemist making the actual analyses, the chief chemist making the calculations, and the Manager.

Form SU-124, Daily Manufacturing Report

This form shall be completed in detail and all available figures entered. Enter the name of the factory, the date and crop day in the spaces provided. These should correspond exactly with the comparable cane juice analysis record.

Under the heading "Analytical Data" should be recorded the averages of analyses made during the twenty-four hour period ending at 6 a. m. of the previous crop day. The brix, sucrose, and purity of the crusher juice and of the normal juice shall be entered also on the Form SU-131, Cane Juice Analysis Record, under the heading "Daily Factory Average." The date and crop day shall be the same on both forms.

Form SU-124 should be attached to the original SU-131 (*not a typed copy*) for the same crop day and mailed to the State Office, Production and Marketing Administration, Attention: Mr. W. M. Grayson, Box 8597, University Station, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, as soon as it is completed. *Do not* hold them until you have accumulated reports for several days.

Frozen Sugarcane

Deductions for excess acidity resulting from freeze damage may be made by applying the percentages given below to the amount payable for standard sugarcane. The number of standard tons should not be altered. However, no deduction will be made unless and until there is evidence of damage having taken place because of the freeze and there has been a decrease in the boiling house efficiency. Authorization must be obtained from a representative of the Louisiana State PMA Office before deductions are started.

Acidity CC's N/10 Alkali	Percent Normal Payment	Acidity CC's N/10 Alkali	Percent Normal Payment
2.5	100	3.0	92.5
2.6	98.5	3.1	91.0
2.7	97.0	3.2	89.5
2.8	95.5	3.3	88.0
2.9	94.0	3.4	86.5
3.5	85.0	4.0	77.5
3.6	83.5	4.1	76.0
3.7	82.0	4.2	74.5
3.8	80.5	4.3	73.0
3.9	79.0	4.4	71.5
		4.5	70.0
		4.6	68.5
		4.7	67.0
		4.75	No Value

Conversion of Actual Sugarcane to Standard Sugarcane

Except for salvage sugarcane, actual sugarcane shall be converted to standard sugarcane by first determining the weight of trash-free sugarcane, then multiplying the net result by the applicable sucrose conversion factor shown below, and finally by multiplying this adjusted quantity by the applicable purity factors given in the purity table. Tables combining sucrose and purity factors may be used provided the actual sucrose and purity are shown on the records.

% Sucrose in Normal Juice	Standard Sugarcane Quality Factor	% Sucrose in Normal Juice	Standard Sugarcane Quality Factor	% Sucrose in Normal Juice	Standard Sugarcane Quality Factor
9.5	.60	11.5	.95	13.5	1.15
9.6	.62	11.6	.96	13.6	1.16
9.7	.64	11.7	.97	13.7	1.17
9.8	.66	11.8	.98	13.8	1.18
9.9	.68	11.9	.99	13.9	1.19
10.0	.70	12.0	1.00	14.0	1.20
10.1	.72	12.1	1.01	14.1	1.21
10.2	.74	12.2	1.02	14.2	1.22
10.3	.76	12.3	1.03	14.3	1.23
10.4	.78	12.4	1.04	14.4	1.24
10.5	.80	12.5	1.05	14.5	1.25
10.6	.82	12.6	1.06	14.6	1.26
10.7	.84	12.7	1.07	14.7	1.27
10.8	.86	12.8	1.08	14.8	1.28
10.9	.88	12.9	1.09	14.9	1.29
11.0	.90	13.0	1.10	15.0	1.30
11.1	.91	13.1	1.11		
11.2	.92	13.2	1.12		
11.3	.93	13.3	1.13		
11.4	.94	13.4	1.14		

Trash-free sugarcane may be obtained by multiplying the gross weight of actual sugarcane delivered by the factor obtained by subtracting the percentage of trash from 100% or by subtracting the actual weight of trash found from the gross weight. Standard sugarcane will then be obtained by multiplying the weight of trash-free cane by the sucrose and purity factors corresponding to the test as shown below:

Assume: 100 tons actual cane
2% trash
12.25% sucrose in normal juice
77.62 purity

Then: 100 x .98 = 98.0 trash-free tons
98 x 1.025 = 100.450 tons adjusted for sucrose
and 100.45 x 1.008 = 101.254 standard tons

Payments for salvage sugarcane will be calculated separately. All sugarcane with normal juice polarizing less than 9.5% sucrose, or with purity less than 68.0 will be considered as salvage cane and the price to be paid for such shall be that agreed upon between grower and processor. Such agreement, however, will be subject to review by a representative of the State PMA Office. Factory daily and weekly run reports will be made on a gross weight basis or on sugarcane as delivered.

Both processors and growers are advised to exercise great care in the supervision of cane deliveries to assure a supply of fresh and properly topped sugarcane of good quality. The better the quality, the greater will be the payment (both mill and Government) on individual deliveries.

Any questions concerning the contents of this letter should be taken up with representatives of the State PMA Office.

/s/ L. A. Mullin, Chairman
State PMA Committee

FEED MOLASSES CONSUMPTION IN LOUISIANA

By Roy B. Johnson, Molasses Coordinator

A survey of molasses users in Louisiana indicates that feed molasses in this State is being used at the rate of about 2 million gallons per year. This represents an 11 per cent increase over the estimated consumption of 1.8 million gallons in 1949. These estimates do not include molasses found in mixed feeds manufactured out of the State even though a great amount of such feed is consumed in Louisiana.

Molasses usage in Louisiana can be roughly divided into three categories. In order of their importance, they are: (1) large mixed feed manufacturers, including molasses drying plants, (2) direct farm usage of liquid molasses, and (3) small feed mixers and custom grindingss.

Mixed Feed Manufacturers. There are approximately 20 mixed feed manufacturers in Louisiana who are presently using molasses in one or more types of feed. These concerns use molasses in amounts ranging from 10,000 to 400,000 gallons annually, but most of them use less than 50,000 gallons per year.

The mixed feed trade, including those engaged in drying molasses, uses a large majority of the molasses consumed in this State. These manufacturers accounted for about 1.7 million gallons, or better than 94 per cent of the total consumption in 1949.

Louisiana feed mills are pretty well scattered throughout the State. Some of them are conveniently located with respect to sources of supply for their feed ingredients, while others are situated near livestock producing areas where mixed feed consumption is greatest. On the whole, these mills are favorably located for production and sales purposes.

The months of heavy molasses usage for mixed feed mills run from October through June; however, most of the mills reported December through April as their heaviest consumption period. These

heavy molasses usage months, as reported, are the ones to be expected since they correspond very much to the time when the bulk of Louisiana crop is available as well as the time livestock feed is likely to be in great demand.

All of the mixed feed mills surveyed have molasses storage facilities ranging in capacities from 2,000 to 50,000 gallons. Of the total number of mixers, only four are unable to store as much as 8,000 gallons. The most common storage capacities are from one to two tank cars.

Manufactured dairy feed in Louisiana accounts for about 62 per cent of the total molasses used in mixed feeds. Horse and mule feed account for most of the remaining molasses used by mixed feed manufacturers.

The reported per cent of molasses used in dairy mixes ranged from 7 to 20; however, the most commonly reported ones contained from 10 to 15 per cent molasses. There is no significant difference in the percentage of molasses used in dairy mixes and the percentage used in most other livestock feeds.

Direct Farm Use. Direct usage of liquid molasses on farms in Louisiana accounts for about 65,000 gallons annually. Most observers believe that this amount would increase substantially if molasses could be made available to the large group of potential users.

The majority of liquid molasses fed to livestock is used by those engaged in the beef cattle and dairy enterprises. Horses, mules, hogs and other livestock consume a comparatively small amount of blackstrap in this form.

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Reply to A-1

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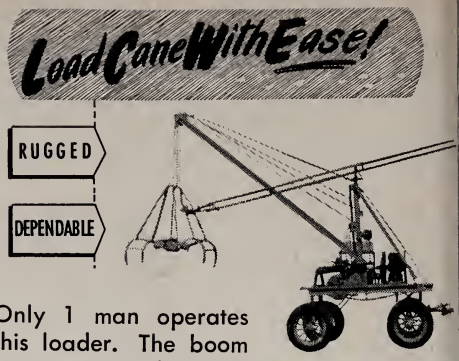

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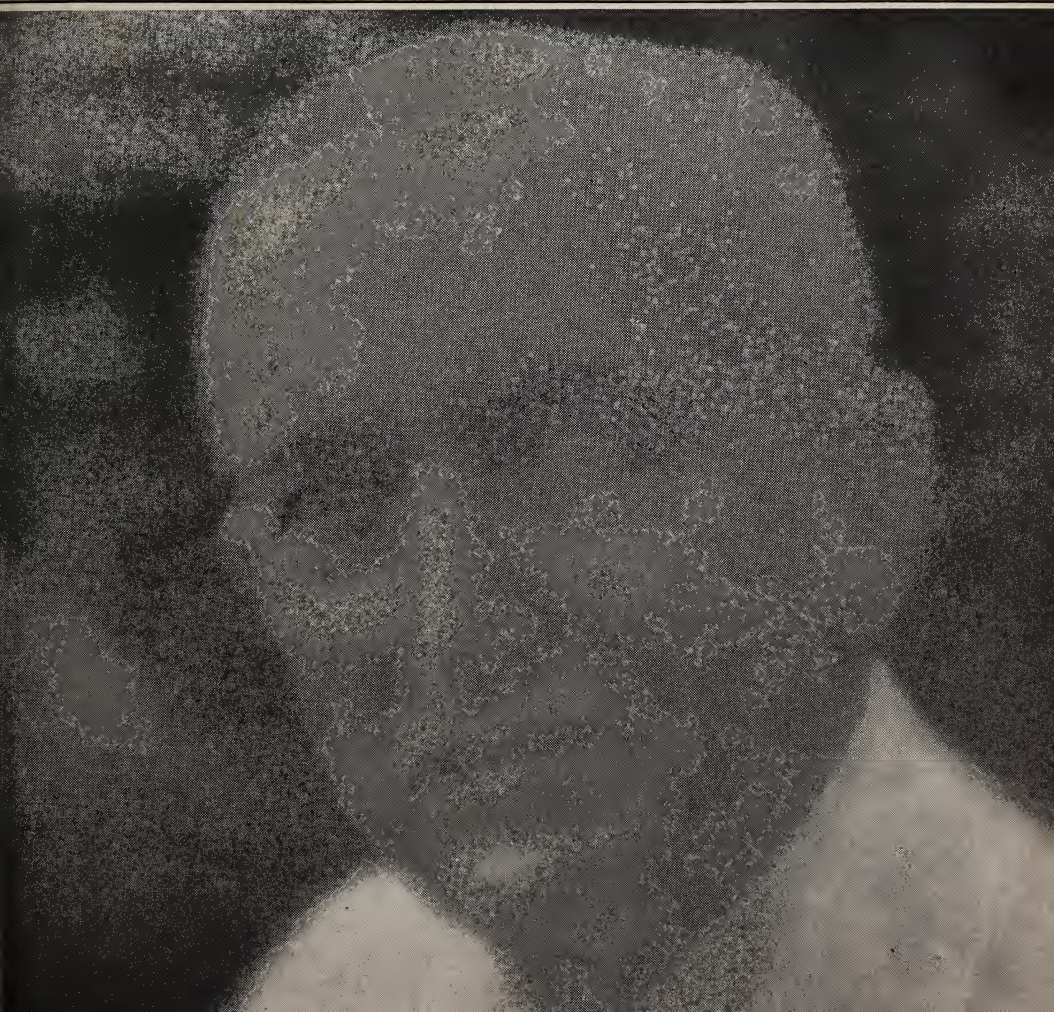

THE
SUGAR BULLETIN

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MARCEL J. VOORHIES, Editor

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REGINALD DYKERS--AN APPRECIATION

(Picture on Cover)

Reginald Dykers, friend and proponent of the Louisiana sugar industry, whose death occurred October 8 in his eightieth year, was one of the chosen few who are given to do great things by inspiring faith. It was characteristic of Mr. Dykers that his effective labors, conducted without pomp and circumstance, did not carry a signature or "by-line." He was a gifted writer and discerning student of the American sugar industry in its many aspects and its wavering fortunes. Fully aware of the two-century-old industry's vulnerability and its periodically precarious position, he was a firm believer in the virtues and ingenuity of American sugar cane farmers to triumph over all natural and political obstacles. With the single exception of the mosaic epidemic, the recurring "paroxysms" of the industry, in Mr. Dykers' belief, had a common origin in the time-honored game of making sugar a political football.

A native of New Orleans, Mr. Dykers early showed his bent toward the profession of writing. After a year's service with the New Orleans Item, he became associated with the Louisiana Planter and Sugar Manufacturer, a long assignment in which his keen natural talents as publicist were sharpened by experience in business and human relations. These included a taste of man's inhumanity to man, valuable as a tempering process which did not embitter but instilled in Mr. Dykers a fine perception in appraising the character of individuals. For a publicist, the nature of whose duties constantly required him to pick up his pen and choose sides, this ability to read individuals gave him a peculiar advantage. Nothing is more difficult than the duty of a publicist to drive into the consciousness of his readers a new and unfamiliar idea. There can be no doubt that his demonstrated ability to choose and support the meritorious idea was not intuitive but was a reasoned process based on his penetrating judgment of the advocates of conflicting ideas.

When in 1922 he entered upon his chief work as vice president and general manager of the American Sugar Cane League, he was prepared to speak courageously without fear or favor on all questions to which his specialized interest directed him. It was the beginning of a trying decade in the long history of the local sugar industry, ushered in by a visitation of the virus sugarcane disease, mosaic, that brought the industry to the brink of oblivion. A review of Mr. Dykers' writings in the Sugar Bulletin during those critical years reveals an epic of indomitable, unwavering faith in the eventual restoration of the industry and a withering contempt of those individuals, fortunately few, who were resigned to what they believed was an inevitable defeat. Together with a valiant handful of companions, he was furnished the leadership that was indispensable in seizing and capitalizing upon the disease-resistant varieties that materialized in the painfully slow, step-by-step process of plant breeding. Not only was the industry restored but it was completely reconstituted on a foundation of new and distinctly different hybrid sugarcanes better adapted to the temperate zone climate than varieties of exclusively tropical origin which they replaced.

The vindication of his faith was an understandable gratification to Mr. Dykers but he claimed no credit and on the contrary he dismissed his own efforts with a shrug. There were other unpleasant industry problems to cope with and he turned to them with the same vigor and frankness. Whether he was speaking in his own right as an expert

(Continued on page 46)

UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

BY A. W. DYKERS

With this issue we begin, at the suggestion of the Executive Committee, a new feature in THE SUGAR BULLETIN.

The idea of this report is to keep you, the good folk who make the League possible, posted on how your men on the firing line are doing; so we will start off by bringing you up-to-date on the setup of your organization.

To begin with, there are twenty-one (21) standing committees working for you in the American Sugar Cane League. These are the Executive Committee, which runs the show, the Finance Committee, the Legislative Committee, the Contact Committee, the Industrial Committee, the Freight Rate Committee, the Labor Committee, the Public Relations Committee, the Raw Sugar Committee, the Blackstrap Molasses Committee, the Edible Molasses Committee, the Syrup Committee, three Membership Committees (one for the North-east, one for the south-East, and one for the West), four Stream Pollution Committees (an over-all committee and separate committees for the Mississippi River, Bayou Lafourche, and Bayou Teche), a Flood Control Committee, and a Farm Machinery Advisory Committee.

From this formidable list it will readily be seen that your organization is ready to fight on any front, and it has to be, because the attacking forces are numerous and powerful. The very existance of the Louisiana sugar industry depends on the resourcefulness and vigilance of your committees against the attackers; plants, germs, insects, and humans.

The League maintains two offices; the head office in New Orleans, and the Washington office in our Nation's Capitol.

Marcel J. Voorhies, who at heart is still a country boy from St. Martinsville, is your League's General Manager, and Clarence J. Bourg, from Bayou Lafourche, lives in Washington and runs the Washington office. Rene J. Steib, another country boy from Vacherie, who specialized in sugar cane research while working on his doctor's degree, is the Assistant General Manager of the League, and for its Legal Advisor the League has the very capable country boy from Plaquemine, Paul G. Borron, Jr.

These are the top men who carry out the instructions of your Executive Committee. They are specialists in their fields and all are highly capable and exceptionally qualified to look after your interests.

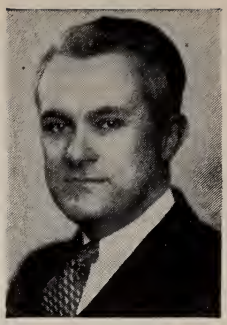
Variety Meeting

Probably the most constant fight that our industry has to carry on is in the field of new cane varieties. The devolopment of new seed cane is a cooperative project of the U. S. D. A., the Louisiana State University, and the American Sugar Cane League. These three agencies meet several times each year to discuss the varietial work and make plans for improvements.

On October 9th, 1950 a meeting was held at the Federal Experiment Station in Houma to review the testing of new seedlings during the Fall of 1950, and the tentative crosses to be made this year at the Canal Point, Florida and the Panama Canal Zone stations of the U. S. D. A. Dr. George Arceneaux, Dr. C. O. Grasser, and Dr. E. V. Abbott were present for the U. S. D. A. Dr. S. J. P. Chilton, represented L. S. U.,

(Continued on page 45)

IN WASHINGTON WITH C. J. BOURG



The U. S. Department of Agriculture announced October 20, 1950 that it has requested the Department of Commerce to embargo all exports of molasses. This action was taken in order to prevent depletion of supplies that will be needed to meet essential uses in the United States.

The Department also announced that provision has been made for the licensing by the Department of Commerce of small quantities of sugar from U. S. quota supplies for export to countries normally receiving such sugar. These exports will total about 1,000 short tons during the period October 1, 1950 through March 31, 1951. Heretofore, licensing of sugar exports has been limited to the non-quota sugar, i. e., sugar brought into the continental United States under bond for refining and re-export.

The Rubber Reserve Office of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation has reached an understanding with representatives of whiskey distillers to divert a part of their output of alcohol into the manufacture of butadiene, which is the raw material for synthetic rubber. A total of more than 10 million gallons of alcohol from whiskey distillers would be required in November and December.

The Alcohol Tax Unit will administer the purchase program, and they do not anticipate that any shortage of beverage spirits will result. The industrial alcohol purchase program would channel about 20 percent of distilled spirits production during the balance of this year. It was explained that there is no reason for consumers to begin scare buying of alcohol because distillers had in August about 720 million gallons of alcohol in warehouses. It is estimated that full operation of synthetic rubber plants will require about 110 million gallons of industrial alcohol a year.

It is reported that the RFC is negotiating with French officials with the intention of buying about 12 million gallons of alcohol and that Cuba may be able to supply a little.

It does not seem possible to get any one to forecast what capacity would be involved in the beverage industry if we divert from "drinking alcohol" to the industrial type. However, distillers are anticipating the possibility that there may be whiskey "holidays" ordered in 1951 with a view to bringing about a sharing of the industry's capacity for industrial alcohol.

All of which impresses us with the prospect that molasses being so important to large cattle feed manufacturers as well as to distillers and other industrial users, 1950-51 should be a pretty good year pricewise for this product.

* * *

World production of sugar beets in 1950 is tentatively indicated at 96.2 million short tons or about 13 percent more than the 85 million tons harvested in 1949 and compares with the prewar (1935-39) average

(Continued on page 45)

CROP NEWS BY PARISHES

from

COUNTY AGENTS

Grinding of the 1950-51 Louisiana sugarcane crop got off to a good start about the middle of October and the reports that we have received from individual farmers over the territory are uniformly favorable. The canes appear to be in much better all around condition than was the case at the beginning of the grinding campaign last season and sucrose reports have been exceptionally high in many individual cases. The almost made-to-order weather since the campaign started has allowed harvesting operations to go forward with only one minor interruption, which is another improvement over starts in recent years.

We asked the county agents to give us some information on the conditions in their respective districts for use in this issue of THE SUGAR BULLETIN and, as usual, they have been very cooperative. Their reports follow.

Assumption Parish. In a report date October 26th, E. J. Lousteau, county agent of Assumption Parish, advised that grinding began in his district on October 11th. The tonnage production up to the time of his report had averaged about 21 tons to the acre with an average sucrose of 12.75 and a purity of about 77.

Iberia Parish. W. E. Williams, county agent of Iberia Parish, dated his communication October 24th and states that thus far the canes in Iberia Parish had averaged from 16 to 17 tons to the acre. "Dry weather", Mr. Williams says "has had a retarding effect on the cane growth recently." Sucrose is running between 12.4 and 12.6 and the purity from 75 to 75.5%.

Lafayette Parish. October 16th was the date on which grinding began in Lafayette Parish and S. J. Bowles, county agent, reported on October 25th that the canes were averaging about 17 tons to the acre, and are running about 13 per cent in sucrose and 75.9 per cent in purity. Mr. Bowles says that the fibre content is high.

Lafourche Parish. From Lafourche Parish, Mr. C. J. Arceneaux advised us on October 27th that the canes were averaging about 18 tons to the acre with the sucrose about 12.5 and the purity 77 per cent. In Lafourche Parish the first mill began grinding on October 15th.

Pointe Coupee. The average cane production in Pointe Coupee Parish was about 19 tons to the acre, according to a report from A. B. Couret, county agent, dated October 24th. The surose content of the canes in this district is running from 12 to 14 per cent and the purity about 77 per cent.

Rapides Parish. In Rapides Parish, harvesting operations began on October 13th and a report from William L. Koark, county agent, states that the average cane production per acre to October 25th was twenty tons. The canes were testing about 13% in sucrose and 76 per cent in purity.

St. Charles Parish. A. J. Melancon, Jr., county agent of St. Charles Parish, dated his report October 24th and stated that the canes were averaging about 20 tons to the acre and testing 12 plus in sucrose and 75 in purity. Mr. Melancon says that the average yield should be higher for St. Charles Parish this year than was the case last year. Grinding began in St. Charles Parish on October 24th.

St. Mary Parish. Grinding operations in St. Mary Parish began on

(Continued on page 44)

MINUTES OF THE LOUISIANA SUGAR PLANTERS FIELD DAY

The morning session of the Louisiana Sugar Planters' Field Day was held on the campus of the Louisiana State University, Tuesday, September 19, in the auditorium of the new Agronomy - Horticulture Building. The meeting was begun at 9:45, with Mr. Stephen C. Munson presiding.

Dean J. G. Lee, Jr., of the College of Agriculture, was presented and asked to say a few words. In welcoming the planters Dean Lee stated that he hoped they would feel free to come to the University at any time to visit with the Experiment Station staff, even when there were no Field Days. The Dean said that all he wanted to do was to report on a few legislative matters and tell about a little of the work that is under way on the campus. When the Legislature met last May the Board of Supervisors asked for additional money to help out in the cane breeding program. This increase was not included in the budget as reported out by the Appropriations Committee. After the regular session Dean Lee and Mr. Taggart talked with Representatives, and it was agreed that a special bill would be added. As a result of this special legislation, an additional $14,000.00 was appropriated for the biennium, making a total of $32,000.00 per year to be used for cane breeding studies. In regard to activities underway on the campus, a sugar laboratory is being constructed in which new cane varieties will be tested. In connection with Mr. Saveson's work in draining and levelling the sugar cane lands, an appropriation of $14,000.00 has been granted to fix up a place for a work-shop and for storage of machinery. Mr. Saveson is with the United States Department of Agriculture, working in cooperation with the Agricultural Experiment Station. It is hoped, Dean Lee said, that both the sugar laboratory and Mr. Saveson's building will be ready within the next few months. Dean Lee told the planters he wanted to assure them that research work was going forward, but that the people at the University would be glad to get suggestions from time to time from the people growing the sugar cane, that the primary purpose was to get more tonnage per acre and more sugar per ton.

Mr. Alvin Dugas, Entomologist in the Agricultural Experiment Station, was asked to give a brief report on the sugar cane borer control program financed by a special grant from the Louisiana Legislature last spring. In introducing Mr. Dugas, Mr. Munson stated that good work had been done in the control program and he wanted to thank Mr. Dugas and those who had worked with him for having done a magnificent job. The following is the written report presented by Mr. Dugas:

"We now have sufficient evidence to assure us that the most vigorous campaign ever waged against the sugarcane borer has suppressed perhaps the heaviest infestation of this insect in history. We know that the extensive dusting program was very successful but that there has been considerable reinfestation of some cane by borers from infested corn. We know, too, that there should have been more dusting to destroy concentration of second generation borers in plant cane. Nevertheless, the borer situation in the cane belt as a whole looks exceptionally favorable.

"Although a majority of growers do appreciate the seriousness of the borer problem at the beginning of this season this fact must be kept in mind so as to properly evaluate the results of the broad control program participated in by so many

growers. We can certainly expect some borer injury at harvest time but it is evident that the losses will be only minor compared to what may have occurred without the application of control practices, especially the extensive dusting program.

"We experienced the heaviest and most widespread infestation of first generation of borers this spring that we had ever observed. It was even heavier than was anticipated from the extremely large population of this insect which successfully overwintered the second extremely mild winter in succession. It is felt that the infestation was sufficiently heavy to have very well destroyed a large part of this cane crop.

"It has now become apparent that the cane industry was fortunate that the State assistance program and its administrative set-up were available so as to cope with this serious threat. There is no doubt that a much more extensive chemical control program resulted from the reduced cost of poisoning due to the State assistance.

"More than 63,000 acres of sugarcane were dusted with cryolite or Ryania for the control of the first generation. Dusting operations reached into all areas of the cane belt with heavier concentrations in the Teche area and the River area of Iberville and West Baton Rouge Parishes. Although it is still a little early to predict just what the ultimate damage from borer will be at harvestime, we do know that extensive dusting program resulted in a very significant reduction in borer population in the whole cane area. Of course the results were not completely satisfactory in a few individual cases for various reasons, the principal one being improper timing of dust applications. Nevertheless, we feel that the program was as successful and effective as it could have possibly been.

"Now, the harvestime results on any particular property shall depend upon the extent of reinfestation mainly from heavily infested corn. The damage from reinfestation will be governed to a great extent by what the grower did later to destroy borers in corn as well as to dust for second generation control where such was needed. It was necessary in some instances to redust certain fields of cane, especially small plant cane which attracted borer moths from infested stubble cane and corn.

"The most heavily infested fields at the present time are plant cane in which the second generation was not controlled. Most of these fields showed only few deadhearts, the result of first generation injury, but became infested by the movement of moths from infested corn or cane. Although borer moths from overwintered larvae fly but a short distance those of the next generation may spread considerably further than we usually think and often seek out the more attractive plant cane some distance away. The status of the borer infestation in such fields at the beginning of the second generation may be deceiving because of the absence of deadhearts. Very often the only means of determining the presence of considerable hatch out of the second generation is by examination of the top leaf sheaths. The discoloration of the sheath caused by feeding underneath and the presence of the small larvae behind the sheath are evidence of borers at that time. It therefore requires rather detailed observations to select such fields.

"However, we are certainly well satisfied with the general status of the borer at this time and are satisfied that a great deal has been accomplished. In reviewing the results of this years rigorous control campaign certain significant phases are most apparent:

"First, a potential catastrophe from borer destruction has been averted.

"Secondly, from an educational viewpoint the industry is at least five years ahead of what it would have been in an ordinary year.

"Third, more attention must be given to the location of corn plantings in order to reduce the possibilities of reinfestation.

"Finally, the program must be followed through and second generation control be applied to cane with a sufficiently heavy infestation, whether it be cane that has already been dusted or not.

"In reference to this last point, we have available for your observation two field plot experiments which are certainly outstanding demonstrations of what second generation dusting would have done for the fields of cane which became reinfested. These tests demonstrate very widely the effectiveness of dusting; just how serious borer damage really is; that the damage is proportional to the level of infestation; and that Ryania is proving to be superior to cryolite for control of the second generation. Experiment No. 1 was designed to study the comparative effectiveness of cryolite and Ryania on the second generation, the second and third generation, and on only the third. The other test to be referred to as experiment No. 2 compares cryolite and Ryania with low concentrations of Ryania plus certain activators in an effort to reduce the cost of the insecticide for cane dusting. But these tests show a great deal more than that so I sincerely urge all of you to come by way of Poplar Grove and avail yourself the opportunity to observe these borer experiments."

At the conclusion Mr. Dugas' report Mr. Simon commented that he thought it would be very practical to plant together those varieties which were definitely susceptible to the borer, such as 36-13 and 44-101, in order to facilitate the dusting program.

Mr. Munson called on Mr. Ingram, Entomologist of the Houma Station, who had cooperated with the L.S.U. Experiment Station in the borer control program. Mr. Ingram said that the borer infestation was not as heavy now as they had feared earlier; that the dry, hot weather had helped out some, and the Trichogramma parasites had helped out materially in the control. Mr. Ingram gave credit to the American Sugar Cane League for the $500 with which the prophanurus alecto parasites had been brought in from Trinidad. These parasites were released on a number of plantations with the hope that they will be of benefit in parasitising borer eggs. Mr. Ingram informed the group that CP 29-320 is being eliminated gradually since it is highly susceptible to the borer.

Mr. Fourmy asked Mr. Dugas what effect Trichogramma had had in controlling the borer this year. Mr. Dugas replied that from observations it is certain that Trichogramma had been of considerable importance this year.

Mr. S. J. McCrory, Entomologist with the State Department of Agriculture was introduced. He told the group that Commissioner Anderson had asked him to express his regrets for being unable to be at the meeting and to extend his personal regards to each of those present. Mr. McCrory briefly outlined how the sugar cane borer program was conducted. The cane producing area was divided into three districts. The Franklin District, comprising five parishes, was under the supervision of A. L. Dugas, Entomologist, L.S.U. Experiment Station. The Houma District, comprising six parishes, was under the supervision of J. W. Ingram, Entomologist, U.S. D.A. Houma Experiment Station; and the Baton Rouge District, comprising seven parishes, was under the supervision of E. R. McCrory, Sugar cane and Rice Specialist, L.S.U. Extension Division. With the able assistance and cooperation of these men and their agencies, this program was conducted successfully. You will probably be interested to know, he said, that 62,304 acres of cane were verified as having sufficient borer infestation to

justify dusting. This acreage required 2,492,180 pounds of insecticide which consisted of 1,965,300 pounds of cryolite and 529,100 pounds of Ryania. The amount of insecticide the farmers had on hand and which was purchased by the State was 219,700 pounds of Cryolite and 178,100 pounds of Ryania, making a total of 397,800 pounds. In conclusion, Mr. McCrory said, "It was a pleasure for the Department of Agriculture to have had the privilege and opportunity to assist and help you with a problem which, from all indications, would have caused serious damage to the sugarcane industry."

Mr. Marcel Voorhies asked if the statement made by Mr. McCrory would be available for publication in the *Sugar Bulletin*. Mr. McCrory assured Mr. Voorhies that a copy would be sent him.

Mr. W. G. Taggart asked that he might say a few words to the group. He said it was his belief that the money invested this year in the borer control program is worth a great deal in that it provides a vehicle for getting the proper information down the line *even* to the small cane grower. This factor is worth more than the savings in sugar that it made possible. Mr. Taggart stated that the investment had enabled us to take a class and teach it across the cane belt and that such teaching wil lbe reflecting benefits many years from now. That lession was taught so well, he said, that "if we let the cane borers eat us up again, it will simply be our own fault!"

Dr. J. N. Efferson of the Department of Agricultural Economics was called upon to comment about the sugar outlook and how it ties in with economic research. Dr. Efferson stated that $6.25 per cwt is the present price of raw sugar, and he did not know what the price of molasses will be. This price is higher than a year ago, he said. At the current computed price of around $8.20 a ton for sugar cane, the income from sugar cane would be approximately $1 more a ton than a year ago. As to why the price should be higher this year, Dr. Efferson stated that wars and rumors of wars were responsible, and that even though the world's production of sugar is greater now than a year ago, the supply is diminishing because both producers and consumers are accumulating stocks. With this diminished supply, the price is up in the United States and in all of the world markets; and as long as we have a disrupted world situation, the price is likely to be maintained. Then when the situation calms down and people start consuming hoarded supplies and stop buying on the market, there will be a decline in the sugar price. Dr. Efferson reported that this year we have had more than 1,000,000 tons of sugar in the United States, more than in any one year. The question is how long will it stay stacked up in the warehouses and on consumers' shelves. When the world situation improves, it will come out rapidly. Then the price will come down, though it will probably be a gradual decline. There is a feeling now that the prices might weaken a little. The farmers should receive at least $8 a ton this year.

Dr. Efferson stated that in his study of 500 small, family-type farms, one-fifth of the farms had an average yield of less than fifteen tons per acre (1949); ninety-one had an average yield of twenty-five tons; five had a yield of six tons; and fourteen made average yields of more than thirty tons. A major factor to consider, Dr. Efferson said, is that the sugar cane farmers who have made money are those that have obtained reasonably high yields per acre. Seventeen tons per acre is the breaking point. A farmer could live on less than that, though. How to maintain increasing yields is of importance to sugar producers, and it is quite clear that the high yields go to the farmers who (1) fertilize adequately; (2)

do not carry over two, three, and four year stubble; in other words, practice a three-year rotation; (3) spend a lot of money on weed and grass control in one way or another; (4) spend more time on intensive work, cultivating and controlling weeds at the right times.

Mr. Mayer asked what the average state yield was in 1949, to which Mr. Grayson replied 18.7 tons.

Mr. Munson wanted to know how Dr. Efferson had arrived at the figure of $8.20. Dr. Efferson answered that this figure was based on $6.25 per cwt raw sugar, 15 cents per gallon for molasses, and the conditional payment of $1.28 per ton.

Mr. Munson asked how the sugar price compared with the income of farmers from other crops. Dr. Efferson said that the price was low compared with cotton. The price of rice had increased more than expected, $1 per barrel increase from $6 to $7. The percentage of increase was greater than that of sugar.

Dr. Efferson was asked what would happen to the sugar price if the Korean war were to end in thirty days. Dr. Efferson replied that an end to the "war" in thirty days would probably make very little difference as there was still so much unrest in the world.

Dr. S. J. P. Chilton was presented by Mr. Munson and asked to give a report on sugar cane seedlings. Colored slides were shown of the Canal Point Station breeding program and of the seedlings replanted in the University greenhouse. Dr. Chilton pointed out that this was the greenhouse provided by the American Sugar Cane League, and he emphasized the excellent cooperation that exists among the League, the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and the Experiment Station. Throughout the showing of the slides Dr. Chilton explained the process of producing the seed at Canal Point and then testing the seedlings at the Houma Station and at the University.

Mr. E. R. Stamper, in charge of chemical weed control studies in the Experiment Station, gave an excellent report. Since a number of growers and county agents asked Mr. Stamper to prepare for them a brief list of specific recommendations for Johnson grass control, and he agreed to do so within the week, no report of his talk is given here. The mimeographed recommendations are to be made available to county agents from whom farmers may secure same.

Mr. Francis Robichaux asked if the cane land would be damaged from accumulative effects of chemicals used in weed control. Mr. Stamper replied that such things as chlorates would sterilize the soils; that to date there had been no damage found from using 2,4-D.

Mr. Munson asked Mr. Leon Godchaux of Raceland if he would like to say anything. Mr. Godchaux reported that they had been treating summer plant cane with 2,4-D, and TCA and planting a winter cover crop at intervals to determine whether or not the chemicals had had any deleterious effects on germination of crops. To date, however, the drought has prevented seed germination.

Dr. M. B. Sturgis of the Department of Crops and Soils gave a brief report on fertilizers for sugar cane. He told about attending the meeting of the Southwestern Fertilizer Manufacturers in Galveston on July 19, at which fertilizer supplies for next year were discussed. It had been reported at that time that the supply will be greater than before if we don't go into a full war. The production capacity of nitrogen has been increased by all manufacturers, but people are being advised to get nitrogen as early as possible. Ammonium nitrate and nitrate of soda supplies will be as good or better than before, but ammonia supplies are limited by storage space. Phosphate supplies will

not be limited, and potash supplies will be increased.

Dr. Sturgis gave out two mimeographed papers, entitled "Fertilizers for Sugar Cane" and "Fertilizer Recommendations of the Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station, 1950-51," and briefly discussed some of the recommendations.

Following this Mr. Munson asked if fertilizer should be put on in one or two applications. Dr. Sturgis said that they had been putting it on in one application, but it might be more desirable to put two applications on because of the solubility of nitrogen in the regular fertilizer forms used and the loss of the nitrogen by washing and leaching.

Mr. Mayer asked Dr. Sturgis if we were getting less efficiency from turning under summer cover crops such as soybeans early in order to summer plant as contrasted with the old system of fall planting. Dr. Sturgis replied that their evidence showed that there was little difference and recommended that legumes be turned under early in the summer.

Mr. C. B. Gouaux distributed a paper entitled "Some Comparisons of Important Sugar Cane Varieties" but did not discuss the subject.

This concluded the forenoon portion of the program. Those attending were given instructions as to how to get to Poplar Grove Plantation to observe borer control work of Mr. Dugas and thence to St. Delphine, where the drainage and land levelling demonstrations would be given during the afternoon by Mr. Saveson.

TIME EXTENDED FOR MOLASSES AND SYRUP VIEWS ON STANDARDS

The time during which written data, views, or arguments in connection with proposed U. S. standards for edible sugarcane molasses and proposed U. S. standards for sugarcane sirup may be submitted has been extended from October 26, 1950 to January 20, 1951, the U. S. Department of Agriculture recently announced. All persons who desire to submit such data, views, or arguments for consideration in the establishment of the proposed standards may do so by filing them in duplicate with the director of the Sugar Branch, Production and Marketing Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, 25, D. C.

Members of the molasses and sirup industries requested an extension of time in order to compare the Specifications included in the proposed standards with analyses made of molasses and sugarcane sirup produced during the current season. The proposed standards for edible sugarcane molasses appear at page 6474 and those for sugarcane sirup at page 6476 of the Federal Register of September 26, 1950.

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICES

Weekly average prices issued by the Louisiana Sugar Exchange, Inc., since the start of the 1950-51 pricing period have been as follows:

Week ending October 12, 1950
Raws 6.23, Blackstrap 24 cents.
Week ending October 19, 1950
Raws 6.23, Blackstrap 25.18 cents.
Week ending October 26, 1950
Raws 6.20, Blackstrap 26 cents.

CROP NEWS

(Continued from page 38)

October 12th and P. J. deGravelles, county agent, advised us on October 28th that to that date the canes in his district were averaging about 20 tons to the acre. Production tests were running about 13% in sucrose and 76% in purity.

West Baton Rouge Parish. On October 23rd, H. A. Webb, county agent, advised us that grinding operations in his district began on October 12th, and that to that date the canes had averaged about 21 tons to the acre with a sucrose of 12.25 and a purity of 75%.

HARVESTING PRACTICES

(From Your County Agent)

1. Processors and growers should coordinate their efforts so that sugar cane is cut at a proper state of maturity and that the harvest, as a whole, proceed at a rate in keeping with the mill's ability to process the sugar cane.

2. At the beginning of the grinding season, select your most mature sugar cane to begin with. Start in a variety from a field which has a good early sucrose history. Use a had refractometer or hand mill analysis for determing maturity.

3. Deliver properly topped, fresh sugar cane free of trash and mud. Make every effort to hold the time between cutting and milling to a minimum.

4. Where mechanical harvesters are used they must not be permitted to cut more sugar cane than can be hauled in two or three days.

5. If you are planning on burning sugar cane to remove trash consult your factory to ascertain how it is desired to be handled.

6. Cooperate with your sugar factories so that excessive amounts of sugar cane in storage at the mill will be avoided.

7. Harvest first those varieties that have shown the least cold resistance saving for the latter portion of the harvesting season the most cold resistant varieties.

8. Burn trash and pieces and cut low to the ground to reduce sugarcane borers going into winter hibernation. Also plow out old stubble.

———o———

IN WASHINGTON

(Continued from page 37)

of 83 million tons. The acerage available for harvest this season is increased about 5 percent and yields generally are expected to be higher than in 1949. The droughty conditions in southeastern Europe have cut back yield prospects but for the remainder of the sugar beet areas, conditions have been favorable. Canada and the United States both have good prospects of record large crops this season occasioned by increased plantings and favorable growing conditions.

Production in Europe (excluding the Soviet Union) is indicated to total 63.5 million tons compared with 55.7 million in 1949 and the 5-year (1935-39) average of 52.3 million tons. The acreage remaining for harvest totals 5.6 million acres or about 3 percent greater than in 1949 and 28 percent larger than prewar. With the exception of the Balkans, growing conditions have been favorable for the development of beets and good yields are in prospect.

For the Soviet Union, some increase in production was planned for 1950. Current information indicates at least as good a crop as in 1949, with about the same acreage remaining for harvest as was harvested last year. Iran and Turkey have fairly good crops in prospect.

———o———

UP FRONT

(Continued from page 36)

and Mr. Elliot Jones, Mr. Leon J. Landry, and Mr. Marcel J. Voorhies were there for your League.

Some idea of the magnitude of the job being done for you in this seedling development work is contained in the report of the meeting which states that approximately seventy-six thousand (76,000) different seedlings from crosses made at Canal Point were evenly distributed between the U. S. D. A. Houma Station and the Louisiana State Experiment Station in Baton Rouge for testing during the Fall of this year. Of this number, 319 selections were taken at Houma for further testing, and it is expected that approximately the same number will be selected by the station in Baton Rouge.

This extensive seedling development is a cooperative enterprise between the Government and State

experiment stations and your American Sugar Cane League.

Protest

Your Executive Committee met in New Orleans on October 25th and decided that the big battle right now is the price of sugar.

Improvement in the international situation has almost completely reversed the direction of sugar prices. People who went out and bought sugar like mad when the trouble started in Korea have changed their minds about hoarding and are now leisurely consuming their piled up stocks. They are not buying sugar because they do not need it, and the consumption figures that were soaring two months ago are now very much down to earth.

Your Executive Committee believes that the U. S. Department of Agriculture made a big mistake when it jumped in and bought 600,000 tons of over-quota Cuban sugar a few months ago, and that it made a bigger mistake when it increased quotas to a figure so large (8,700,000 tons) that, in reality, there are now no quotas at all.

Your Executive Committee is trying to do something about this. Your President, J. J. Munson, your 1st Vice-President, L. A. Borne, and the Chairman of your Legislative Committee, Murphy J. Foster, were scheduled to have a conference with Senator Ellender in Houma on October 26th, to acquaint the Senator with the situation. Your Committee feels that the Louisiana sugar industry is entitled to at least as much consideration by the U. S. Department of Agriculture price-wise as that agency has shown to our offshore competitors, and you can rest assured that they will battle to get it.

Winning Efforts

In closing this first report we are going to call your attention to a couple of battles your League won this summer.

The first of these was a little war with the railroads who tried to increase intrastate freight rates 8% on sugar cane, raw sugar, refined sugar, and bagasse. Your League defeated this maneuver and saved the Louisiana sugar industry more than $150,000.00 this year.

The other victory was the campaign against the cane borer. Unquestionably you are harvesting a good crop now because your League was successful in getting the State Legislature to appropriate two hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($250,000.00) to dust the borer. Just what the casualty list was in this campaign we are not prepared to say, but the reports indicate that many a borer that would have bitten the cane—instead, bit the dust.

(See Page 39)

REGINALD DYKERS

(Continued from page 35)

or, more frequently, on behalf of his colleagues as their combined articulate voice, he faced the music and said his say without ambiguity. In the sugar business, subject to interference by government as well as the outrageous whims of nature, the music faced by Mr. Dykers was as often discordant as harmonious. With great composure and above all with elegant clarity, Mr. Dykers tried to resolve the discords or at least to search out the player responsible for disharmony. He appeared to relish the job of critically analyzing the nature of false notes, and many an institution or individual felt the whip-lash of his subtle irony or his bold sarcasm. He was a philosopher who could be content with grudging admiration from them. For dampening the bad or stimulating the good sparks of human endeavor in the recurring crises of the sugar industry Mr. Dykers developed the emotional appeal as a powerful force. In times of stress many of his essays in The Sugar Bulletin had the fire of genius. Whether in times of stress or the interim periods of relative tranquility they well could have

adorned the editorial pages of the nation's leading periodicals.

Underlying his cultivated frankness and independence, Reginald Dykers had a warm affection for his fellow men and a great capacity for making friends and keeping them. Numbered among his friends and admirers are hundreds of sugar company officials, sugar technologists, and cane growers. For the latter he had a real affection often expressed in his writings. This appreciation cannot close more fittingly than to quote from one of them written shortly before he retired in 1939:

"The Louisiana sugar industry is unique in its composition. The threads and fibres of it are sewn and woven into the fabric of innumerable little homes. The people who live in those homes are possessed of what we appropriately call 'the homely virtues.' They are industrious; they bend their backs to hard work; they send their children to the public schools and they go to church on Sunday; they wash their own clothes and they cook their own meals; and when the tumult and the shouting dies and the captains and the kings depart they, and millions like them from Maine to California, will be found holding America together by the sheer invincibility of their sturdy principles and their simple faith."

E. W. B.

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UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

BY A. W. DYKERS

New cane varieties are the lifeblood of the Louisiana sugar industry and, with this in mind, we asked Dr. Rene J. Steib, the Assistant General Manager of the American Sugar Cane League, to tell us a little something about the work that goes into the task of getting a new cane variety readied for distribution to you people on the farms. Here is a thumbnail sketch of what it takes.

To begin with, the canes are born years before you get them. Some Government scientist, who is devoting his life to creating better cane varieties, will take a male plant of one variety and cross it with a female plant of another variety and, if nature cooperates, the seed from this union will produce a cane that has the combined qualities of both parent canes. Then the scientists have to stand by and wait to find out whether the offspring develops into a worthwhile citizen or just another cane bum.

This fall 76,000 products of cane crosses were taken from the Canal Point Government Experiment Station in Florida to the Government Station in Houma and the State Experiment Station in Baton Rouge. Most of these seedlings will very definitely be in the "bum" class, but some will show qualities that make them eligible for further propagation, and one, or two, or perhaps more, will finally pass all the tests. These will be approved by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the Louisiana State Experiment Station, and the American Sugar Cane League, and finally certified as being safe for you to try on your farm.

The American Sugar Cane League assists financially in this cane development work. The steam-heated green house used at the L. S. U. Station in Baton Rouge was built with money contributed by your League, and every year the League budgets funds to help in seedling work at the Federal Houma Station and the Federal Canal Point Station. In addition to this the League employs a field man to look after the various experimental testing fields located throughout the Louisiana sugar district.

The Contact Committee of the League, of which Mr. Stephen C. Munson, of Jeanerette is Chairman, keeps a constant watch over all the work that is being done, and when a good variety comes along your League handles its distribution so that everyone will have an equal chance to obtain some of the cane for further testing.

Doctor Steib tells us that 1,500 tons of C. P. 43-47 were distributed by the League this year from fifty-two secondary stations and three primary testing stations located in the cane belt. Notice that this cane would be released was printed in the July 1st issue of THE SUGAR BULLETIN and the League staff worked almost constantly from the time the first application was received until distribution was completed on September 27th.

No special account is kept of the expense involved in a new cane variety distribution but it is thought that the cost of distributing a ton of C. P. 43-47 was perhaps greater than the fee of eighty-five cents allowed your League by the three-way agreement between the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the Louisiana State Experiment Station, and the American Sugar Cane League.

Red Ink

While on the subject of costs, printed on page 52 of this issue is

(Continued on page 63)

REPORT TO LEAGUE MEMBERSHIP

The American Sugar Cane League is proud of its contribution to the welfare of the domestic sugar industry, generally, and in particular to the welfare of the Louisiana sugar industry.

From an humble beginning some 28 years ago some 90 odd men banded themselves together to form the American Sugar Cane League. All of them had been devoting earnest efforts involving personal services and financial support through the Louisiana Sugar Planters' Association, the American Cane Growers Association, and the Producers' and Manufacturers' Protective Association. These three organizations were consolidated in 1922 and became the American Sugar Cane League of U. S. A., Inc., which has grown to be the most representative agricultural organization, so far as we know, in the entire world. By that we mean it has the largest percentage, as members, of those engaged in the growing and processing of sugarcane.

Perhaps the greatest asset of the American Sugar Cane League is its operation by and through committees, composed of members who contribute generously of their time and abilities without compensation of any sort.

The main office is maintained in New Orleans and an office is maintained in Washington, D. C.

We list below the permanent committees and the number of members serving on each:

Executive Committee, including officers	29
Finance Committee	15
Legislative Committee	20
Contact Committee	25
Industrial Committee	17
Freight Rate Committee	8
Labor Committee	13
Public Relations Committee	4
Raw Sugar Committee	9
Blackstrap Molasses Committee	7
Edible Molasses Committee	8
Sirup Committee	5
Membership Committees (3 area committees)	19
Stream Pollution Committees (3 area committees)	15
Flood Control Committee	7
Farm Machinery Advisory Committee	8
	145

During the past years the American Sugar Cane League, through rigid economy, has been able to accumulate a surplus of receipts over expenditures to build a reserve. This reserve has contributed strength and effectiveness to the League. In 1948 in order to maintain and expand the cane breeding and seedling development program the League had to dip into its reserve by approximately $20,000.00. During 1949 the League had again to dip in the reserve for seed cane development for over $8,000.00. Therefore during 1948 and 1949 the League had reduced its reserve by 35%.

The present plans for all the Domestic Sugar Producing areas to form a unit to answer the adverse propaganda directed at the Domestic Sugar Industry will have to be supported, proportionately, by all areas. We anticipate that this additional expenditure should cost approximately $20,000.00 or about 39% of the effective reserve of the American Sugar Cane League.

Every grower has a right to know and should know how his money is being used, a summary of which, taken from our books, is given on the following page.

Should any member of the American Sugar Cane League like to see a more detailed report he is respectfully referred to the Audit Report of R. J. LeGardeur and Company, Certified Public Accountants, on file in the League office at 414 Whitney Bank Building, New Orleans, La.

	Revenues 1949 1948-49 Grinding	Revenues 1950 1949-50 Grinding
Factories	$ 33,860.32	$ 32,833.51
Growers	32,679.46	34,637.15
Commercial Members	1,800.00	1,800.00
Bulletin Advertising	4,552.18	4,947.98
Subscriptions to Bulletin	50.00	84.12
Interest and Dividends	1,531.50	191.50
Seed Cane Receipts	1,000.00	-------
	$ 75,473.46	$ 74,494.26

	Budget 1948-1949	Expenditures 1948-1949	Budget 1949-1950
New Orleans Office			
Salaries	$ 17,873.28	$ 17,873.28	$ 19,740.00
Rent	1,402.20	1,402.20	1,402.20
Postage—Telephone and Telegraph, Stationery and Printing, Electricity, Sundries	2,770.00	4,274.51	3,420.00
Salary, Secretary to Presidents, subscriptions, miscellaneous	1,060.00	676.34	1,155.00
	$ 23,105.48	$ 24,226.33	$ 25,717.20
Washington Office			
Salaries	$ 11,440.00	$ 11,440.00	$ 11,500.00
Rent	780.00	780.00	780.00
Postage, Telephone and Telegraph, Stationery and Printing	1,550.00	939.34	1,000.00
Miscellaneous	554.00	640.19	658.00
	$ 14,324.00	$ 13,799.53	$ 13,938.00
Special			
Retirement Pay, Employees Bonds and Taxes	$ 3,800.00	$ 3,812.18	$ 3,800.00
Legal Counsel, New Orleans Traffic & Transportation Bureau, Annual Audit	6,100.00	6,100.00	6,100.00
Travel Expenses	3,500.00	4,881.05	4,000.00
Fellowship at L. S. U.	1,333.32	1,333.32	-------
	$ 14,733.32	$ 16,127.05	$ 13,900.00
Sugar Bulletin			
Printing	$ 7,500.00	$ 6,648.81	$ 7,000.00
Salary (Make-up man)	1,980.00	1,980.00	1,980.00
Postage, Supplies, Commission for Advertising	650.00	718.66	750.00
	$ 10,130.00	$ 9,347.47	$ 9,730.00
Bureau of Agricultural Engineering, U. S. D. A.	$ 175.00	$ 125.00	$ ------
Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. D. A.	6,475.36	6,475.36	5,000.00
L. S. U. Greenhouse	10,000.00	10,000.00	--------
Bureau of Entomology, U. S. D. A.	-------	-------	500.00
Bureau of Chemistry, U. S. D. A.	-------	-------	500.00
	$ 16,650.36	$ 16,600.36	$ 6,000.00
Supervision of production of unreleased seed cane	$ 3,500.00	$ 3,423.25	$ 1,500.00
	$ 82,443.16	$ 83,524.00	$ 70,785.20

IN WASHINGTON WITH C. J. BOURG

The Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended by the Agricultural Acts of 1948 and 1949, while establishing a new formula for the calculation of parity, also provides for a transitional parity price in cases where the parity calculated under the new formula is less than parity calculated under the old method. For basic commodities until 1954 the effective parity price is either the old or new parity, whichever is higher. For non-basic commodities, which include sugar beets and sugarcane, if the new parity price is higher than the old, the effective parity price is the one computed by the new formula. If the new parity price is more than 5 percent lower than the old, the effective parity price is a transitional parity price, which is 5 percent below the old parity for 1950, 10 percent less in 1951, and so on until the full transition to the new parity level has been accomplished.

The following is the computation of the effective parity price for Mainland sugarcane and for sugar beets:

Mainland Sugarcane

For Mainland sugarcane, the parity price must be calculated under both the old and the new methods in order to determine the effective parity.

Old Parity Formula

Returns per ton sugarcane (1909-13	$3.73
Old Parity Index*—September 15, 1950	254
Old Parity Price	$9.47

*Index of prices paid, interest and taxes.

New Parity Formula

1. Ten year average returns per ton sugarcane (1940-49) (See table below for price series	$6.30
2. 120-month average (Jan. 1940-Dec. 1948) of the index of Prices Received by Farmers (all commodities) 1910-14=100	202
3. Adjusted Base price (line 1÷line 2)	$3.12
4. New Parity Index*—September 15, 1950	259
5. New Parity Price (line 3 x line 4)	$8.08

*Index of prices paid, interest, taxes, and wage rates.

Since the new parity price is more than 5 percent below the old parity price, the transitional parity concept is used. Therefore, for Mainland sugarcane, the effective parity price computed on the basis of current indices is 95 percent of old parity (95 percent of $9.47) or $9.00.

Sugar Beets

Since the parity price for sugar beets calculated by the new formula is higher, the new parity price is the effective parity price. Therefore, parity for sugar beets need be calculated according to the new formula only.

New Parity Formula

1. Ten year average returns per ton beets (1940-49) (See table below for prices)	$11.60
2. 120-month average (Jan. 1940-Dec. 1949) of the index of prices received by farmers (all com-	

modities) 1910-14=100 202

3 Adjusted Base Price (line 1÷line 2) ..... $ 5.74

4. New Parity Index*—September 15, 1950 259

5. New Parity Price (line 4 x line 3) $14.87

*Index of prices paid, interest, taxes and wage rates.

Prices Received by Farmers for Sugar Beets and Sugarcane (Louisiana and Florida) 1940-49

Year	Sugar Beets			Mainland Cane				
				Processor Payment				
	Processor Payment♦	Sugar Act#	Total	Louisiana♦	Florida♦	Total♦	Sugar Act#	Total
1940	$ 5.13	$ 1.85	$ 6.98	$ 2.72	$ 3.37	$ 2.88	$ .88	$ 3.76
1941	6.47	1.85	8.32	3.94	3.97	3.95	.91	4.86
1942	6.87	2.41	9.28	4.35	4.74	4.40	1.20	5.60
1943	8.87	2.54	11.41	4.60	4.38	4.57	1.17	5.74
1944	10.60	2.68	13.28	4.98	4.73	4.95	1.12	6.07
1945	10.20	2.50	12.70	5.58	6.13	5.67	1.10	6.77
1946	11.20	2.43	13.63	6.55	6.95	6.62	1.15	7.77
1947	11.90	2.44	14.34	7.24	6.85	7.17	1.17	8.34
1948	10.60	2.37	12.97	5.88	5.16	5.76	1.10	6.86
1949P	10.70	2.41	13.11	5.93	6.35	6.00	1.19	7.19
								6.296
Simple Avg.	9.254	2.348	11.602	------	------	5.197	1.099	6.30
Selected Avg.	------	------	11.60	------	------	------	------	------

P—Preliminary.

Excludes abandonment and deficiency payments.

♦Weighted by gross production.

Note: Price data are compiled by Bureau of Agricultural Economics from reports received from sugar beet processors. Mainland cane area prices reported by BAE Crop Statistics from data supplied by Louisiana PMA Office.

♦ Includes following CCC payments: Beets—1943, $1.36; 1944, $2.88; 1945, $2.11; 1947, $1.30; Louisiana—1943, $0.34; 1944, $0.83; 1945, $1.50. Florida—1944, $0.26; 1945, $1.21.

PUBLIC HEARING SCHEDULED ON 1951 SUGAR REQUIREMENTS

Production and Marketing Administration (7 CFR, Part 811)

Sugar Requirements, Quotas, and Quota Deficit for Calendar Year 1951

Notice of Proposed Rule Making

Pursuant to the authority contained in the Sugar Act of 1948 (7 U. S. C. Supp. I, 1100), the Secretary of Agriculture is preparing to determine the sugar requirements and to establish sugar quotas for the calendar year 1951 (1) for the continental United States pursuant to sections 201 and 202 of the act and (2) for local consumption in Hawaii and in Puerto Rico pursuant to sections 201 and 203 of the act. The Secretary is also preparing to determine whether any domestic area, the Republic of the Philippines, or Cuba will be unable to market the quota for such area in 1951 and to reallot, pursuant to section 204, any quota deficit so determined.

Section 201 of the act provides that the Secretary of Agriculture

(Continued on page 60)

Edward Newton Kearny

It is with sincere regret that we chronicle the death of Mr. Edward Newton Kearny, who, for so many years, was a part of the Louisiana Sugar Industry. Mr. Kearny died on November 3rd, 1950 in the Touro Infirmary, New Orleans, after a short illness. He was 78 years old.

At the time of his death, Mr. Kearny was the Chairman of the Board of Southdown Sugars, Inc., successors to Realty Operators, Inc. For many years he was the very dynamic President of both of these organizations and it was only in July of this year that he transferred his strenuous duties to Wallace C. Kemper and became Chairman of the Board. Until September of this year he was a member of the Executive Committee of the American Sugar Cane League and very active in the affairs of this organization.

The Louisiana Sugar Industry has lost one of its outstanding citizens and we know that Mr. Kearny's many friends throughout the sugar belt will join with us in expressing our profound sorrow that he has been taken from us and that they will also join with us in extending deepest sympathy to his family.

Emil K. Ventre

Emil K. Ventre, an authority on the processing of sugar crops died early Saturday morning, October 14, at the Raceland Hospital, Raceland, La., after being stricken suddenly on October 12 while en route from New Orleans to his home in Houma. He was 51 years of age.

Mr. Ventre was a native son of Louisiana, born in Opelousus. He was educated in Louisiana schools, graduating in 1922 from Louisiana State University, where he specialized in sugar technology and received the degree of Bachelor of Science in Sugar Engineering.

His first positions were as chemist and operating superintendent of Louisiana and Cuban sugar factories, where he gained valuable practical experience for his long service as a technological research worker in the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Mr. Ventre joined what is now the Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry in 1931 and remained with the same group through successive reorganizations. For the past two years, he had been stationed at the U. S. D. A. Sugarcane Field Station in Houma.

During his services with the Government, Mr. Ventre was engaged in research on the processing of sugarcane and sugar beets for sugar; on the processing of sugarcane, sorgo and maple for sirup; and on the recovery on byproducts, notably aconitic acid, from sorgo and cane products. The results of this research have been reported in many articles and patents bearing his authorship.

Although his accomplishments were many, perhaps the most significant were his contributions to the development of processes for the successful crystallization of sugar from sorgo and for the recovery of aconitic acid from molasses.

Mr. Ventre's wealth of information concerning the sugar industry and his desire to help solve their ever-present problems will be sorely missed by his associates and his many friends throughout the sugar industries.

NEEDED ADJUSTMENTS FROM THE VIEW POINT OF A FARMER IN THE SUGAR CANE AREA OF LOUISIANA

(Presented by F. A. Graugnard, Jr., St. James, Louisiana, in panel discussion in the Agricultural Economics Section during Farm and Home Week, 1950)

Before I explore the topic assigned me on this panel, I think it proper to discuss briefly some of the changes that have taken place in the sugar belt during the past decade or so.

1. The use of better varieties. The sugar cane producers have made use of the varieties supplied by the breeders. These varieties by and large have maintained the industry. They have been generally more resistant than previous commercial varieties to diseases, cold, drought and excessive rainfall.

2. Selection of varieties to soil type. In recent years through the efforts of the scientists at L. S. U. and U. S. D. A. at Houma, the producers of sugar cane have become conscious of fitting varieties of sugar cane to soil type or in other words planned plantings.

3. Increased amounts of fertilizer and use of higher grade fertilizer. Only in recent years have the men of the experiment stations become brave enough to recommend to cane farmers that they use heretofore unheard of quantities of nitrogen in sugar cane. The application of these recommendations have proven that the scientists were right. Today, a very substantial acreage is being supplied its nitrogen in the form of anhydrous ammonia.

4. Use of labor saving machinery. Through the ingenious minds of several local industrial individual labor saving machines have been developed to harvest sugar cane. There have been numerous applications of home made and manufactured implements for cultivation of sugar cane.

5. The use of chemicals in weed control. The use of chemicals in weed control has now become widespread. The results attained to date have in the most cases been satisfactory.

6. Use of livestock in rotation. Recently on a relatively small scale some farming units have started cane-livestock rotation programs. Complete plans for such rotation have been worked out by both the Extension Service and the Soil Conservation Service.

7. Use of sheep in sugar cane for control of weeds. A small number of producers scattered through the sugar belt have now had two or more years experience in such a project. The there from reports at this time are encouraging.

8. The organization of cooperative sugar mills. This forward step was started in 1934 at Napoleonville with the organization of the Glenwood Sugar Cooperative, Inc. At the present time there are nine (9) operating sugar cooperative mills. These facilities have assured producers in those areas that their cane would be processed, when in many instances existing facilities were inadequate. These plants have also permitted the state acreage of sugar cane to maintain the present high levels. Without these mills thousands of acres of good cane land would be idle or in the production of other crops. These facilities have earned and do now enjoy the regard and respect of our great sugar industry.

9. The L. S. U. Experiment Station and the U. S. D. A. Station at Houma have a more balanced program of assistance to the present problems of the sugar cane producers.

Time does not permit any more discussion on these historical changes.

I fully well recognize that I can

only make a feeble attempt at trying to speak to this group and to tell them the needed adjustments in the Sugar Area. I will say that the following is what I can see from where I sit.

I do firmly believe that the farmer would start the list of needed adjustments in this manner.

1. Better varieties. By better varieties, I mean that variety that the producers, scientists and breeders have been seeking. One that will have a large barrel and high tonnage yield per acre. A variety that has good foliage and that effects a good cover over the row with erect growing characteristics. A variety that is early maturing and that has a high sugar yield per acre. A variety being resistant to all presently known sugar cane diseases. One with a considerably lower fiber content than the present commercial varieties. The above mentioned qualities in one variety may be asking for too much, but I believe those men whose business it is to breed cane varieties will agree that some of the above qualities can be incorporated in a variety and we hope and pray that that day will not be too far away.

2. Increases yield. It is common knowledge that our perfect variety is not available for commercial production this year or next year or maybe not for the next five years.

With such knowledge we must then do the best we can with what we have. We can increase our yields by doing the following: Plowing out poor stubble on poor soils. We should not make a practice of seeing how many years we can grow stubble cane even on our best soils. We should carry out a good sincere program of flush plowing and crowning the fields. Through good management we should in all farming operations treat the land and the crop in keeping with good farming practices. We should feed the soil generously with soil building crops such as summer and winter legumes. Caution should be exercised to avoid plowing land when it is too wet. Failure to practice this caution can well result in permanent damage to land. The crop should be harvested along good management lines to insure a good stand of the succeeding stubble crops.

3. Proper fertilization. We should, each and every producer, exhaust every effort to determine under what fertilizer application that the best results are attained over the fields, individually and collectively. It should be determined if certain areas within a field require other plant food in addition to nitrogen. It is essential that the experiment stations continue their work on soils and fertilizer.

4. Livestock Rotation. It is my considered opinion that there is a place on every sugar cane farm for a cane and livestock rotation program. Every producer has acres that are not returning satisfactory yields. A well planned and programmed cane-livestock rotation will increase yields of cane and sugar per acre. This has been proven where tried. Such a program cannot be completed overnight. It requires several years to put the plan in effect and to achieve results. One very favorable feature of this program is that it is a venture requiring little labor to administer.

5. Better cooperation between producers and processors. All processors of sugar cane are producers of cane to some degree. It is imperative that the producer and the processor understand each other's peculiar problems. If the industry is to survive, and it must continue to exist for the economy of the area, the producers of sugar cane must supply to their respective processors merchantable quality cane, reasonably clean and by all means fresh, promptly delivered to the factory after being harvested. The processors must in turn operate their

plants along the lines of good management. They should direct an orderly delivery of cane to the factory, the quantity each day geared to the operating capacity of the plant in order to insure a steady grinding rate not to be affected by poor quality of material received. The processors should attempt to educate their shippers as to how the quality of the supply of cane affects the process. This should be done honestly and not used too freely as an excuse when other conditions may be affecting the operations. Therefore, it is fundamental that the producers and processors alike should first be honest with themselves and then with each other. Both segments of our great industry should consider it a privilege and a pleasure to share experiences and developments in field and factory. It is too often the case when within each segment of our industry we find those who are reluctant to pass on some successful device or accomplishment for the good of the industry. While it appears that I am publicly spanking certain interests in our industry I can say boastfully that we in St. James can show some die hards who don't believe it can be done that we can live in a competitive and harmonious spirit with our neighbor. In that respect the record speaks for itself.

6. Labor saving machinery. While we owe an everlasting debt of gratitude to those who have supplied us with labor saving harvesting machinery, I believe that there is much room for the improvement and further development of harvesting machinery.

7. Use of chemicals in weed control. It is my opinion that in this respect we have just scratched the surface. We need the continuance of the work along that line by the experiment stations and those who produce and supply the chemicals.

8. Drainage. All farmers clearly recognize that good drainage is the keynote to successful farming. We commend the work that has been done at L. S. U. with respect to drainage and we implore the continuance of this work.

In conclusion I wish to say that I have enjoyed this assignment and I hope that I have made some small contribution to this very interesting program.

CUBAN 1951 BLACKSTRAP CROP SOLD

(*The following report was printed in the November 7th issue of the Wall Street Journal*)

Cuba is reported to have completed arrangements to sell its entire exportable 1951 production of blackstrap molasses to United Kingdom and U. S. buyers at 20 cents a gallon, according to reports from Havana.

This price compares with an estimated 5 to 6 cents a gallon received by Cuba this year on its blackstrap molasses production.

The 1951 production of blackstrap, a by-product of sugar manufacture, will become available as the Cuban sugar crop is harvested beginning in January next year.

According to the Havana advices, England has purchased 50 million gallons of next year's Cuban molasses.

Cuba is expected to retain 100 million gallons for the manufacture of fuel and possibly some industrial alcohol if a market is available.

The Cuban 1951 molasses production is tentatively estimated at 295 million gallons, it is reported.

Negotiations were said to have been going on for the past three days in Havana.

The demand for molasses has increased sharply due to the expanding need for industrial alcohol particularly in such lines as production of synthetic rubber.

Inedible Molasses Exports Embargoed

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has announced that it has requested the Department of Commerce to embargo all exports of molasses. This action was taken in order to prevent depletion of supplies that will be needed to meet essential uses in the United States.

The Department also announced that provision has been made for the licensing by the Department of Commerce of small quantities of sugar from U. S. quota supplies for export to countries normally receiving such sugar. These exports will total about 1,000 short tons during the period October 1, 1950 through March 31, 1951. Heretofore, licensing of sugar exports has been limited to non-quota sugar, i. e., sugar brought into the continental United States under bond for refining and re-export.

———o———

Correction In Fair Price Determination

In the determination of fair and reasonable prices for the 1950 crop of Louisiana sugarcane, published in the Federal Register for September 2, 1950, page 5949, an error of the season's average price for molasses. In the original document the pricing period was stated to be "October 6, 1950 (or the Friday within the first week of actual trading) through January 26, 1951," whereas it should have shown as "October 6, 1950 (or the Friday within the first week of actual trading) through January 25, 1951."

This error has now been corrected by a correction notice which was published in the Federal Register for October 24, 1950, on page 7119.

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICES

Weekly average prices issued by the Louisiana Sugar Exchange, Inc since the start of the 1950-51 pricing period has been as follows:

Week ending October 12, 1950
Raws 6.23. Blackstrap 24.00.
Week ending October 19, 1950
Raws 6.32. Blackstrap 25.18.
Week ending October 26, 1950
Raws 6.20. Blackstrap 26.00.
Week ending November 2, 1950
Raws 6.21. Blackstrap 27.38.
Week ending November 9, 1950
Raws 6.19. Blackstrap 28.00.

PUBLIC HEARING

(Continued from page 55)

shall determine for each calendar year the amount of sugar needed to meet the requirements of consumers in the continental United States. In making such determinations, the Secretary is directed to use as a basis the amount of sugar distributed for consumption during the 12 months ending October 31 last and to adjust such amount for any deficiency or surplus in inventories of sugar and for changes in consumption because of the changes in population and demand conditions. The Secretary is also directed to take into consideration certain standards with a view to providing such supply of sugar as will be consumed at prices which will not be excessive to consumers and which will fairly and equitably maintain and protect the welfare of the domestic sugar industry. The standards to be taken into consideration include those enumerated above and also the level and trend of consumer purchasing power and the relationship between the prices at wholesale for refined sugar that would result from such determination and the general cost of living in the United States as compared with the relationship between prices at wholesale for refined sugar and the general cost of living in the United States obtaining during 1947 prior to the termination of price control.

Section 202 of the act provides for fixed quotas for the domestic areas and for the Republic of the Philippines and for the apportionment of the balance of the requirements to foreign countries other than the Republic of the Philippines in accordance with stated percentages.

Section 203 of the act provides that the Secretary also shall determine in accordance with such provisions of section 201 as he deems applicable, the amount of sugar needed to meet the requirements of consumers in Hawaii and in Puerto Rico and shall establish quotas for local consumption in such areas equal to the amounts so determined.

Section 204 of the act provides that the Secretary shall from time to time during the calendar year determine whether in view of various factors specified in the act, any domestic area, the Republic of the Philippines, or Cuba will be unable to market the quota for such area. Section 204 further provides that upon a finding that any such area will be unable to market its quota, the deficit so determined shall be reallocated, in accordance with a stated formula.

A public hearing will be held in Washington, D. C., in the Auditorium, South Building, United States Department of Agriculture, on November 28, 1950, at 9:30 a. m., e. s. t., for the purpose of affording interested persons an opportunity to present orally any data, views, or arguments with respect to the determination of sugar requirements and the establishment of sugar quotas for the continental United States for the calendar year 1951. The principal matters for consideration at the hearing relate to (1) the manner of determining deficiencies or surpluses in inventories of sugar, (2) the effect of various changes in demand conditions, (3) the effect of the prospective 1951 level and trend of consumer purchasing power, (4) the manner in which the relationship between the wholesale price of refined sugar and the general cost of living in the United States should be employed or considered, and (5) the relative importance of the foregoing factors in determining the sugar requirements for 1951.

Prior to the issuance of regulations setting forth the sugar requirements for the continental United States for the calendar year 1951 and the sugar quotas for 1951 for domestic and foreign areas, consideration will be given to any data, views, or arguments pertaining thereto which are presented at the hearing or which are submitted in writing to the Director, Sugar Branch, Production and Marketing Administration, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C. Prior to the issuance of regulations setting forth (1) the sugar requirements for Hawaii and for Puerto Rico for the calendar year 1951 and the sugar quotas for 1951 for local consumption in such areas, and (2) the amount by which any domestic area, the Republic of the Philippines, or Cuba will be unable to market the quota for such area in 1951 and the reallotment of such deficit, consideration will be given to any data, views, or arguments pertaining thereto which are submitted in writing to the Director, Sugar Branch, Production and Marketing Administration. Written data, views, or arguments must be submitted in quadruplicate and must be received not later than December 11, 1950. Such data, views, or arguments submitted at the hearing will be accepted as a part of the record, but will not be copied into the transcript of the oral testimony given at the hearing. All such data, views, or arguments will be available for examination at the office of the Hearing Clerk.

Issued at Washington, D. C., this 6th day of November 1950.

(Seal) FRANK K. WOOLLEY,
Deputy Administrator.

(F. R. Doc. 50-10027; Filed, Nov. 8, 1950; 8:51 a.m.)

BLACKSTRAP MOLASSES SUPPLIES

The October 1950 edition of SUGAR REPORTS, published by the Sugar Branch of the Department of Agriculture and designated as No. 9 M, is devoted exclusively to Blackstrap Molasses.

The report is a very comprehensive study of the supply and demand problems confronting the producers of Blackstrap Molasses. It contains 22 pages of explanations and tables. The first part of this report is printed below, and we will use excerpts from it in subsequent issues.

The recent short supply situation in the molasses market and the heavy demand for raw materials for production of ethyl alcohol for use in the synthetic rubber program have resulted in many requests for information on molasses supplies and utilization. Comments which follow present an analysis of the present supply-utilization situation and estimates for the coming year. This report also contains statistical series on industrial molasses supplies, and the utilization of molasses for alcohol, livestock feed, yeast, vinegar, and citric acid.

It now appears that four of the seven synthetic rubber units will be activated. Since each unit requires 30 million gallons of ethyl alcohol a year, present plans call for the utilization of 120 million wine gallons per year. References have been made to the possible activation of one of the remaining three units. This would increase alcohol requirements for synthetic rubber to 150 million wine gallons per year. The requirement of alcohol for synthetic rubber is in addition to all other present uses. Approximately 165 million wine gallons of 190 proof alcohol were used last year for civilian industrial consumption.

A major question confronting the alcohol industry, the directors of the rubber program, the molasses producing and distributing trade, and the feed mixing and distributing trade is the determination as to how the additional alcohol may be obtained. A part of it may be imported but the remainder will have to be obtained from agricultural raw materials since synthetic capacity is fairly well fixed. It is evident that there is a sufficient supply of agricultural raw materials to make the required quantity of alcohol. Molasses supplies in relation to requirements, even if molasses for alcohol for the synthetic rubber program is excluded, are much shorter now than at any other time during the past 3 years. Molasses prices were almost four times as high in October 1950 as in June 1949. There is evidence that the combined stocks of molasses in the United States Cuba and Puerto Rico are below those of previous years. The entire 1950 Cuban crop of molasses, plus 46 million gallons of carryover from the 1949 crop, had been sold by June 1. The supplies purchased by United States distributors and users have been shipped at a rapid rate—from 35 to 40 million gallons per month. The Puerto Rican crop has been sold to dealers in the United States mainland and Puerto Rico Trade sources say that the Puerto Rican supply has moved into industry. The Hawaiian supply is used primarily on the West Coast and is not counted on to supply East and Gulf Coast users. and distributors There will be no carryover of molasses into the new crop year in any of our supplying areas. In fact trade sources predict a drying up of supplies before new crops are available.

HELP WANTED

Assistant Overseer for Large Plantation in Southwest Louisiana.

Reply to A-1

THE SUGAR BULLETIN

UP FRONT

(Continued from page 51)

a report to the members of the American Sugar Cane League. A quick glance at this will reveal the fact that last year your League collected $75,473.46 and spent $83,524.00 for a net loss of $8,050.54. With the dollar worth about 35 cents it takes more money to run the League now than it did when it was organized more than a quarter of a century ago. This is the reason your organization is operating in the red.

Sugar Prices

The question of the price of sugar, discussed in our last issue, has been taken up with the head man, Mr. Lawrence Myers, Director of the Sugar Branch of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The manager of your Washington office, Mr. C. J. Bourg, together with Senator Allen J. Ellender, asked Mr. Myers to tell them why the price of raw sugar slipped off five points when the Government was supposed to own all the sugar and Mr. Bourg reports on the interview as follows:

"Mr. Lawrence Myers, Director of the Sugar Branch, informs me quite positively that the reduction of five points in the price of sugar was brought about exclusively because of a similar decrease in the freight rate from Cuba to New York. He assured me that the USDA is continuing to sell only at the f.a.s. Cuba 5.38 price. . . . The Senator accepts this explanation and bids me to advise the Louisiana raw sugar producers that the cane farmers that in his opinion the Department of Agriculture is protecting their interests."

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THE SUGAR BULLETIN

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Sugarcane Harvester At Work

THE
SUGAR BULLETIN

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MARCEL J. VOORHIES, Editor

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WASHINGTON OFFICE, 510 Union Trust Bldg., Washington 5, D. C.
C. J. BOURG, Manager

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UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

BY A. W. DYKERS

Elsewhere in this issue of THE SUGAR BULLETIN we are printing an official news release from the Agricultural Research Administration of the United States Department of Agriculture about the testing of new cane varieties at the experimental sugar factory of the Audubon Sugar School. This is another very important work in which the American Sugar Cane League takes a leading part and we feel that you folks who finally grow the proven cane varieties on your farms, will be interested in knowing something about the set-up that makes it possible for Government funds to be available for this type of research work.

The study of the processing qualities and sugar yields obtainable from new cane varieties was begun this year at the Audubon Sugar Factory of Louisiana State University. The idea of the new work is to eliminate the possibility of a cane being released that is not up to normal millability. It is a double check to keep the canes from fooling the experts.

The money for this work was obtained through the efforts of the Sugar Advisory Committee, and here is where your League comes into the picture. The General Manager of the American Sugar Cane League, Mr. Marcel J. Voorhies, is a member of this Sugar Advisory Committee.

The rest of the Committee is composed of representatives of the other Domestic sugar producing areas, together with representatives of the United States Department of Agriculture. These people discuss proposed projects and, when they come to an agreement, make recommendations to the Secretary of Agriculture.

Before new cane varieties can be milled, they must be grown, and here, again, the American Sugar Cane League is very much in evidence. Your League sees to it that selected varieties are grown, harvested, and delivered to the experimentors at the Audubon Sugar School free of charge.

The varieties to be tested are grown on the St. Gabriel Penal Farm, located eighteen miles below Baton Rouge on the Mississippi River. The American Sugar Cane League was able to get this excellent location through the cooperation of Mr. B. C. Lawrence, the General Superintendent of the Louisiana State Penitentiary. Captain John S. Landry, who has been in charge of the Angola plantation at St. Gabriel for the past ten years, is the man who watches over the new canes and has them ready when the folks at the Audubon Sugar School need them. The Field Supervisor at Angola, Mr. R. F. Odome, is a member of the Contact Committee of the American Sugar Cane League.

Consumption Requirements

A very important meeting is being held in Washington today, November 28th. This is the meeting called by the U. S. Secretary of Agriculture to obtain evidence to help him in arriving at the initial sugar consumption quotas for 1951. These hearings usually develop into pretty fair sized battles, with the big consuming interests working for a large quota so they may buy cheap sugar for their products, and the representatives of the Domestic sugar producers doing all they can to get a reasonable quota recommended so the price of sugar will give the beet and cane farmers returns that

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CROP NEWS BY PARISHES

from

COUNTY AGENTS

For this issue of The Sugar Bulletin we have been favored with additional reports from the County Agents regarding the progress of the present grinding campaign. These reports were received before the very low temperatures of the November 24th, 25th and 26th week-end and, therefore, do not take this very cold spell into consideration. We believe, however, that our readers will be interested in knowing the damage caused by the earlier November freezes and are, of course, very grateful to the County Agents for their continued cooperation.

Lafourche Parish. The report from Lafourche Parish is dated November 25th and C. J. Arceneaux, County Agent, advises us that on that date 60 per cent of the cane crop in his district had been harvested. The average sucrose up to that time was about 13.25 per cent and the purity 79 per cent. Mr. Arceneaux states that in the heavy black lands where buds were killed, the cane will be harvested before any loss will occur.

St. Landry Parish. Mr. A. K. Smith, County Agent of St. Landry Parish, signed his report November 22nd at which time 50 per cent of the cane crop in his district had been harvested. Mr. Smith did not give us any information on sucrose and purity but stated that two periods of below freezing temperatures had killed the bud of the cane and that some souring in the top joints had been noticed in the northern part of his district.

Iberia Parish. On November 22nd, W. E. Williams, County Agent of Iberia Parish, reported that harvesting operations were from 55 to 60 per cent completed in his district and that average sucrose results were 13.4 per cent with a purity of approximately 77.5 per cent. Mr. Williams states that freezing temperatures had killed the bud in the cane in most sections of his district, especially in the low lands.

St. Charles Parish. A. J. Melancon, Jr., reported on November 22nd that harvesting operations in St. Charles Parish were about 40 per cent completed and that up to that time the average sucrose was about 14 per cent with a purity of 78 per cent. Mr. Melancon did not comment on the effect of the cold weather on the cane crop in his district.

Avoyelles Parish. From Kermit J. Ducote, County Agent of Avoyelles Parish, we learned on November 24th that 55 per cent of the cane crop in his district had been harvested. The average sucrose to that date was 13.25 per cent and the purity about 77.5 per cent. Mr. Ducote states that the early freezes killed the bud of the canes and that they were beginning to show acidity up to about 2 per cent. He states that the canes are holding up very well because of the high sucrose and purity content.

St. Martin Parish. In another report dated November 22nd, Stanley Angelle, County Agent of St. Martin Parish, reports that harvesting operations in his district were about 60 per cent completed and that the average sucrose had been about 13.25 per cent and purity readings about 76 per cent. In commenting on the cold weather, Mr. Angelle states that "some of the cane looks bad but so far the mills have not noticed any adversed effect. A large percentage of the crop was completely killed."

Lafayette Parish. A. J. Bowles, County Agent of Lafayette Parish, advised us on November 22nd that

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THE PHYTOPHTHORA ROT OF SUGARCANE SEED PIECES IN LOUISIANA

By R. J. Steib & S. J. P. Chilton, American Sugarcane League, New Orleans, La. and The Department of Plant Pathology, Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station, Baton Rouge, La.

In the spring of 1947, it was found that certain fields of sugarcane which had been planted the previous fall, gave very poor stands. These were in rather wet places. Isolations gave a few cultures of fungi which were identified as belonging to the genus *Phytophthora*. The poor stands were of particular interest, since one of the varieties of sugarcane (C. P. 36-13) was very resistant to *Physalospora tucumanensis* Speg. (*Colletotrichum falcatum Went*), the fungus causing the disease known as red rot. In 1948, further isolations were made from dead and dying seed cane which had been planted in the fall of 1947, and consistent isolations of *Phytophtora* were obtained. An examination of the literature indicated that this group of fungi apparently had been reported as pathogenic to sugarcane. It is the purpose of this paper to describe the symptoms and to present evidence that a disease of sugarcane, named the *Phytophthora* rot, occurs in Louisiana.

Symptoms

The disease, *Phytophthora* rot, is very similar in the advanced stages to that of red rot. However, when a cane is first attacked by this fungus, if the stalk is split, there is found a water soaking of the tissue. As the disease progresses, there is a salmon pink to orange red discloration appearing in streaks throughout the interior of the stalk. With yellow stalked varieties such as C. P. 36-13, these salmon colored streaks, when close to the surface, will show through the rind of the cane in a very characteristic manner. With varieties having a purple rind, these streaks may also be seen, but the color is darker and the streaks not as clear cut. In the advanced stages of the disease, the whole cane becomes water soaked, there is a darkening of the salmon pink to a reddish brown, and an odor similar to that of fermenting fruit is rather characteristic, if the disease is not too far advanced.

Isolation of the Fungus

When isolations were first begun with canes showing these symptoms, very few cultures were obtained. However, it was found that if the cane stalk was split open and a sterile cork borer with a diameter of 7-10 mm. was used to obtain tissue for transfer, a large proportion of the diseased stalks gave cultures of *Phytophthora*. Further work showed that the fungus could be isolated from the nodes if well sterilized and large pieces of tissue were removed with a sterile scalpel and placed on agar.

Distribution of the Fungus In Louisiana

A large number of isolations were made in the spring of 1948, and these are summarized in Table 1. It may be seen that this fungus was isolated from a high percentage of the internodes and nodes of diseased stalks. The distribution of the disease seems wide spread since the fungus was found in 12 of the 14 parishes from which collections of diseased specimens were made. Table 2 shows that the fungus was isolated from many of the varieties released for commercial use in the state.

Identity of Cultures

Three distinct cultural types were isolated from the various seed pieces. All three were at times ob-

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CCC OFFERS CUBAN SUGAR FOR EXPORT; EXPORT CONTROLS RELAXED

The U. S. Department of Agriculture announced that the Commodity Credit Corporation will accept requests for the assignment of limited quantities of CCC-owned Cuban sugar for shipment to countries other than the United States. Export controls on "quota" sugar also are being relaxed to put "quota" and "non-quota" sugar under similar export restrictions.

These actions are being taken because of the easing of the emergency situation created by the sugar hoarding movement last summer. Domestic distribution fell from 1,188-000 tons in July to 506,000 tons in October. This decline in domestic demand has made it possible to release some sugar to foreign markets and still leave adequate supplies for consumers in the United States.

Beginning November 22 and on each succeeding Wednesday until further notice, Commodity Credit Corporation will accept requests for the assignment of the CCC-owned Cuban sugar. These requests must be in the form of a telegram filed not later than 3 p. .m. on the applicable Wednesday and will be subject to acceptance by CCC not later than 5 p. m. on the following workday. The Corporation reserves the right to prorate downward any quantities requested in the event larger quantities are requested than the Corporation is willing to assign. No buyer will be required to accept a smaller quantity than originally requested in the event the reduction results in less than a cargo lot shipment.

The price of the sugar will be 5.38 cents per pound, f.a.s., Cuban port of shipment. All arrangements for the shipment of and payment for the sugar will be made between the buyer from CCC and the Cuban Sugar Stabilization Institute and the assignment will be subject to the terms and conditions of the 1950 Cuban raw sugar purchase contract between CCC and the Cuban Sugar Stabilization Institute.

In the event that CCC's assignee is unable to make acceptable arrangements with the Institute CCC will sell the sugar to the buyer involved. The price in such case will be 5.38 cents per pound plus mark-ups to cover CCC's expenses and the buyer will be required to establish an irrevocable letter of credit or make other satisfactory financial arrangements with CCC.

This is the first time that CCC stocks of Cuban sugar purchased last summer have been offered to the trade generally. Heretofore, the sugar has been released only to United States refiners and to certain foreign governments. The quantity now owned by CCC is approximately 300,000 tons, which is the remainder of the 600,000 tons bought by CCC last August. Assignments to date have included 199,000 tons to United States refiners, 84,000 to Great Britain, and 18,000 tons to British refiners for use in India.

Beginning immediately the U. S. Department of Agriculture also is relaxing restrictions on exports of "quota" sugar (i.e., domestically-produced sugar and sugar imported for consumption under the Sugar Act of 1948), and has requested the Department of Commerce to approve license applications involving reasonable quantities. This action cancels the allocation of "quota" sugar announced October 20, 1950, and places "quota" and "non-quota" sugar on the same basis with respect to export restrictions.

RESEARCHERS TEST NEW SUGARCANES AT PILOT PLANT IN LOUISIANA

Investigations to determine the milling and processing characteristics of several new varieties of sugarcane under development in Louisiana began simultaneously with the start of the cane-grinding season this fall, the Agricultural Research Administration of the U. S. Department of Agriculture reports.

The studies are being made in a recently completed pilot plant at the Audubon Sugar Factory at Louisiana State University in Baton Rouge, where small samples of cane can be processed under conditions representing factory-scale operations.

This research is a cooperative effort by Federal, State, and private agencies to provide needed information on the yields and quality of sugar obtained, and to determine ideal processing procedures for the new canes. The American Sugar Cane League is furnishing supplies of cane for use in the experiments, which are being conducted by scientists of the University and the Department's Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry.

The new varieties of sugarcane under investigation are the result of breeding studies by the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering to develop high-yielding types which have improved resistance to disease and are better adapted to mechanical harvesting than the older varieties. This is the first attempt to study thoroughly the variations which occur in the chemical composition of the new canes and their juices and to obtain detailed information about the effect of these differences on the recovery of sugar. Processors have needed such information for several years.

At least eight new varieties will be studied. A few of these canes are not yet in commercial production, but the data obtained on them will be useful to plant breeders in selecting those best suited for further improvement.

Working under a Research and Marketing Act contract, Louisiana State University is determining the ideal conditions for extracting juice from the different varieties of cane. Scientists of the Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry are processing the extracted juice into sugar to determine yields, quality, and other data.

Prof. A. G. Keller is supervising the work conducted by the University. The work by the Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry is under the direction of Dr. L. F. Martin, head of the Bureau's Agricultural Chemical Research Division at the Southern Regional Research Laboratory in New Orleans.

MARKET NEWS SERVICE PROPOSED FOR LOUISIANA BLACKSTRAP MOLASSES

by Roy B. Johnson, Molasses Coordinator

The Louisiana Department of Agriculture is cooperating with the United States Department of Agriculture and the American Sugar Cane League in a program designed to obtain and disseminate market information on blackstrap molasses.

As is generally known, only a limited amount of market data on molasses are available at this time, and much of that data is from secondary sources. The need for adequate information on molasses has long been

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"AUDUBON PARK"--AN EARLY SUGAR EXPERIMENT STATION

By T. E. Holloway

Audubon Park is today merely a large park in the city of New Orleans, but a quarter of a century ago the name stood for research and instruction in technology in every corner of the sugar producing world.

That Louisiana should have assumed the role of leader in sugar research might have been expected. In common with the tropics sugarcane is grown, but unlike the tropics this American state is within a convenient distance of various manufacturers of field and factory machinery. Cane harvesters and other implements can easily be tested here, and if successful can later be introduced to the tropical countries.

An organization of sugar planters, called the Louisiana Scientific and Agricultural Society, founded the Louisiana Sugar Experiment Station on October 5, 1885.* It was located at Kenner, La., with Dr. W. C. Stubbs as the first director. Dr. Stubbs, originally from Virginia, had been state chemist of Alabama and professor of chemistry at Alabama Polytechnic College.

It is said, by the way, that scarcely anything is left today of the site at Kenner. Practically all the area, consisting of 100 acres on which stood a sugar house and other buildings, is now covered by the waters of the Mississippi River, the stream having gradually eaten into the bank at that point.

The station did not long remain at Kenner. In 1887 the Hatch Bill was passed by Congress, making available to the states funds for experiment stations and colleges of agriculture. On April 5, 1887, the Board of Supervisors of Louisiana State University assumed responsibility for the supervision and maintaintenance of the Station, which then moved from Kenner to Audubon Park.

The site there is that portion of the park that includes the zoo and the tennis courts at the present time, and extends to Magazine Street. At about the entrance to the zoo were three frame buildings, first a laboratory building of one story, then a two-story main building with a tower, and finally a two-story residence for the director. These buildings were about one hundred feet apart. Back of the main building and close to the river levee was the sugar house, a small factory made of galvanized iron.

The remainder of the area was occupied by little square fields, each one an acre or so in size, the whole being a small model of a Louisiana sugar plantation, down to the drainage ditches, the quarter drains, etc. There was the plantation bell, calling to work the Negro laborers, under the supervision of the "Cajun" overseer. An unusual feature was an isolated corner covered with rusting junk that on inspection turned out to be cane harvesters and other field machinery that had been brought to the Station for testing by hopeful inventors, but had failed in one way or another.

Dr. Stubbs soon became director of the State Agricultural Experiment Station, and an assistant director was then placed in charge of the Sugar Experiment Station. The following men held the latter position: R. E. Blouin, afterwards director of the Experiment Station of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association and then of the Estacion Experimental of Tucuman, Argentina, and later editor of *The Planter and Sugar Manufacturer;* H. P. Agee, who in turn became director of the Hawaiian station; George Chiquelin, a prominent sugar house

superintendent of much experience in Louisiana and the tropics; W. G. Taggart, at present director of the State Agricultural Experiment Station.

It is evident that except perhaps for a station in Java, the Louisiana Sugar Experiment Station was the first of its kind in the world. Work was conducted in chemistry, sugar engineering, bacteriology, plant breeding and entomology. In 1897 Dr. Stubbs published his book entitled *Sugar Cane. A treatise on the history, botany and agriculture of sugar cane.* For many years this was regarded as the "bible" of the Louisiana sugar industry.

In the early days of the station, the manufacture of sugar was changing from a rule-of-thumb procedure to a scientific process. "Chemical control" became the watchword, and the day of the sugar chemist began to dawn. There were few properly trained men, however, and the Louisiana planters realized they must operate a training school. In 1891 Dr. Stubbs founded the privately endowed Audubon Sugar School as a department of the Station.

The planters had relinquished control over the Sugar Experiment Station, and in 1896 they transferred Aubudon Sugar School to Louisiana State University. On retiring in 1897, Dr. Stubbs wrote: "It was the object of the school to produce experts in the sugar industry. It was designed to meet the wants of planters' sons who ultimately expected to become owners of large plantations and factories."

The planters' sons may have benefitted to some extent, but it appears that an entirely new class of experts came into being—sons whose fathers owned no plantations, but who carved a nitch for themselves as chemists and superintendents of Louisiana and tropical sugar factories.

The present writer became connected with the Station in 1911. At that period the sugar students of the senior class at Louisiana State University would come to New Orleans from Baton Rouge every fall to obtain practical experience in operating a sugar factory. A young professor was at their head, and there were usually about a dozen students. They used as a laboratory the back part of the one-story building, the front rooms being given over to the sugarcane insect investigations of the U. S. Bureau of Entomology, which took over the entomological work in 1909.

The sugar house was full of ancient machinery that was always breaking. It was said that a graduate, after wrestling with that antiquated equipment, was ready for any sort of breakage when he had obtained a job. He had already had experience in coping with almost every type of mishap.

The Sugar Experiment Station acted not only as a research and teaching institution, but also as a kind of center for those interested in sugar. Positions were obtained for graduating students and for technologists in general. Letters from planters and technologists everywhere were received and answered. Research men from foreign sugar countries made occasional visits, sometimes remaining for study for months at a time. At least once a year there was an all-day planters' meeting, with a luncheon served under the live oaks of Audubon Park.

The Sugar Experiment Station was ever ready to assist other countries in inaugurating research. Assistance was rendered to the Hawaiian sugar planters in starting their experiment station, the first director, Dr. Walter Maxwell having come from Audubon Park and been recommended for the position by Dr. Stubbs.

Former graduates were continually visiting their *alma mater* at Audubon Park. Sugar technology in the early days of this century was but little developed in the Latin-American countries and Louisiana

men found profitable positions as chemists and factory superintendents in the West Indies and Central and South America. They often dropped in at the Station before leaving for the tropics and on their return they would call to recount their experiences. The equipment of various sugar factories was minutely described and compared by these travelers.

Audubon Park was in the early days almost in the midst of sugar plantations. New Orleans is now miles from any sugarcane fields but in 1911 the city was only a few miles from typical sugar plantations up and down the river on both sides. About that year the writer escorted a visiting Englishman to sugar plantations both below and above New Orleans. To visit the nearest one an electric car was boarded at Magazine Street which intersects the park. This car went out Broadway, finally reaching a point on Oak Street where there was a livery stable. Here a "buggy" was hired, and in a few miles a large plantation was reached. At the present time it is necessary to drive some forty miles to find a sugar plantation. The last plantation to survive in the vicinity of New Orleans was Willswood, a few miles from the town of Westwego. Near New Orleans, the plantations had to compete for labor with the city industries, and it was only a matter of time before the plantations were forced out of business.

A list of graduates and former members of the staff at Audubon Park would include some of the most prominent men in the sugar industry. The former heads of the Station have already been mentioned. Some others are F. W. Zerban, now chemist in charge of the New York Sugar Trade Laboratory; W. E. Cross, formerly director of the Estacion Experimental at Tucuman, Argentina, and now a consulting technologist; W. L. Owen, a consulting bacteriologist; J. T. Crawley, who worked in Hawaii, Puerto Rico and Cuba. Of foreigners who studied at Audubon Park the name of H. H. Dodds, now director of the experiment station in Natal, South Africa, comes to mind.

With the growth of New Orleans, additional park facilities were demanded. The authorities at the head of Audubon Park became increasingly irritated at the occupation of some eighty acres of land by the Experiment Station. The sugar planters had bought land at Harahan, near New Orleans, as a new site for the station, but it was eventually moved (in 1925) to Louisiana State University, where its sugar factory and its fields now adjoin the campus of that institution. In 1928 the Sugar Experiment Station became an integral part of the Agricultural Experiment Station, with one general director.

Experimental work in Louisiana is carried on at the present time by both L. S. U. and the federal government on a greater scale than ever. Field investigations are conducted on sugar plantations located at various points in the sugar section of southern Louisiana. At Houma, La., a number of bureaus of the U. S. Department of Agriculture have combined to form an experiment station for research on sugarcane.

As efficient as research is at the present time, old-timers regret the passing of "Audubon Park." The old Sugar Experiment Station, with its few acres and its old wooden buildings, was a center of sugar research and instruction for Louisiana and the world, and nothing has quite taken its place.

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*The writer thanks Mr. J. H. Mattox, Jr., Director of the Bureau of Public Relations, Louisiana State University, and Dr. Arthur Keller, Professor of Chemical Engineering, for much data on the early history.

BLACKSTRAP MOLASSES SUPPLIES

This is a continuation of a study of Blackstrap Molasses supplies which appears in bulletin No. 9M of the *Sugar Branch*. We used some information from this bulletin in the November 15th issue of *The Sugar Bulletin*.

Of the quantity of about 239 million gallons of molasses expected to be available for alcohol production during the fiscal year 1951, it is assumed that 20 million gallons will be used for butanol and acetone and 219 million gallons for ethyl alcohol. This would permit production of about 88 million wine gallons of ethyl alcohol from molasses during the year, or about 31 million gallons more than the quantity produced from molasses during fiscal year 1950. However, since new-crop Caribbean molasses supplies will not be available in volume until late February 1951, it is highly improbable that ethyl alcohol production from molasses during the fiscal year 1951 will reach 88 million gallons. Moreover, such rate of utilization would exhaust supplies of molasses by late summer 1951. Actually, all the estimated alcohol requirements could not possibly be obtained by use of the prospective blackstrap molasses supply during the coming years. Assuming 103 million gallons will be obtained from synthetic sources and 5 million gallons from miscellaneous sources and imports, approximately 450 million gallons of molasses would be required to produce the remaining requirements. The 481 million gallons of molasses estimated as being the total supply available during the 12-month period ending June 30 includes 70 million gallons of beet and citrus molasses and hydrol. Because of marketing cost and technical production problems, it is highly unlikely that distillers could use these types of molasses. Therefore, blackstrap molasses supplies would fall approximately 40 million gallons short of the amount required to meet total alcohol requirements, even if all blackstrap molasses supplies were diverted from feed, yeast, citric acid and other uses.

The estimated supplies of blackstrap and other molasses for fiscal years 1950 and 1951, by source, are as follows:

	Year ending June 30	
	1950	1951
	(million gallons)	
Blackstrap and other molasses from		
Cuba	196	140
Puerto Rico	45	45
Hawaii	43	43
Mexico	21	25
Dominican Republic	17	17
Europe (beet) and miscellaneous	17	25
Total offshore	339	295
Mainland cane mills	38	40
Cane sugar refiners	33	33
Hydrol	18	20
Citrus	12	12
Beet	34	38
Total mainland	135	143
From mainland stocks	..	43
Total—all sources	474	481

The following data on the utilization of molasses in the fiscal year 1950 were developed by using published statistics covering molasses utilization in alcohol plants and by estimating all other uses including feed. The procedure for the fiscal year 1951 was to estimate uses other than alcohol and show a residual quantity available for use in alcohol plants. These estimates appear below:

	Year ending June 30	
	1950	1951
	(million gallons)	
Molasses used for:		
Ethanol	129	239
Butanol and acetone	20	..
Spirits and rum	2	2
Feed	225	185
Yeast, vinegar and citric acid	49	49
Edible and miscellaneous	6	6
Increase in mainland stocks	43	..
Total utilization	474	481

The carbohydrate value of 6½ gallons of molasses is estimated to be equal to 1 bushel of corn. This ratio takes into consideration only the actual feed value and does not consider the other important advantages of molasses as a feed ingredient or as a silage preservative.

To the molasses producers the

sharp expansion in the use of molasses for livestock feed increased the demand for their product and offered a continuing market for supplies which in the future might become unmarketable to the fermentation alcohol industry, in view of the increased production of synthetic alcohol. Farmers and feed dealers use molasses to add palatability to feeds, even those of best quality, to salvage feeds which could not otherwise be used effectively, to preserve grass silage, and to provide carbohydrate feed value. The very low price of molasses in the past year further stimulated its use for feeding and feed dealers and farmers have made large investments in molasses mixing equipment. It is doubtful that temporary increases in molasses prices to the level where the delivered price of 6½ gallons is equal to or slightly greater than the cost at the place of utilization of a bushel of corn would greatly reduce the use of molasses for livestock feed. Farmers and feed dealers would find it necessary to weigh the increased cost for molasses against the value of the feed that might be lost through failure to use molasses. Moreover, it is not feasible for feed dealers to change their formulas often merely to take advantage of short-run price changes. Since molasses constitutes only about 10 percent of most mixes in which it is used, it is probably that moderate increases in molasses costs would be absorbed by feed dealers or farmers, or both. The areas in which the greatest reduction in molasses utilization for feeds would probably occur would be that used for direct feeding and in feeds in which very high percentages of molasses, 20 percent or more, are used when molasses is low in price relative to corn.

Supplies of grain are sufficient to meet the additional alcohol needs. To produce 100 million gallons of alcohol would require 40 million bushels of grain, (chiefly corn, grain sorghums, and barley for malt) or 3½ million bushels a month. Off-grade grain, damaged and with high moisture content, and in many cases unfit for human consumption, can be used for the production of industrial alcohol as efficiently as the better quality grain and at a much lower cost. Although frost damage to corn has not been extensive a substantial part of this year's crop in the corn belt is damaged or of high moisture content. Northern and central Iowa and parts of adjacent states—Nebraska, South Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin—have been most affected. A billion bushels of corn are grown in these five states and as much as 10 percent of the crop may be of low quality. It is quite possible, therefore, that distillers will be able to purchase large quantities of corn during the late fall and winter months at a discount under the price of number 2 corn.

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WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICES

Weekly average prices issued by the Louisiana Sugar Exchange, Inc., since the start of the 1950-51 pricing period has been as follows:

Week ending October 12, 1950
Raws 6.23. Blackstrap 24.00.
Week ending October 19, 1950
Raws 6.32. Blackstrap 25.18.
Week ending October 26, 1950
Raws 6.20. Blackstrap 26.00.
Week ending November 2, 1950
Raws 6.21. Blackstrap 27.38.
Week ending November 9, 1950
Raws 6.19. Blackstrap 28.00.
Week Ending November 16, 1950
Raws 6.19. Blackstrap 29.00.
Week Ending November 24, 1950
Raws 6.17. Blackstrap 28.69.

MARKET NEWS

(Continued from page 71)

felt by those connected with this industry.

Under present proposals, regular price reports will continue to be made but will be amended in the

following directions: (1) price quotations will be obtained from some of the more important molasses markets; (2) price quotations obtained and reported will be on a more current basis than is now possible under our present system; and (3) price data will be obtained from a more direct source, thus eliminating some of the possible inaccuracies in reporting. It is further proposed that a market news analysis will be incorporated in the price quotations or will supplement these quotations as a separate report. In this analysis an attempt will be made to size the markets (with respect to stocks, movements, trends, etc.) on a world-wide basis.

The exchange of information is fundamental for the operation of a news service of this type. It is believed that producers, distributors and consumers of molasses as a group stand to benefit from a program of reliable market news. Their cooperation in furnishing certain data will to a large degree determine the measure of success this program enjoys.

CROP NEWS

(Continued from page 78)

the cold weather had killed most of the buds of the cane. He stated that the most affected spots were being harvested first and that he did not expect any material damage up to the time of his report. Harvesting operations in his district were approximately 50 per cent completed on November 22nd with the canes averaging about 13.70 per cent in sucrose and 77.33 per cent in purity.

PHYTOPHTHORA

(Continued from page 69)

tained from the same diseased stalk.

One strain was clearly *Phytophthora erythroseptica,* forming zoospores within the zoosporangia and amphigenous autheridia.

The other two strains at present can only be assigned to the genus *Phytophtora.* Although erratic, zoosporangia and zoospore formation typical of *Phytophthora* could be induced by placing the cultures on nutrient medium and then transferring to distilled water.

Proof of Pathogenicity

In the first test, made in the spring of 1947, single eye pieces of C. P. 36-13 were planted in 2-gallon crocks of sterilized soil to which petri dish cultures of the three strains were added. Two crocks, with 3 single-eye pieces of cane in each were used for each isolate. Two crocks were left uninoculated as controls. At the end of two months, the pieces were dug up and the seed pieces from the inoculated crocks showed typical pink streaks from which the fungi used to inoculate the soil were reisolated. The seed pieces planted in the uninoculated soil were free of the disease.

In the second test, begun in the fall of 1948, 4 gallon crocks of sterilized soil were used. Each of fifteen isolates, comprising three cultural strains, coming from single hyphal isolations, were grown in petri plates and added to two crocks of soil. Four crocks were used as controls. Ten two-eye seed pieces of Co. 290 were planted in each crock inoculated with an isolate of the fungus, and also in two of the control crocks. The other 17 were planted with two-eye pieces of C. P. 36-13.

The crocks were kept in a room at 70° F. and were well watered. Two and a half months later, the seed pieces were examined. Tissue was plated from all discolored nodes to be sure the fungus was present. Typical symptoms were produced.

In a third experiment, large tubs of sterilized soil were used. Two tubs were inoculated with a culture of each of the three cultural types, and two tubs were used as a control. Fifteen stalks of Co. 290 with four or more nodes were planted in one tub with each strain. Fifteen stalks of this variety of the same length

were planted in one tub in which the soil had not been infected with *Phytophthora*. The same was done using the variety C. P. 36-13. This gave two tubs for each strain and two control tubs. The tubs were placed outside and were watered as needed. The experiment was begun November 22, 1948, and the canes dug up three months later and examined. The canes from the infested soils all showed typical disease symptoms, and the three strains of *Phytophthora* were isolated from the diseased tissue on platings. The canes from the uninoculated tubs were all free of symptoms.

In a fourth experiment, 15 stalks of each of five varieties of sugarcane were inoculated with 15 cultures of *Phytophthora*. This was done by cutting two holes in each stalk with a cork borer and placing a piece of mycelium in each hole. The cultures were the same as used in the second test given above. These canes were then buried and dug up three different times, split and examined for the development of the disease. No development of disease was rated as 0 and nearly complete destruction of the stalk as 5. The results given in Table 3 show that the cultures were pathogenic and that varieties tended to differ in their resistance to the cultures used.

Discussion

From the above results, there seems little doubt that members of the genus *Phytophthora* undoubtedly play an important role in the reacting of seed pieces in Louisiana, particularly when planted in wet areas. The relative importance of this disease as compared to red rot and that reported as caused by species of *Pythium* can only be determined by further observations and study. Preliminary tests indicate the presence in sugarcane of resistance to this disease. Techniques for evaluating resistance will be necessary and must be developed.

Table 1. Occurrence of **Phytophthora** from diseased seed pieces of sugarcane in the spring of 1948.

Parish	No. nodes and internodes plated	% giving Phytophthora
Ascension	30	20.0
Assumption	453	74.4
Avoyelles	15	0.0
East Baton Rouge	108	55.6
Iberia	122	30.3
Lafayette	204	58.3
Lafourche	105	39.0
Pointe Coupee	34	47.1
Rapides	46	0.0
St. James	222	71.2
St. John	61	67..2
St. Mary	444	32.6
Terrebonne	48	20.8
West Baton Rouge	125	55.2
Total	2,017	51.5

Table 2. Results of Isolations of **Phytophthora** from 8 varieties of sugarcane grown in Louisiana.

Variety	Phytopthora from leaf scars and buds		Phytophthora from interior nodes	
	No. nodes plated	% giving fungus	No. nodes plated	% giving fungus
Co. 290	174	51.1	219	42.5
C. P. 29-120	61	80.3	37	80.0
C. P. 29-320	52	42.3	27	51.9
C. P. 33-310	49	57.1	121	43.0
C. P. 34-120	60	86.7	85	63.5
C. P 36-13	533	60.2	456	38.6
C. P. 36-105	42	38.1	56	56.6
C. P. 36-183	19	00.0	8	0.0
Totals	990	58.3	1009	45.2

Table 3. Results of tests with three strains of **Phytophthora** when inoculated into stalks of sugarcane and planted. (Inoculated November 20, 1948.)

Strain	CP 36-13	CO 290	CP 34-120	CP 29-320	CP 29-11
	Examined December 28, 1948 Average rating of each variety†				
1*	3.6	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.0
2	4.6	2.6	3.4	2.6	2.4
3	4.0	2.6	1.6	2.4	2.2
Average	4.1	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.5
	Examined February 21, 1949				
1*	3.2	3.0	2.4	2.4	1.4
2	4.0	3.6	3.2	2.8	2.4
3	4.4	3.6	3.8	3.6	2.4
Average	3.9	3.4	3.1	2.9	2.1
	Examined March ,3 1949				
1*	5.0	3.4	4.2	4.2	3.6
2	4.6	3.6	3.0	3.8	3.2
3	5.0	4.4	4.2	4.2	3.4
Average	4.9	3.8	3.8	4.1	3.4

* 0—no spread of disease. 5—much spread through stalk.

† **Phytophthora erythroseptica.**

UP FRONT

(Continued from page 67)

are commensurable with the provisions of the 1948 Sugar Act. Your League has its representatives at this hearing, and the members of your Legislative Committee, headed by Mr. Murphy J. Foster, Chairman, have been working for months mapping the strategy that will be employed to offset the very potent propaganda in favor of a large quota, that will be used by the large industrial consumers of sugar, and others. The manager of the Washington office of the American Sugar Cane League, Mr. C. J. Bourg, will, of course, be in the middle of this fight.

Female Scrappers

The Labor Committee of the American Sugar Cane League, of which Mr. T. M. Barker, of Lockport, is Chairman, has called the attention of the Sugar Branch to the injustice that is being suffered by the Louisiana sugarcane farmers because of the Wage Rate Determination makes its compulsory for them to pay the same wages to female scrappers that are paid to men doing the same job. The Labor Committee has pointed out that the men workers, because of their superior strength, are much better at this job than are the women workers. The Committee believes that the ratio of wages for this type of work should be similar to that used in the other tasks performed on the sugarcane farms such as topping, cutting, stripping, and hoeing. The Sugar Branch has asked for evidence to support this belief and your Committee is gathering this at the present time.

Membership Meeting

A meeting of the entire membership of the American Sugar Cane League has been called for Wednesday, December 6th, 1950 in room 414 of the Whitney Building, in New Orleans. The meeting will begin at 1:30 P.M. Very important matters concerning the future of your organization will be decided at this meeting and all members of the League have been notified to be present. Be sure to be there.

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Scene at Leighton Factory

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UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

BY A. W. DYKERS

There are apparently a few people in the Louisiana sugar industry who believe that the much maligned Grower-Processor Committee is a part of the American Sugar Cane League. This is not the case. Your League has no official connection with this Committee. It is strictly an independent group that is composed of seven cane growers and seven processors. It was first formed under Government orders in 1934 to perform certain stipulated functions in the 1934 cane purchase contract. Its existence is no longer required by law but it has continued to operate each year and its spokesmen officially represent the growers and processors at all Government hearings relative to cane settlements.

If you are wondering why your League does not take over this work, there is a very simple answer. Your League is in business to protect the Louisiana sugar industry as a whole. The very wise men who establish its policies know that if it gets involved in bad inter-industry squabbles the ability to battle for the whole industry will be lost and we will be easy prey for those who would like to get rid of us. The representatives of the growers and processors may swing punches *at* each other in the Grower-Processor Committee. In the American Sugar Cane League, the representatives of the growers and processors stand shoulder to shoulder and, together, fight for their common interest, which is the preservation of the Louisiana Sugar Industry.

It is this policy that has made your League the most representative farming organization in the World.

Quota Determinations

The Washington Representative of the American Sugar Cane League, Mr. C. J. Bourg, attended the hearing on the 1951 quota determination which was held in Washington on November 28th. Mr. Bourg presented a lengthy brief in behalf of the Louisiana sugar industry and this is being printed in its entirety beginning on page 84 of this issue. In reporting to your Executive Committee about the hearing Mr. Bourg states "I was pleased and quite impressed with the voluntary statement made by Mr. Lawrence Myers, Director of the Sugar Branch, at the end of my presentation, when he commented favorably on 'the most analytical study of invisible supplies we have received to date.' He stated frankly that the Sugar Branch had been impressed with my statements with which they could not help but agree substantially on my contention that the expression 'Consumption Estimate' is misleading and that they were pleased to receive my suggestion and would consider seriously about using instead the expression 'Quota Determination'."

Mr. Bourg says that most of the representations made by domestic producers were in substantial accord. He presented a figure for the quota determination of 7,300,000 tons in behalf of the American Sugar Cane League. The Eastern beet people, also represented by Mr. Bourg, suggested 7,225,000 tons, and the Western beet folks, represented by Mr. R. H. Shields placed their estimate at 7,400,000 tons.

Raw Sugar Sales

Along with his quota hearing duties, Mr. Bourg has also been carrying on an active fight in Washington trying to keep the price of raw sugar strong during the Louisiana

(Continued on page 94)

IN WASHINGTON WITH C. J. BOURG

Statement of Clarence J. Bourg, Vice President and Attorney for the American Sugar Cane League at Public Hearing on Nov. 28, 1950

The language of Section 201 in the Sugar Act of 1948 is very definite. The Secretary of Agriculture is required to follow closely the Consumers' Price Index and to apply it against the price of sugar during 1947 prior to the termination of price control of sugar, when refined sugar sold in New York at wholesale for 8.40¢ per pound. There appears to be no doubt whatsoever about this, and we are very sure that the domestic sugar producers expected, and Congress intended, that it should be seriously carried out. It is, in fact, a *mandate* to the Secretary of Agriculture which he cannot avoid and he should not ignore.

With several years of experience behind him, the lessons taught each year indicate very clearly that the practices in the sugar market make it very necessary that no opportunity be left for misinterpretations or exaggerated interpretations to be placed upon any action. We all remember very well that any excessive estimate of consumption is likely to be overplayed by influences which are unfriendly to the domestic sugar producers of the United States.

The American Sugar Cane League, which is composed of the processors and growers of the Louisiana sugar industry, is very much inclined to insist with all the force of which it is capable that the Sugar Act should be administered within the lines intended by Congress, when it passed the law. There appears to be no question at all that each of the Committees of Congress which handled this legislation entered into Section 201 primarily with a view to maintaining the domestic sugar industry. True, there is included in the clause a provision regarding the interest of consumers, but it clearly recognizes that the interest of consumers is being protected as long as the price of sugar is not above the stated relationship. The price of sugar has not approached that relationship in all the time since quotas were first established under the Sugar Act of 1948.

Since the Sugar Act is first intended to protect and maintain the welfare of domestic production, this purpose is a primary objective. The impression of an equality of interests for consumers and producers alike is expressed, but there remains little doubt that the first purpose of the Sugar Act is to maintain the domestic sugar industry in the same fashion as it was maintained during 1947, adjusted to current conditions through changes brought about by the Consumers' Price Index. It is not that consumers are relegated to a secondary position, but that the welfare of domestic producers is paramount, subject only to the protection which Congress normally gives to consumers. Congress states in Section 201 that this is accom-

(Continued on page 91)

A RESOLUTION

The Executive Committee of The American Sugar Cane League adopted the following resolution at its meeting held in New Orleans on December 6, 1950:

WHEREAS it has pleased God in His infinite wisdom to call Reginald Dykers from this earthly domain after a full life of seventy-nine years, and

WHEREAS, The American Sugar Cane League owes its inception, creation and organization to the imagination and ability of Reginald Dykers, who moreover continuously since its organization and until his recent departure served it faithfully and well as General Manager and Manager Emeritus, and

WHEREAS, it was due almost entirely to the imagination, ability, and resourcefulness of Reginald Dykers that the Louisiana sugar industry became united under the banner of the American Sugar Cane League, we here today recognize our debt and set forth and declare the following:

The name of Reginald Dykers is synonymous with the development of the Louisiana sugar industry. Unlike many of his associates, he was not reared in the cane fields of South Louisiana but became identified with the word "sugar" soon after reaching his majority. His facile pen was an inspiration to younger men to stand and fight for the preservation of the Louisiana industry, and his editorials in the "Louisiana Sugar Planter", and later in our "Sugar Bulletin", will long be referred to as masterpieces in style and import. He was, of course, the father—or more properly—the mother of the American Sugar Cane League, as the thought of one strong organization originated in his fertile brain, and it was in large measure due to his nurturing and relentless efforts that three weak and ineffectual associations were brought together on the 28th day of September, 1922. How well he planned and how well he understood his project and the people who were to carry on is only now fully appreciated, because in all its twenty-eight years of life, no amendment has been added to the original charter and none, until now, has been necessary or advisable. Reginald Dykers was an encyclopedia of valuable information concerning sugar. He brought together the various branches of the industry and balanced them in an Executive Committee. He was a valiant defender of any cause he deemed righteous. His was a hard task but one that he enjoyed. He thrived on trouble and opposition, and never faltered in his unshakeable belief in the triumph of his beloved industry. He enjoyed the acquaintance and deep friendship of a host of friends throughout the sugar world.

WHEREAS, we bemoan his passing, know full well this loss to be irreparable, and desire to inscribe our sentiments in the permanent records of this organization,

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that we, the members of the Executive Committee of the American Sugar Cane League, do hereby express our sincere feeling of affection, appreciation and respect for the late Reginald Dykers, and our extreme grief in his passing, and extend to the members of his family our deepest sympathy in their sorrow and bereavement.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that a copy of this resolution be spread upon the Minutes of this Association and a copy be sent to the members of his family.

A RESOLUTION

The Executive Committee of The American Sugar Cane League adopted the following resolution at its meeting held in New Orleans on December 6, 1950:

WHEREAS — Edward Newton Kearny died in the Touro Infirmary, New Orleans, Louisiana, on November 3rd, 1950, after a short illness, and

WHEREAS — Mr. Kearny, until his retirement in September of this year, was an active member of the executive Committee of the American Sugar Cane League, giving freely of his time and tireless energy to assist this Committee in solving the many problems with which it is continually confronted, and

WHEREAS — Mr. Kearny's ability as a leader of men made him outstanding in both the civic and business affairs of our community, and

WHEREAS — The Louisiana Sugar Industry can ill-afford the loss that it has suffered in his untimely death, therefore

BE IT RESOLVED — That the Executive Committee of the American Sugar Cane League go on record as expressing its sorrow that death has brought to a close the long and successful career of a man whom we all admired and respected, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED— That our deepest sympathies be conveyed to the family of Mr. Kearny and to his host of friends both in and out of the sugar fraternity.

MARKET NEWS SERVICE ON MOLASSES AND SYRUPS TO BE PROVIDED EXPERIMENTALLY

Arrangements are being made to start an experimental market news service on cane blackstrap molasses and beet molasses. It will be conducted cooperatively by the Production and Marketing Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture, and the Louisiana State Market Commission under provisions of the Research and Marketing Act. Headquarters will be at the Federal-State market news office at Baton Rouge.

Methods and techniques for collecting and reporting supply, demand, price and other information on blackstrap molasses and beet molasses are now being studied. Present plans call for a weekly report beginning around the middle of December.

No previous market data have been collected or distributed by USDA on blackstrap molasses, beet molasses, edible molasses, or sugarcane sirups, except incidentally to other work. There is no central market, few data on sales, and no satisfactory continuing series of price quotations available for cane blackstrap molasses, beet molasses, edible sugarcane molasses or sugarcane sirups. Producers often have little knowledge of current prices. Because of limited storage facilities, the buyers' subjective evaluation of quality, and other factors, the market for these products is often in a distressed condition.

Emphasis will be placed during the next few months on cane blackstrap and beet molasses and any market news reports issued during the current production season will include only these inedible types of molasses. Attention will be given also to the development of techniques and methods for obtaining and disseminating market news reports on edible molasses and sugarcane sirups.

U. S. Grades for edible sugarcane molasses and sugarcane sirups now being formulated will provide the basis for reporting market news information on these products.

ACIDITY DEDUCTIONS

The following letter was issued to the Louisiana Sugar Mills by Mr. L. A. Mullin, Chairman of the State P&MA Committee on December 8, 1950:

"The rather severe freezes of November 5, 12, and 24 caused serious damage to standing sugarcane. In some instances the eyes were killed down to the ground and the tops drooped. Because of the unusually high sucrose and purity of the sugarcane this year, and because of favorable weather conditions since the freezes, deterioration of the juices has proceeded at a slow rate in spite of steadily rising acidities. At this time, however, the affect of the freeze appears to be accelerating and is evidenced by clarification difficulties in the mills and a sharp drop in sugar yields in some instances. Because of these conditions, several mills have been authorized to apply deductions for acidity in excess of 2.5 cc.'s of N/10 alkali on *damaged* sugarcane in accordance with the provisions of the Fair Price Determination.

On December 6 the most severe freeze of all occurred and there is evidence to the effect that it has caused even worse damage. While some sections stood the November freezes better than others, it is now apparent that all areas have been hit hard and severe losses may occur unless the topping of sugarcane is carefully controlled from day to day. All damaged parts should be removed to avoid excessive losses and to maintain the best possible grinding rate.

Since practically all Louisiana sugarcane has been subjected to freezing temperatures and there is ample evidence of damage having taken place because of such freezes, you are hereby authorized to make deductions from payments for *damaged* frozen sugarcane at the rate specified in the 1950 Fair Price Determination and shown in the table attached to 1950 Sugar Mill Letter Number 9, dated November 22, 1950.

The effective date for deductions will be December 8, 1950, or earlier if deductions are approved by a representative of this office for a prior date."

L. A. MULLIN, Chairman
State PMA Committee

FAIR PRICE DETERMINATION AMENDED FOR FROZEN CANE

To Louisiana Sugar Mills:

Subject: Amendment to Determination of Fair and Reasonable Prices for the 1950 Crop of Louisiana Sugarcane

Attached you will find a copy of an amendment to the Fair Price Determination for the 1950 Crop of Louisiana Sugarcane.

The amendment provides that the producer and processor - producer may, in the event of a freeze, agree to a reduction in the payment for a standard ton of sugarcane whenever it is mutually advantageous to each for the processor to speed up the rate of grinding at the mill to prevent undue losses of sugarcane in the field. The reduction in payment shall reflect only the reduction in sugar recoveries resulting from the accelerated rate of grinding.

Agreements between producers and processor-producers must be approved by the Louisiana State Office of the Production and Marketing Administration.

Processors desiring to take advantage of the provisions of this amendment must first make every

(Continued on next page)

effort to divert cane to other mills for grinding. Only in those cases where additional outlets for cane are not available shall approval by the State Office be granted. Processors are, also, reminded that any such request shall be in writing, signed by a large majority of the producers shipping cane to the processor's mill representing a substantial amount of the remaining sugarcane to be ground.

Any requests for approval will be carefully considered by a representative of this office and handled as expeditiously as possible, but please do not make such requests without carefully considering the need for action to save cane in the field. Agreements must be signed before application for approval is made.

L. A. Mullin, Chairman
State PMA Committee

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE
Chapter VIII—Production and Marketing Administration (Sugar Branch)
Department of Agriculture
Subchapter I—Determination of Prices
(Sugar Determination 874.3, Amendment 1)
PART 874—SUGARCANE; LOUISIANA 1950 CROP

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 301(c)(2) of the Sugar Act of 1948 (herein referred to as "Act") the determination of fair and reasonable prices for the 1950 crop of Louisiana sugarcane issued August 30, 1950, as Part 874, Section 874.3 (15 FR 5949), is hereby amended by deleting Section 874.3 (e)(6) and substituting in lieu thereof the following:

Section 874.3 *Fair and Reasonable prices for the* 1950 *crop of Louisiana sugarcane.*

* * *

(e) *General*

(6) In the event that a freeze results in a condition where it is mutually advantageous to the producer and the processor-producer for the processor-producer to alter his customary method of operation by accelerating the rate of grinding at the mill in order to prevent undue losses of sugarcane in the field, and if because of such accelerated rate of grinding the recovery of sugar per ton of sugarcane is lowered, the producer and the processor-producer may agree upon a reduction in the payment for a ton of standard sugarcane which will reflect the lower recovery of sugar resulting from such accelerated rate of grinding. The agreement entered into pursuant to this subdivision is, however, subject to the approval of the Louisiana State Office, Production and Marketing Administration, Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

(7) The processor-producer shall not reduce the returns from the 1950 crop of Louisiana sugarcane to the producer below those determined herein through any subterfuge or device whatsoever.

Statement of Bases and Considerations

This amendment provides that the producer and processor-producer may, in the event of a freeze, agree to a reduction in the payment for a standard ton of sugarcane whenever it is mutually advantageous to each for the processor-producer to accelerate the rate of grinding at the mill to prevent undue losses of sugarcane in the field. The reduction in payment shall reflect only the reduction in sugar recoveries resulting from the accelerated rate of grinding.

Recently a severe freeze occurred in various sections of the sugarcane producing region of Louisiana. Because of the large crop of sugarcane to be processed it has been necessary for some mills to increase the rate of grinding sugarcane in an effort to grind the crop before

serious deterioration of the sugarcane takes place. The increase in the rate of grinding will result in greater losses of sugar in the bagasse with a consequent reduction in the recovery of raw sugar per ton of sugarcane. In some regions in Louisiana, producers have indicated a desire to enter into an agreement with the processor-producer under which the payment for a ton of standard sugarcane will be reduced providing the mill will increase its grinding rate to prevent undue losses of sugarcane in the field.

In view of these circumstances it is deemed fair and reasonable that producers and processor-producers may agree to a reduction in the payment per ton of standard sugarcane which will reflect the lowered sugar recoveries. In view of the different conditions which may exist between mill areas, it is provided that agreements between producers and processor-producers must be approved by the Louisiana State Office of the Production and Marketing Administration.

Accordingly, I hereby find and conclude that the foregoing amendment to the price determination will effectuate the price provisions of the Sugar Act of 1948. (Secs. 301, 403, 61 Stat. 929, 932; 7 U.S.C. Sup. 1131, 1153).

Issued this 7th day of December, 1950.

/s/ C. J. McCormick
Acting Secretary of Agriculture

DETERIORATION OF SUGARCANE VARIETIES

(*From the Quarterly Bulletin of the American Society of Sugarcane Technologists*)
by
G. C. Stevenson, in Proceedings British West Indies Sugar Technologists Conference, 1937. (*Abstracted in South African Sugar Journal, Oct.* 1949)

In the absence of mutation, no true deterioration in sugarcane varities can take place. Therefore, unless there is a diminuation in soil fertility, an increased virulence in some pest or disease, or the appearance of a new one, the economic life of a sugarcane variety will be governed only by the interval until a higher-yielding one, better suited to the environmental conditions, is available.

There is no doubt that the economic life of the modern seedling sugarcane varieties is shorter than was that of the varieties of former times. While previously varieties continued in commercial popularity for long periods, in more recent years varietal changes have been more frequent. The reasons for this are fairly evident. In addition to the deterioration of sugarcane varieties through disease and other causes, higher-yielding varieties are being produced. There is every probability that improvements in variety yields will continue, though it is unlikely that the spectacular increases following new variety introductions which took place in the early years of systematic sugarcane breeding will be repeated.

In seeking a reason for deterioration of sugarcane varieties, it is necessary to consider the possibility of changes either in the plant or in its environment. So far as the plant itself is concerned, such changes can be only brought about by mutation. Sugarcane is well known to be susceptible to mutation. Color variants have been fairly common, and changes in other characters have been noted.

Varietal deterioration might also follow progressive lessening of soil fertility or poorer soil tilth. It is hardly necessary to stress the dan-

(Continued on next page)

ger of relying on better varieties alone to maintain or improve yields. The fundamental basis of good husbandry is the maintenance of soil fertility, but there is more than a suspicion that increasing reliance is being placed on the plant breeder to supply a succession of new and improved varieties to increase the output of sugar per acre. Higher yielding varieties naturally remove more plant food from the soil, and require that more should be replaced to maintain the balance. When a planter can obtain increased yields from lands of diminishing fertility by replacing an old variety by a newer, more vigorous one, without necessarily having to maintain a high standard of cultivation, he naturally tends more and more to overlook the need for soil maintenance. Suddenly it may be realized that soil exhaustion has arrived and that even the most vigorous new variety will no longer yield an increase.

Disease outbreaks on an epidemic scale have been the major reason for varietal changes in all cane-growing countries, and numerous instances may be cited. The development of specialized biological races of disease organisms is a factor which has to be borne in mind by the cane breeder, since varieties once resistant to a disease may become susceptible when new races of the causal organism appear.

The rapid succession of new varieties under present day conditions has raised the question as to whether the modern varieties are lacking in stamina. It is true that they often endure in cultivation for lesser periods than did their predecessors, but if this is due to the availability of superior seedlings rather than to deterioration in yielding capacity, then it is not their stamina that is at fault. The balance between the plant and its environment is a delicate one, and there seems to be no limit to the process of variety replacement so long as improvement in performance continues. Conditions and methods of agricultural management change with the times, and it may be that with the present trend towards mechanization, different variety types will prove more successful. The continued improvement of yields which will result from the combined work of sugarcane breeders and cane agronomists can be anticipated with confidence.

CROP NEWS

Very low temperatures were experienced all over the sugar belt on the night of December 6th. The following reports were received from the County Agents in time for use in this issue.

Iberia Parish. W. E. Williams advised us on December 12th that grinding operations in his district had about ten days more to go on that date. He expected the first mill to complete operations on December 14th and the last on December 22nd.

In commenting on the freeze Mr. Williams stated "Present indications are that most of the remaining cane will be saved without too much loss. Sugarcane in the north and western area of the Parish is showing some acidity. Sucrose and purity have been lowered somewhat. Most farmers are doing a good job of topping cane properly and getting it to the mill as fresh as possible. Some cane in some areas was split by the freeze but this was not general."

Pointe Coupee Parish. Grinding operations in Pointe Coupee Parish will be finished on December 15th according to our report from A. B. Curet, County Agent, dated December 9th. The losses in this Parish will be very small.

St. Charles Parish. On December 9th A. J. Melancon, Jr., County Agent of St. Charles Parish advised us that grinding operations in his district were expected to continue for another 25 days from that date. Mr. Melancon states that the canes have been holding up fairly well in his district and he does not expect too much loss in the remaining cane unless the weather takes a bad turn.

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICES IN WASHINGTON

Weekly average prices issued by the Louisiana Sugar Exchange, Inc., since the start of the 1950-51 pricing period has been as follows:

Week ending October 12, 1950
Raws 6.23. Blackstrap 24.00.
Week ending October 19, 1950
Raws 6.23. Blackstrap 25.18.
Week ending October 26, 1950
Raws 6.20. Blackstrap 26.00.
Week ending November 2, 1950
Raws 6.18. Blackstrap 27.38.
Week ending November 9, 1950
Raws 6.19. Blackstrap 28.00.
Week Ending November 16, 1950
Raws 6.19. Blackstrap 29.00.
Week Ending November 24, 1950
Raws 6.17. Blackstrap 28.69.
Week ending November 30, 1950
Raws 6.14. Blackstrap 29.275.
Week Ending December 1, 1950
Raws 6.21. Blackstrap 29.65.

—o—

A CORRECTION

There was a mistake made by us in the text of the article *The Phytophthora Rot of Sugarcane Seed Pieces in Louisiana* in the December 1st issue of The Sugar Bulletin. The next to last sentence in the first paragraph of this article which was printed as follows: "An examination of the literature indicated that this group of fungi apparently had been reported as pathogenic to sugarcane" should have read "An examination of the literature indicated that this group of fungi apparently had *not* been reported as pathogenic to sugarcane." We apologize to Dr. Rene J. Steib and Dr. S. J. P. Chilton, co-authors of the article, for this error.

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(Continued from page 84)

plished when the formula therein is carried out.

The Committees of Congress very seriously considered the language of Section 201. They intended that the Sugar Act should be carried out reasonably in favor of domestic producers, but with care and caution that in doing so, there would be no injury to domestic consumers. In working out the administration of the Sugar Act, it is our opinion that the emphasis should be placed chiefly upon the formula which the Secretary is *mandated* to carry out. The other factors enumerated must be given their relative proper weight. But there should be a special emphasis upon the formula which is based on the 1947 price as adjusted by the use of the Consumers' Price Index. We readily agree that all the factors should be given relatively proper weight, but the formula in Section 201 is intended to provide "the over-all and controlling influences" as stated in the reports of each Committee handling the legislation.

Yet, because of the manner in which the sugar operators normally react to the effect of a lower price for sugar—in too many instances quite willingly—it becomes necessary for the Secretary to consider very seriously what is most likely to be the reaction to any excessive estimate of consumption. Any failure to recognize this would largely tend to nullify the benefits intended by Congress to be made available for the protection and the welfare of those persons engaged in producing sugar in the United States.

It is our understanding that neither the Sugar Branch nor the Secretary of Agriculture is inclined to announce a quota determination which may be based upon less than the reality. However, the manner in which the sugar operators have chosen to operate, leaves little choice to the Secretary in his intention to

do a job of good administration.

The situation as of December and January is such that the tendency usually is to kick the price downward and see how far it will go. For this very cogent reason, we recommend with all the earnestness at our command that the first or initial "quota determination" made in December should be very conservative and should be, to some extent, on the lower side. Later, let us say in April or May, when the facts are more readily available on the basis of statistics published for the first three months or more, readjustments can very easily be made which will keep the price level more definitely reflecting the formula provided in Section 201.

This is a very realistic approach and one which should cause little question in the minds of the Sugar Branch, the Production & Marketing Administration, or the Secretary of Agriculture. To be sure, there is always available to the Secretary the right which he has to "adjust" quotas. Frankly, we are not in favor nor are we inclined to condone too frequent changes in the quota determination, but there need be little cause for alarm because of the possible evil influence that may result, either to consumers or to large industrial users. Certainly, the hoarding practices of June 1950 was unjustifed and was built up well beyond the facts of the situation. We do not consider that the consumption estimate of 8,700,000 tons in August 1950 was at all realistic. Its purpose was definitely to take care of the balance of Cuban sugar which had been purchased, and also to take care of the Puerto Rican quota which has been enlarged. The Secretary of Agriculture decided to use the abnormal approach by which the sugar from various areas could be controlled and handled more easily. If it is proper for the Secretary to over-estimate consumption, then it is as justifiable to underestimate reasonably the quotas, temporarily. The power to adjust is always existent and becomes based upon very definite reality which would occur by the month of May 1951, when sugar is in stronger hands that can resist some of the activities on the Eastern Seaboard in any effort whereby they may seek to lower the price of raw sugar.

The American Sugar Cane League is very well impressed with the idea proposed by the Farmers & Manuturers Beet Sugar Association that the expression "Consumption Estimate" should be discarded in favor of the more factual and realistic expression of "Quota Determination". We, too, are convinced that the Secretary is being placed in a false position by carrying out too strictly the expression of consumption estimate, because at times it becomes actually several hundred thousand tons more or less than the real figure, which always has to be published statistically later on.

We have always felt that the controlling factor in Section 201 is chiefly the formula of that section. That is good common sense. It is good hubandry. But most important of all, it is the formula spelled out into Section 201 which Congress, both in the House and in the Senate, declared was the overall and controlling factor.

Certainly, we should be very careful to recognize the ability of the consumer to pay. As sellers of sugar, we are very anxious about that, but we do decry the exaggerated alertness of some large industrial users, who are apparently much more concerned with a cheaper raw material than they are with the broader aspect of maintaining the domestic sugar industry, in order that they may get sugar primarily and that they may obtain it at a reasonable and fair price for themselves, and other consumers. If the domestic sugar industry were destroyed, the foreign countries would quickly take over, and the

price would be very much higher.

The American Sugar Cane League urges upon the Secretary of Agriculture that he view the sugar situation in the same broadminded manner in which he looks upon other farm commodities. He has placed himself as the "champion" of fair and reasonable prices for farm commodities—he should be applauded for his insistence that such prices should be maintained on the basis of the increase in the cost of production. He has advocated this in all places, and we merely ask that he apply the principle in accordance with the formula provided in Section 201 for the domestic sugar producers, as Congress has provided. At the very least, the domestic producers should be able to command the prices of 1947 for their product.

We attach hereto comparative tables of prices in which sugar appears very favorably. The commodities chosen are mostly those that are used by large industrial users in the preparation of their products.

The demand conditions in the United States were very badly jarred into a period of hoarding in June, July and August. This excitement has created a very bad situation in the sugar trade generally, and as a result, we do not have at all a normal status of demand conditions, as contemplated by the Sugar Act. The existence of tremendous inventories (whether they be for the large users or refiners to maintain adequate supplies or for the evident purpose of consumers having a few pounds of sugar extra that they can rely upon) has created a situation which has to be dealt with by the exercise of extreme caution; because in the case of an increase in the tempo of Korean activities, it may mean more sugar demand, and in the case of a sudden cessation of all activities in the Far East, it may mean a complete surplus of sugar. Under these cir-

Commodity	Unit	June 1950	September 1950	Increase June to September
Farm products	1926 = 100	165.9	180.4	+ 8.7%
Foods	1926 = 100	162.1	177.2	+ 9.3
Sugar, granulated	$ per lb.	.076	.081	+ 6.6
Sugar, raw, 96°, duty-paid, c. i. f. N. Y.	$ per lb.	.058	.062	+ 6.9
Bread, loaf, delivered N. Y.	$ per lb.	.128	.141	+10.2
Pork, fresh, loins, No. 1 grade	$ per lb.	.489	.568	+16.2
Coffee, green, Santos No. 4, ex-dock N. Y.	$ per lb.	.478	.561	+17.4
Milk, fluid, f. o. b. N. Y.	$ per 100 lbs.	4.730	6.180	+30.7
Cocoa beans, Accra, f. o. b. N. Y.	$ per lb.	.308	.420	+36.4
Eggs, fresh, standard, Chicago	$ per doz.	.342	.501	+46.5

Commodity	Unit	Year 1947	September 1950	Increase 1947 to Sep. 1950
Farm products	1926 = 100	181.2	180.4	—0.4%*
Foods	1926 = 100	168.7	177.2	+5.0
Cost of living	1935-39 = 100	159.2	173.8	+9.2
Sugar, granulated	$ per lb.	.081	.081	—0—
Sugar, raw, 96°, duty-paid, c. i. f. N. Y.	$ per lb.	.062	.062	—0—
Milk, fluid, f. o. b. N. Y.	$ per 100 lbs.	5.786	6.180	+ 6.8
Pork, fresh, loins, No. 1 grade	$ per lb.	.509	.568	+11.6
Eggs, fresh, standard, Chicago	$ per doz.	.433	.501	+15.7
Bread, loaf, delivered N. Y.	$ per lb.	.121	.141	+16.5
Cocoa beans, Accra, f. o. b. N. Y.	$ per lb.	.350	.420	+20.0
Coffee, green, Santos No. 4, ex-dock N. Y.	$ per lb.	.264	.561	+112.5

* Represents decrease.

Source: B. L. S.

cumstances, we feel that the Secretary of Agriculture would exercise the greatest wisdom if he agreed to declare a quota determination which would be very reasonable and yet would not expose the domestic producers to "manipulations" in the sugar market. The present conditions are entirely dependent upon the news from Korea, which we certainly hope will become much more peaceful.

A nationally known economist, Mr. Arthur C. Babson, predicted a few days ago that business generally will drop in 1951. If this happens, it will certainly mean less demand for sugar, because *many* sugar and sugar products are selective delicacies. Demand conditions are such these days that an accurate estimate of consumption cannot be based either on population increases or demand conditions, pending a better understanding of what will happen to so-called "invisible" stocks.

We contend and maintain that the figures of the first few months of 1951 will spread the picture rather clearly in the statistics which are published in January, February and March so that come April or May, it should be quite possible for the Secretary to establish a consumption estimate which would be factual, based on a quota determination which has been realistic in the face of uncertainty.

The consumption of the 12-month period from November 1949 to October 1950 has been greatly disturbed by the hoarding of June, July and August. This creates an unreal picture and was not contemplated by Congress when framing the Sugar Act. But Congress did give some authority to the Secretary of Agriculture to change or correct his quota determination. Rather than face a series of harmful and market-disturbing adjustments of the quota determination, based upon very uncertain consumption estimates, we sincerely urge the Secretary and his advisers to determine for the quota determination a relatively low figure in December and then to adjust it, as he can readily do, between December and June of 1951.

Under the circumstances, we feel that the quota figure of 8,750,000 short tons, raw value, is not representative of normal consumption, any more than the statistics of 1941 were representative of normal consumption. We definitely feel that a much more reasonable and accurate figure of consumption might be 7,900,000 short tons, raw value. We are inclined to accept the figures which show that an excess of 300,000 tons of "visibles" will be on hand at the end of 1950. In addition, it is conservative to estimate that at least another 300,000 tons are available as "invisibles" as a result of hoarding. On this basis, we would have 7,900,000 tons of consumption, minus 600,000 tons of stocks at the end of the year, making a total residue of approximately 7,300,000 short tons, raw value.

When we view in the complete light of our experience what the quota determination should be in order to maintain a fair price for sugar, we are convinced that a quota determination of 7,300,000 tons would be real and factual. This figure, in addition to its self-sufficient qualities of maintaining a steady and orderly market in sugar would always have the potential adjustment in quotas which the Secretary knows that he can apply at any and all times in accordance with his own judgment and justification. We so recommend!

UP FRONT

(Continued from page 83)

cane pricing period. This is, of course, of very vital interest to our local people who farm the cane and who operate the sugar mills. Mr. Bourg reported on December 6th that Mr. Lawrence Myers, Director of the Sugar Branch, had advised him

the day before that although restrictions on the purchase of sugar from the C.C.C. by the refiners on the Eastern seaboard had been lifted, the original restrictions still prevailed on all refiners who normally purchase Louisiana raws. The wire that the Sugar Branch sent to the refiners stated "Except for Commodity's stocks all old-crop sugars for East Coast apparently sold. Accordingly article nine of refiner contract will not be included hereafter in assignments of C.C.C. sugar to Atlantic refiners. *However article nine will continue in contracts with Gulf and Inland refiners since mainland cane sugar is still available.*"

In these days of Government controls we would be in a very bad way if the American Sugar Cane League did not maintain its Washington Office.

Meetings Held

Two important meetings were held by your League in New Orleans on Wednesday, December 6th. These were the regular meetings of the Executive Committee, and the Special Meeting of the League membership. The meetings were called to revise the charter of the League to allow the Executive Committee to increase or decrease League dues in the range of one cent and a cent and a half a ton of cane.

The reason for doing this is that there are times when your League needs additional money to carry on special duties such as cane varietal work, and various other activities, and the original charter adopted way back in 1922 did not produce enough money for these extra activities.

The general meeting voted the authority to the Executive Committee to fix League dues at not less than one cent a ton of cane or more than a cent and a half a ton of cane for each ton of cane grown, if you are a cane grower, and each ton of cane ground, if you are a factory operator.

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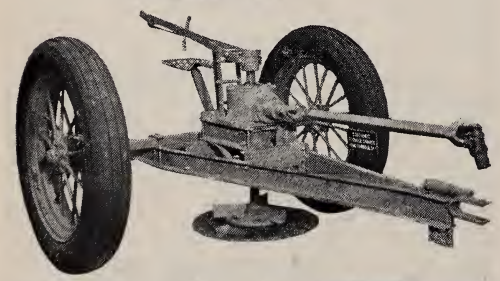

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Weighing In

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UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

BY A. W. DYKERS

On December 6th, 1950 two important meetings were held in New Orleans that will affect the operations of the American Sugar Cane League and we have reserved space in this issue to tell you about them.

The first of these meetings resulted from a special call to the League membership for a vote on certain amendments to the charter of your organization to allow your Executive Committee to increase dues. There is little to report about this meeting because practically no opposition to the proposed changes in the charter developed (only one dissenting vote) and with everybody in agreement, no arguments developed, and the approving vote was speedily taken. This gave your Executive Committee authority to adjust the dues of the League in a range of 1 cent to 1½ cents a ton and the Executive Committee convened immediately to consider its new authority.

The meeting that you, as a member of the League, are most interested in is the one of the Executive Committee immediately following the general meeting and we are going to quote directly from the minutes of this meeting so that you will know exactly what took place. The quoted minutes follow.

"Mr. Borron reported that at the special meeting of the members of the League held today a resolution was adopted, with only one member opposed, amending the charter of the League to authorize an increase in the dues of growers and processors to 1½ cents per ton of cane sold or ground, respectively.

"Mr. Kemper reminded the Committee that at the October meeting of the Executive Committee passed a resolution to the effect that, pending legal delays incident to holding the membership meeting, the members be requested to pay the additional one-half cent as an assessment or contribution.

"On motion by Mr. Walter Godchaux, Jr., seconded by Mr. Laws, the following resolution was adopted by unanimous vote:

"WHEREAS, the members of the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A., Inc., have this day adopted a resolution to amend paragraphs 3 and 4 of Article 5 of the charter of this association to change the dues of growers of sugarcane from 1 cent per ton of cane sold and processors of sugarcane from one cent per ton of cane ground, respectively, the exact amount to be fixed by the Executive Committee, and

"WHEREAS, the Executive Committee has determined that the dues should be fixed at 1½ cents per ton of cane sold and ground for the growers and processors, respectively,

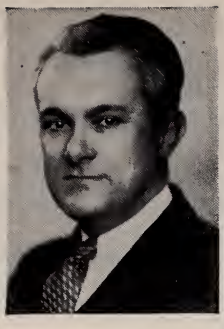
"THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the Executive Committee that the dues of grower and processor members of the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A., Inc., commencing immediately shall be as follows:

"(A) Each individual, firm, or corporation growing sugarcane, but not manufacturing such cane into cane products, shall pay dues of 1½ cents per ton of cane sold.

"(B) Each indivdual, firm, or corporation operating a sugar factory or factories, processing sugarcane, shall pay dues of 1½ cents per ton of cane ground."

As stated above, your Executive Committee adopted this resolution without even one dissenting vote and your organization will now have a little more money to use for the many special activities that are continually cropping up. The in-

(Continued on page 110)



IN WASHINGTON WITH C. J. BOURG

The sugar quota determination established and announced that the total quotas would be 8,000,000 tons to meet the consumer requirements in the Continental United States during 1951.

We were inclined to consider such a figure as extravagant and, to a certain extent, exaggerated at this early date. However, the sugar market at New York closed on the first day at figures which indicate that no serious change in market prices is expected to result from so high a quota, being barely six points under the previous day's market for March futures.

We are pleased to note that the U.S.D.A. has stated that the supply of sugar provided by the determination "is expected to maintain stable prices, to allow unrestricted consumption by household consumers and industrial users, and to maintain present large stocks." This is a laudable hope, and if it should be realized, it would be a praiseworthy policy on the part of U.S.D.A.

The first day's market news is encouraging and we reserve judgment on what will happen to the market during the entire month of January, which is included as a final month in Louisiana's marketing season.

The press release of the U.S.D.A. is as follows:

Secretary of Agriculture Charles F. Brannan announced Dec. 26, 1950, a determination that total sugar quotas of 8,000,000 tons will be needed to meet the requirements of consumers in the continental United States in 1951. This quantity will permit unrestricted domestic consumption and the maintenance of present stocks, desirable in view of the national emergency.

While the determination announced today is lower than the final determination of 8,700,000 tons provided for 1950, it is above the initial determination of 7,500,000 tons established for 1950.

In arriving at the current determination the Department estimated 1950 consumption at approximately 7,850,000 tons. Since population is expected to increase by about 2 percent, 8,000,000 tons will be consumed in 1951 if the per capita rate is the same as in 1950. The Department recognized that refiners' quota stocks on December 31 may be around 250,000 to 300,000 tons larger than they were a year earlier, and that stocks in the hands of wholesalers, retailers, householders, and industrial users may be around 300,000 tons larger. The Department said, however, that large inventories are desirable under present conditions.

The Department stated that the supply of sugar provided by today's determination is expected to maintain stable prices, to allow unrestricted consumption by household consumers and industrial users, and to maintain present large stocks.

The harvesting periods for the domestic beet and mainland cane crops are nearly over, and the harvesting period for the Caribbean cane crops will soon begin. Some Cuban mills have started grinding the 1950-51 crop. The movement of new crop sugar from Cuba and Puerto Rico will begin in volume around the middle of February.

IMPORTATION OF SUGARCANE BREEDING MATERIAL INTO THE UNITED STATES

By Carl O. Grassl, Botanist, Division of Sugar Plant Investigations, Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering, Agricultural Research Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The United States Department of Agriculture under authority conferred by the Plant Quarantine Act of Congress approved August 20, 1912, as amended effective October 1, 1934, is permitted to import sugarcanes from any part of the world into the United States. This function has been delegated to the Division of Sugar Plant Investigations in conjunction with the active cooperation of the Division of Plant Exploration and Introduction.

Regulations under the Plant Quarantine Act were established in order to protect the sugarcane growers of the United States from the accidental importation of insects and diseases of sugarcane which might seriously disrupt or destroy the industry. Upon entry into the United States, sugarcane cuttings must first pass through the plant inspection service of the Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. While under inspection they are given a treatment which destroys any insects or insect eggs which may be in the cuttings. If the cuttings are found free of visible symptoms of disease, they are forwarded to the Division of Sugar Plant Investigations for further observation and study under quarantine conditions. For this purpose the Division of Sugar Plant Investigations is required to maintain a large quarantine greenhouse at Beltsville, Maryland, where all sugarcane importations are grown for about a year to make certain that they are free from disease. If at any time during this quarantine period a plant should look abnormal or diseased, it is immediately isolated or destroyed. Only plants which appear free of disease are released for experimental planting in the sugarcane areas of the United States.

Although many importations of sugarcanes of the tropical type were made in the early years of the sugar industry, the first sugarcane importations by the Division of Sugar Plant Investigations were made in 1915. Since that time more than 1,600 importations have been processed by this organization. At this time the quarantine facilities are such that as many as 100 kinds can be handled in any given year.

In the early period of cane introductions, many new sugarcanes—such as the P.O.J. and Co. canes which were introduced in the early twenties and earlier—were imported as a temporary expedient for possible immediate use by the industry. The conception of developing drastically different kinds of sugarcane by breeding for adaptation to our temperate-zone conditions was formed at that time and described by Brandes and Klaphaak[1]. Now, the specialization of the industry in the United States has advanced so far that only rarely is a new importation of commercial cane found suitable for agronomic testing under our conditions. Sugarcanes are still imported but now they serve primarily to facilitate the exchange of sugarcanes throughout the world and to further the production of new sugarcanes of commerce by use as breeding material. The latter use is by far the most important from our point of view although many of our friends throughout the world are still dependent on canes produced elsewhere.

The importation of sugarcanes

primarily for use as breeding matetrial is becoming widespread throughout the sugar industry. This is because one of the major problems that all sugarcane breeders have to face is the scarcity of good parent canes. Much of all modern sugarcane breeding is consequently dependent on the production of new parents. Every time a new parent is synthesized or imported, a wide range of new combinations with the best of the proven parents already available is facilitated. By a free exchange of breeding material everyone in the sugar industry gains. The cooperative spirit of the sugarcane research stations of the world is truly a shining example of mutual trust and confidence in this world of strife. Without such cooperation the interesting group of canes reported on in this paper could never have been accumulated. It is to be hoped that this helpful spirit of cooperation prevails in the future.

During 1949 approximately a dozen sugarcanes per month were successfully imported by the Division of Sugar Plant Investigations. Table 1 lists the importations established from March to the end of the year. This period was considered sufficient for this report, as the plants involved represent very adequately the great diversity of basic types of sugarcane breeding material now available. Importation numbers such as 1480, 1485, etc., which are not listed represent clones which were not established. Most of these failures were the result of mistreatment during shipment, but a few were destroyed as having mosaic or other disease. Those seriously injured during shipment are generally imported again at a later date.

Of the many organizations which exchange sugarcanes with the United States. Only seven were involved directly in supplying the canes listed in Table 1. The major part of these, numbers 1460 to 1502 and 1512 to 1526, came from the Coimbatore Sugarcane Station of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute. The Sugarcane Station at Pasoeroean, Java, furnished numbers 1527 to 1560. Numbers 1505 to 1511 are from the private experiment station of the Colonial Sugar Refining Company, Macknade, Queensland. From the Experiment Station of the South African Sugar Association at Natal, South Africa, came 1567 to 1574. The group from New Guinea, 1575 to 1581, was collected by Mr. L. A. Bridgland from near Aiyura, Central Highlands, Papua—New Guinea. Numbers 1582 to 1588 came from the Sugarcane Experiment Station, Parnambuco, Brazil. The last ten, 1589 to 1598, are from the British West Indies Central Sugar Cane Breeding Station at Barbados.

An examination of Table 1 indicates that a large number of clones of *Saccharum barberi* Jeswiet from India are included. Notice that each of the four groups—Mungo, Saretha, Sunnabile, and Nargori—of this interesting horticulaural species is very well represented. These 46 kinds, when added to the 11 imported from India in 1948 and the several previously imported, fill a weak spot in our living collection and give us a generous representation of this type of sugarcane.

Not very much is known about the breeding characteristics of the *S. barberi* canes. At one time Chunnee, which belongs to the Saretha group, played an important part in the breeding work in Java. Some of the seedlings with Chunnee parentage resulting from this work such as P.O.J. 213, P.O.J. 234, and P.O.J. 36, were at one time extensively grown in Louisiana. The familiar Co. 281 and Co. 290, which were bred at Coimbatore, also have Chunnee in their ancestry.

None of the *S. barberi* canes so far grown at Canal Point, Florida, have flowered. Some that have flowered at our Canal Zone station have proven sterile when used in

Table 1. Partial list of 1949 importations.

Imp. No.	Clone name	Remarks
1460	Sarauti	**S. barberi**, Mungo group
1461	Mangwa	**S. barberi**, Mungo group
1462	Matanwar	**S. barberi**, Mungo group
1463	Kuswar	**S. barberi**, Mungo group
1464	Matna	**S. barberi**, Mungo group
1465	Paunra	**S. barberi**, Mungo group
1466	Reora	**S. barberi**, Mungo group
1467	Reori	**S. barberi**, Mungo group
1468	Buxaria	**S. barberi**, Mungo group
1469	Khatuiya	**S. barberi**, Mungo group
1470	Agoule	**S. barberi**, Mungo group
1471	Patarki Mango	**S. barberi**, Mungo group
1472	Dhaur	**S. barberi**, Mungo group
1473	Matki Mango	**S. barberi**, Mungo group
1474	Baroukha	**S. barberi**, Mungo group
1475	Rounda	**S. barberi**, Mungo group
1476	Pararia	**S. barberi**, Mungo group
1477	White Pararia	**S. barberi**, Mungo group
1478	Dark Pindaria	**S. barberi**, Mungo group
1479	Katha	**S. barberi**, Saretha group
1481	Chin	**S. barberi**, Saretha group
1482	Lataria	**S. barberi**, Saretha group
1483	Boria	**S. barberi**, Saretha group
1484	Rhea Sport	**S. barberi**, Saretha group
1486	Hullu Kabbu	**S. barberi**, Saretha group
1487	Messangan	**S. barberi**, Saretha group
1488	Ganda Cheni	**S. barberi**, Saretha group
1489	Khari	**S. barberi**, Saretha group
1491	Ganapathy	**S. barberi**, Saretha group
1492	Pathri	**S. barberi**, Sunnabile group
1493	Tereru	**S. barberi**, Sunnabile group
1497	Baroukha 239	**S. barberi**, Nargori group
1499	Sararoo	**S. barberi**, Nargori group
1501	Kalari	**S. barberi**, Nargori group
1502	Katai	**S. barberi**, Nargori group
1505	Akbar	Co. 270 x 27 M.Q. 1124
1506	Vesta	P.O.J. 2878 x 31 M.Q. 228
1507	Pindar	Co 270 x 33 M.Q. 157
1508	Jason	P.O.J. 2878 x 28 M.Q. 674
1509	28 M.Q. 1370	Badila x Q. 813
1510	33 M.Q. 157	P.O.J. 2878 x 28 M.Q. 1370
1511	27 M.Q. 1124	Korpi self
1512	Bansa	**S. barberi**, Sunnabile group
1513	Sonabile	**S. barberi**, Sunnabile group
1514	Mojorah	**S. barberi**, Sunnabile group
1515	Sewari	**S. barberi**, Nargori group
1516	Semari	**S. barberi**, Nargori group
1517	Ledu	**S. barberi**, Nargori group
1518	Agoule No. 2	**S. barberi**, Nargori group
1519	Co. L. 9	Co. 312 x Co. 285; L = Lyallpur
1520	G. 3662	Vellai x **Sclerostachya**
1521	Thick Gigas	**S. spontaneum** from Sumatra
1522	Co. 221	
1523	Kajla	
1524	S.G. 310/6	G. 3662 x **Sclerostachya**
1525	S.G. 363/4	S.G. 310/6 x **Sclerostachya**
1526	S.G. 434/1	S.G. 363/4 x **Sclerostachya**
1527	**Narenga porophyrocoma** (Hance) Bor	
1528	**Erianthus sara** (Roxb.) Rumke	From Rampur, India
1529	Teboe Salak Toewa	Wild cane from Central Celebes
1530	Tanangge Lakea	Wild cane from North Celebes
1531	Native Fijian cane	**Erianthus maximus**
1532	Fidji Rarawai	**Erianthus maximus**
1533	Mapanget Minahasa	**S. spontaneum**
1534	Warentoewa Tosale	**S. spontaneum**
1535	Biroh Sg. Mopanga	**S. spontaneum** from Celebes
1536	Biroh Bewoeloe Koelawi	**S. spontaneum** from Celebes
1537	M. Moentai	**S. spontaneum** from Borneo
1538	Kinggoerang Oewis	**S. spontaneum** from Borneo
1539	II Djantoer	**S. spontaneum** from Borneo
1540	I Djantoer	**S. spontaneum** from Borneo
1541	Roeteng Flores	**S. spontaneum**
1542	Soembawa	**S. spontaneum**
1543	Krakatau	**S. spontaneum**
1544	Paloe	**S. spontaneum** from island north of Celebes
1545	Mandalay	Wild cane from Celebes
1546	Heppoe Kwandang	**E. arundinaceus** from Celebes
1547	Teberau Tenggarong	**E. arundinaceus** from Borneo
1548	Manga	**S. barberi**, Nargori group
1549	Katha	**S. barberi**, Saretha group
1550	Boeton Lichtgroen	Noble from island south of Celebes
1551	Timor Riet	Noble
1552	Maneira	**S. barberi**, Saretha group
1553	Mia Do	Noble
1556	Soerat Soembawa Wit	Noble
1557	Puri	Noble

Table 1. (Continued)—Partial list of 1949 importations.

Imp. No.	Clone name	Remarks
1558	Djapara, Wit	Noble
1560	Sawoe Kroepoek	Noble
1567	Agaul	S. barberi
1568	Black Tanna	Noble
1569	China	
1570	Horne	Noble
1571	Khakai	S. sinense
1572	Kham	
1573	Ogle's Selection	
1574	Zwinga	S. sinense
1575	Pawn	Noble from New Guinea
1576	Kinkifa	S. spontaneum from New Guinea
1579	Urufa	Noble from New Guinea
1580	Anoman	Noble from New Guinea
1581	Ura	S. spontaneum from New Guinea
1582	Caiara	Noble
1583	Creoula	Noble
1584	Listada	Noble
1585	Manteiga	Noble
1586	Pelo de Moca	Noble (Stems hairy)
1587	Pitu	Noble
1588	Vespertina	Noble
1589	B. 35269	Uba x B. 2935
1590	B. 39246	Ba. 11569 x Dacca
1591	B. 39250	Ba. 11569 x Dacca
1592	B. 42231	B. 3354 x C.P. 28-11
1593	B. 44130	B. 3013 x Kloet
1594	B. 44131	B. 3013 x Kloet
1595	B. 44159	B. 3439 x Tabongo
1596	B. 46199	B. 3439 x Pasoeroean
1597	B. 48123	B. 3439 x Dacca
1598	B. 48124	B. 3439 x Dacca

crosses. In anticipation that few or none of the numerous recent importations of this species will flower at Canal Point., most of them have already been sent to our station in the Canal Zone. Not much will be known about their reactions under our conditions for another year or two. In view of the fact that the canes in question are thin and highly unsatisfactory in many respects, not much can be expected of them in the immediate future. From a long-time point of view they may be of importance in various ways.

A short digression into the breeding possibilities of some of them will illustrate how these breeding varieties may be of importance. Suppose that a special breeding project is set up to produce a sugarcane which will do well on the poorly aerated heavy soils of Louisiana. The sugarcane breeder examines the problem and concludes that a special type of root system is required for canes to do well on such water-logged areas. He consequently studies his breeding material from this point of view to see if he has anything to start with which will grow well on such areas. He discovers that the Nargori group of *S. barberi* canes is noted as being adapted to water-logged areas in India, and therefore centers his attention on this group as a source for the special kind of root system.

The cases in this group do not appear to be very promising in many other respects, so the breeder calls on the help of his colleagues to determine which ones might be best for use in breeding a heavy-soil cane. The research team working on the problem informs him which clones of this group are most resistant to mosaic, red rot, and other diseases; which are least susceptible to inversion of sucrose—a very important point as all the *S. barberi* canes so far studied are noted for their high susceptibility to inversion of sucrose; and which have the highest sucrose and other ratings. On the basis of this information and his own notes with respect to flowering habits and sex, the breeder is now in a position to decide what combinations may be possible and of value.

As alternate parents, the breeder

chooses canes in which the characteristics lacking in the Nargori canes are accentuated. To counterbalance the small size, high fiber, and susceptibility to inversion of sucrose of the Nargori canes, he selects as alternate parents canes with a large size, low fiber, and high resistance to inversion of sucrose, and makes a few experimental crosses. Relatively small progenies of the seedlings of such experimental crosses are grown in a water-logged area, and selections for use in further breeding are made two years later from the first ratoon crop. The selections are sent to an area where they will flower, and a year or two later they are selfed to accentuate the adaptation to water-logged conditions or backcrossed to other canes. Seedlings are again grown on heavy soils, and selections made. This process may have to be repeated for three or more generations before canes of a commercial character for the given conditions are finally found. It is obviously not a rapid procedure, particularly as another series of years is required before the final selection can be tested, expanded, and released to the growers.

To return to a discussion of the canes listed in Table 1, note that many of them are clones of *S. spontaneum* L. from islands or isolated areas. Wild canes from Celebes and Borneo are particularly well represented in this collection. Of particular interest because of their large size are the examples of this species from Krakatau Island (1543) and Sumatra (1521). The latter is known as having the highest chromosome number—2n=128—of any form of this species.

Importation 1545, called Mandalay, is not to be confused with *S. spontaneum* clone Mandalay 1 from Burma. Clone Mandalay from Celebes is likely to be an extreme form of *S. spontaneum* but we will not know for sure that it belongs to this species until flowering material becomes available. It is of considerable interest because of the extreme length of its internodes. They are at least twice as long as those of most wild canes. A measurement of 25 internodes of this clone from greenhouse material averaged 22 inches. Field material will probably not be as long but nevertheless this clone is striking enough to be called to the attention of sugarcane breeders.

Not many of the forms of *S. spontaneum* listed are likely to be used in the breeding of sugarcanes. The long time involved, at least three or more generations of backcrossing to commercial canes, makes it impractical to start very many such lines. Only when something of particular importance is desired from these canes is this done. The large size of the Sumatra form or the long internodes of clone Mandalay is the type of thing that may interest breeders to start new nobilization lines with these canes. A further study of the wild canes listed in Table 1—so far only greenhouse material has been available—may reveal other clones with special characteristics. Incidentally, resistance to mosaic, vigor of growth, and hardiness have been the main characteristics which have led breeders to utilize *S. spontaneum* in the past.

With reference to the use of *S. spontaneum* in sugarcane breeding, notice that 8 of the Barbados seedlings listed at the bottom of Table 1 are hybrids between clones of *S. officinarum* L. and *S. spontaneum*. Dacca is a form of *S. spontaneum* from India; Tabongo is from Northern Celebes; while Kloet and Pasoeroean are from Java. These Barbados seedlings are representative of the kinds of selections obtained from this species cross. They are equivalent to synthetic Kassoers. By importing these seedlings we have saved the work of making 5 crosses and growing and studying the first generation of five distinct new lines of nobilization. The next step will

be to cross these with our C. P. breeding canes.

Sprinkled throughout the list in Table 1 are various Noble canes. Noble canes are thick-stemmed and attractive in appearance. One cannot resist liking them and adding them to a collection of living sugarcanes. It is unfortunate that only a select few of them are important in contemporary sugarcane breeding. Nevertheless, it is very important that as many as possible be conserved as potentially useful for breeding. They constitute a unique group with a reservoir of specialized characteristics which could never be replaced from other sources. Unlike the wild canes which can always be obtained again from nature if one has the funds to send out an expedition, the Noble canes are rapidly disappearing from native culture and consequently must be maintained at experiment stations if they are not to be lost forever. Large diameter, low fiber content, resistance to certain diseases, and high resistance to deterioration are some of the important characteristics present in the Noble canes.

Most Noble canes are primarily chewing canes and have a relatively low sugar content. In view of this, sugarcane breeders prefer to start with seedlings of Noble ancestry which have a satisfactory sucrose rating, as this saves the work of one or two sugarcane generations of inbreeding and selection. Seedlings of this kind are represented in the importations from the Colonial Sugar Refining Company. Numbers 1509 and 1511 are of particular interest as they represent selections from Badila and Korpi, two important Noble sugarcanes which originally came from New Guinea. Efforts to use canes of this kind in crosses with our C. P. breeding canes are underway at our station at Summit, Canal Zone. Seedlings of such crosses, however, are likely to be fairly large in diameter, late maturing, and more highly adapted to the conditions of our Florida sugarcane areas than those of Louisiana.

Sugarcanes have fairly close wild relatives which belong to genera other than *Saccharum*. A few of such wild grasses that hybridize with sugarcane are listed in Table 1. Number 1528, *Erianthus sara* (Roxb.) Rümke (previously known as *S. ciliare* Anderss.), is a member of this genus which was first hybridized with *S. officinarum* in 1911 by Mr. R. M. Grey at the Harvard Botanical Gardens, Cienfuegos, Cuba[2]. Dr. C. L. Rumke[3] in 1934 published a particularly interesting account of a series of hybrids from these species made in Java. Numbers 1531 and 1532, as well as 1746 and 1547, are other wild relatives which belong to *Erianthus*. A form of *E. maximus* Brongn. was crossed with a C. P. cane at Canal Point, Florida, in 1948, but the hybrid seedlings do not look very promising. Species of *Erianthus* are not particularly good relatives from the breeding point of view, because they are so highly susceptible to mosaic.

Number 1527, *Narenga porphyrocoma*, (Hance) Bor is another wild grass which hybridizes with *Saccharum*. C.P. 36/128 and C.P. 36/130 are sterile hybrids of this combination produced by the late Dr. G. B. Sartoris.

No collection of sugarcanes is complete which does not contain at least one generic hybrid involving *Saccharum*. We are fortunate in having number 1520, a generic hybrid between *S. officinarum* clone Vellai and *Sclerostachya fusca* (Roxb.) A. Camus. Numbers 1524 to 1526 are successive backcrosses with the wild relative as the recurrent parent. A preliminary account about these interesting hybrids is presented by N. Parthasarathy[4].

Considerable success has attended the importation of sugarcanes in the past. This is an activity which cannot be allowed to slacken appreciably in the future, as too much depends upon it. In the field production as-

ject the sugar industry is not a table industry but one which continually faces new problems and changing outlooks. Since the breeding of sugarcanes is such a long-time process, it is necessary from the breeding point of view to look ahead and anticipate the future problems and changes in outlook of the sugar industry. One way of doing this is to continue to import and maintain a well balanced collection of sugarcane breeding material.

Before closing this article, it is desirable to point out that the exchange of sugarcanes is not a one-way proposition. During the 1949 season, exportations of sugarcane cuttings from the Division of Sugar Plant Investigations were made to 17 foreign countries. Exportations of cuttings of sugarcanes from the United States are generally made in late September or early October. This period was selected because there is then no danger of the cuttings being injured by freezing temperatures at Washington, D. C., and interference with breeding and other seasonal work is at a minimum. Exchanges are generally made with sugarcane experiment stations or recognized government agencies.

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PRESIDENT SPALDING REPORTS TO THE HAWAIIAN SUGAR PLANTERS ASSOCIATION

Following are excerpts from annual report of Philip B. Spalding, president of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, read at the annual meeting of the Association in Honolulu, December 4, 1950.

This report covers a year of comparatively peaceful plantation operations. It is the last year of a decade which has had a terrific impact on the fortunes of Hawaii and the sugar industry. A brief review of these events appears in order.

Price control of sugar was inaugurated in August, 1941, with a rollback of price amounting to $6 per ton. Thus under price control raw sugar sold at $70 per ton. Our plantations had already felt the impact of defense preparations and much of our working forces had been drawn away from the plantations, attracted by the high wages offered.

In December the Japanese armed might struck at Pearl Harbor. Six days later sugar was rationed. Commencing December 7th, every plantation put all its equipment and employes at the disposal of our armed forces. It is true that the plantations received compensation for their services, but this barely covered the out-of-pocket expenses, and in no way compensated for the subsequent decrease in production due to enormous damage done to the growing crops through inattention. Sugar production dropped from 947,130 tons in 1941 to 821,216 tons in 1945. This drop is directly traceable to the lack of manpower and the steady weakening of the physical properties through inability to provide proper maintenance. Hawaii's war effort would require several volumes if it were properly set forth. No other area in the United States did more—and no other American area had to work under total blackouts, curfews and strict military law.

With the end of the war in 1945, all our attention was directed toward rehabilitation of the plantation physical properties.

During the latter years of the war, the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union (ILWU) had been working toward unionization of the plantation workers. They gained their first recognition in 1945. Within a year all but two plantations in Hawaii had been unionized. Immediately the union set about building its organization to enforce demands which were to be supported by "economic action." The strike came on September 1, 1946, and ended on November 19th of that year, resulting in heavy financial losses for the plantations. Production for 1946 dropped to 680,000 tons and a substantial part of the standing crop was irreparably damaged.

In the year 1947 much productive effort was diverted to the removal of the dead and dying cane resulting from the previous year's strike. Total sugar production moved up because of the extensive area which had to be harvested in order to replant the fields.

In 1948 the Pacific coast stevedores (ILWU) struck on September 30th, and tied up all waterborne commerce until late in December. In 1949 the Hawaiian stevedores (ILWU) struck on May 1st, and again all ordinary commerce to the Pacific coast was shut off until November.

The Sugar Act of 1948, after thorough consideration by the Congress, established a quota of 1,052,000 tons of raw sugar as Hawaii's equitable share of the mainland market. The industry needs this volume of production, which under any normal period of uninterrupted operation would be fully met, in order to maintain itself under present-day conditions. As a result of the almost continuous labor troubles and their after effects which have plagued sugar in this Hawaiian paradise, we have only this year been in a position to deliver our quota. Our deliveries this year to the mainland will exceed 1,100,000 tons, due to the carryover of strike-bound sugar at the end of 1949.

Production in 1949 and again in 1950 has exceeded that of 1941. The crops in the ground for 1951 and 1952 give every indication of substantially increased production over this year and will approach, or exceed, the sugar quota, unless external matters again interfere.

Governor Ingram M. Stainback of Hawaii, recently brought the importance of sugar to the Territory in sharp focus with the following comment. "Reduction in the Hawaiian sugar quota under any sugar legislation would be crippling to the economy of the Territory. Hawaii has an economy limited to agriculture and sugar provides some forty per cent of the wealth created in the Territory."

Crippling of the Hawaiian economy would be a blow to mainland producers and service agencies who supply this area. Hawaii provides a market for mainland suppliers, far greater per capita, than any other area outside of the continental U. S. Last year our territory of less than a half million people purchased mainland goods totaling $308,000,000; paid federal taxes totaling $91,000,000; and in addition paid $61,000,000 for ocean freight in American ships, insurance premiums, general services, etc. In comparison, Cuba with about five million population purchased goods from the mainland totaling less than $338,000,000, and, of course, paid no federal taxes nor but little in freight money to American ships. The largest single source of Hawaii's purchasing power and taxation is in the production of sugar.

Sugar Act of 1948

Sixteen years ago the United States developed a new program for the maintenance of domestic sugar production. The present version is

contained in the Sugar Act of 1948. The legislation recognizes the needs of consumers, as well as producers. Moreover, it contains the flexibility which is essential in dealing with changing domestic and world conditions.

The Sugar Act has been grossly maligned by self-serving persons purporting to speak for industrial groups and by others who are poorly informed. Actually the Sugar Act is one of the most constructive pieces of agricultural legislation ever enacted. It has afforded the consumer prices on sugar relatively lower than any other agricultural commodity, and the domestic sugar industry, Cuba and the Philippines have been provided a degree of stabilization which has allowed orderly planning. The administration of the Sugar Act is equally as important as the legislation itself. It is our considered opinion that government officials have performed their duties fairly and honestly to the benefit of both consumer and producer. Through the foresight of these able men during the Korean crisis sugar prices were kept under control and adequate supplies made available.

Let's look at what the Sugar Act has done to maintain a fair price for consumers in the past decade.

The Office of Price Administration maintained a rigid minimum price to consumers during the early part of the decade. Increased production costs were inevitable during this period. Instead of increasing the OPA price, the Commodity Credit Corporation made supplemental payments to producers for the difference between cost and the fixed selling price of sugar. At the end of OPA control on October 31, 1947, the refined price had reached $8.40 per hundred pounds. This was the smallest increase in any basic food commodity during the war period. In spite of that, sugar prices dropped when OPA control was eliminated and the 1937 Sugar Act took control. Sugar and walnuts were the only two food products in the U. S. which went down, instead of up, at the time of decontrol. Refined sugar prices reached their highest point since OPA decontrol during the war scare buying of last summer when a peak price of $8.40 per hundred was again reached.

The administrators of the Sugar Act should be complimented by consumers, rather than criticized. It is the producer who has been pinched by his steadily increasing costs, not the user of the sugar.

Some critics of the Sugar Act claim that sugar producers raid the federal treasury of millions of dollars each year. This is not true.

In developing the Sugar Act, it was realized that an incentive of some kind had to be devised to assure compliance with features of the Act which restricted production, enforced minimum wages and other similar provisions. Therefore, the Sugar Act provides that the refiners collect a processing tax on all sugar sold. By law this tax must be turned in to the federal treasury and payment made to the producers by the Department of Agriculture, through congressional appropriation. A portion of the payment to the producers is withheld until compliance with provisions of the Act is established.

As the appropriations by Congress for payment to the producers seldom equal the amount received by the treasury from the tax, the result is that the federal treasury receives a handsome income each year. The net income to the federal government since enactment of the Sugar Act of 1937 and after deducting all compliance payments to producers has amounted to $785,000,000.

Marketing

All of our Hawaiian sugar is sold, and most of it refined, through our own agricultural cooperative, the California and Hawaiian Sugar Refining Corporation. The market this

year has been one of extreme fluctuation in demand with modest fluctuation in price. Demand has now slowed drastically as the heavy summer purchases are being consumed. Excess supplies of raw sugar which are now available to Eastern refiners are finding no market. It is apparent that the 1950 initial quota of 7,500,000 tons was ample to meet all needs if it had not been for the scare buying. San Francisco refined sugar prices this year have moved within the range of $7.70 to $8.40 per 100 pounds. Since average consumption is about 90 lbs. per person per annum the average consumer would have lost 63¢ if he had bought his yearly needs at the highest point —the price of a second-run movie ticket.

A return from our refinery of about $112.00 may be expected for the year. An increased demand for molasses as the year advanced may result in a return to plantations of approximately $20 per ton f.o.b. vessel in Hawaii.

Production

Weather conditions resulted in a 20,000 ton cutback in our preliminary production estimates. However, we can expect a 960,000 ton sugar output for the year. This will be the highest in a decade.

The potentialities of our present day production practices were demonstrated this year by the establishment of a new Hawaiian—and possibly world—sugar per acre record. Eva Plantation Co. produced an average of 14.05 tons of sugar per acre. This was on a plantation acreage of over 4,200 acres. Waialua Agricultural Co. had broken the 1935 Hawaiian record only days previously with 13.82 tons of sugar per acre. Small areas have shown higher yields but for a plantation average the new records are truly remarkable.

Cane already in the ground gives us every indication that Hawaii will produce, or exceed, our Sugar Act quota of 1,052,000 tons during th 1951-52 crop.

In this period of world unrest, i is in the best interest of the Unite States that the domestic sugar in dustry be kept in a healthy condi tion. Sugar is a vital food and in dustrial commodity. The domesti sugar producer is a fellow country man, friend and neighbor. He ca be depended upon in peace and wa

—o—

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICES

Weekly average prices issued b the Louisiana Sugar Exchange, Inc since the start of the 1950-51 pricin period have been as follows:

Week ending October 12, 1950
Raws 6.23. Blackstrap 24.00.

Week ending October 19, 1950
Raws 6.23. Blackstrap 25.18.

Week ending October 26, 1950
Raws 6.20. Blackstrap 26.00.

Week ending November 2, 1950
Raws 6.18. Blackstrap 27.38.

Week ending November 9, 1950
Raws 6.19. Blackstrap 28.00.

Week Ending November 16, 1950
Raws 6.19. Blackstrap 29.00.

Week Ending November 23, 1950
Raws 6.17. Blackstrap 28.69.

Week ending November 30, 1950
Raws 6.14. Blackstrap 29.275.

Week Ending December 7, 1950
Raws 6.21. Blackstrap 29.65.

Week Ending December 14, 1950
Raws 6.24. Blackstrap 29.75

Week Ending December 21, 1950
Raws 6.32. Blackstrap 30.25

AVERAGE PRICES FOR THE SEASON THROUGH WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 21, 1950

Louisiana Raw Sugar 6.205.
Louisiana Blackstrap 27.925.

UP FRONT

(Continued from page 99)

crease in dues is so small that most of you good people on the farms will not miss the extra fee that you will pay. It is believed, however

that the total increase in the collections of your League will allow your organization to step up its activities in varietal and other projects that are so essential to the welfare of the Louisiana Sugar Industry.

Social Security

The following report on the new Social Security taxes was issued by your Washington office on December 21st, 1950:

On-farm labor engaged in performing services in connection with the cultivation of the soil and the raising and harvesting of agricultural commodities is subject to the Act if the employer-employee relationship is "continuous" during a qualifying calendar quarter and is "regular" in the succeeding calendar quarter or quarters.

The first qualifying quarter is the last quarter of 1950, and the present definition of "continuous employment" is "continuous employer-employee relationship from the beginning to the end of the quarter, except for personal reasons, illness, inclement weather, etc."

This will mean that where the employment relationship was "continuous" for any on-farm worker from October 1, 1950 to December 31, 1950, inclusive, and there is possibility that the worker will be "regularly" employed in the first quarter of 1951, the 1½% deduction should be made from his earnings beginning with January 1, 1951.

"Regular employment" is defined as employment for the same employer as in the qualifying quarter, for at least 60 days, with earnings of at least $50.00 during the calendar quarter. If the employee quits or is discharged before 60 days of employment in the calendar quarter next succeeding the qualifying quarter, he is not covered.

Withholding Tax — An employee may be subject to Social Security and yet not be subject to the withholding tax for income tax. The withholding tax provisions are not applicable to any employee whose services come within the definition of "agricultural labor". Therefore, all on-farm labor performing services in connection with the cultivation of the soil and the planting and harvesting of crops are exempt from the withholding tax even though they may become covered and subject to the Social Security Act.

The New Year

When you read this report, the wheels of time will have reached the turn in the road marked "1951". It would be easy to take a dim view of our future prospects in these troubled times but, remember, God is on our side, and with His help we can't lose. All we have to do is stay in there and pitch!

The management of the American Sugar Cane League joins the writer in the sincere hope that the New Year will be a happy one for you.

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THE SUGAR BULLETIN

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l. 29 NEW ORLEANS, LA., JANUARY 15, 1951 No. 8

Senator Allen J. Ellender, Chairman Senate Committee On Agriculture And Forestry

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THE
SUGAR BULLETIN

414 Whitney Bldg., New Orleans 12

MARCEL J. VOORHIES, Editor

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UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

BY A. W. DYKERS

This is the time of the year when all of us in the Louisiana sugar industry become market watchers. The job of harvesting and processing the cane crop has been completed but most of you people on the farms have not received the final payment for your crops, and will not until the completion of the sixteen week period covered by the Fair Price Determination. This year the last weekly average quotation affecting the price will be issued by the Louisiana Sugar Exchange on Thursday, January 25th, 1951, which is the last Thursday in January.

The reason we become so market conscious in January is because the Louisiana crop is over, but not paid for, and the new Cuban crop is beginning and there is always a fear that the weight of the new Cuban production will depress prices. Your Washington representative, Mr. C. J. Bourg, worries about this, and everybody else connected with the American Sugar Cane League worries with him. Your organization does everything within its power to have Washington fix the initial quotas low enough to keep prices from sagging before you receive your final payment, but, after the quota battle is over, there is nothing to do but sit back and "sweat it out".

Because there is so much interest in what prices do at this time, we thought that you would like to know how the price of Louisiana raw sugar is arrived at by the quotation committee of the Louisiana Sugar Exchange. Here is how the price system used by the Exchange works.

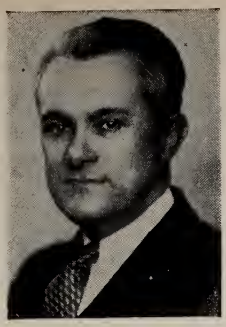
To begin with, the Exchange subscribes to two wire services, and rents a ticker from the Western Union Telegraph Company so that we will know what is going on in the sugar markets. From these services we compile price information throughout the day and at the close of the market we get a special price from New York over the Western Union Ticker that tells us at what price the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange is quoting Cuban raw sugar in New York on that particular day.

We use this New York daily price as the basis for all of our prices unless there has been a spot sale of raw sugar to a New Orleans refiner during the day.

The steamship companies who contract to bring sugar from Cuba to this country charge more to haul it to New York than they charge to haul it to New Orleans so the Louisiana Sugar Exchange pays a well known freight brokerage concern a monthly fee to advise us everyday what the freight charges are between Cuba and New York and Cuba and New Orleans. Today, for instance, our wire stated that it costs 46 cents a hundred pounds to haul sugar to New York and 41 cents a hundred pounds to haul it to New Orleans. This, of course, means that if a refiner in New York and a refiner in New Orleans bought Cuban sugar today, the New Orleans refiner would actually get his sugar delivered at 5 cents less a hundred pounds than would the refiner in New York.

The rules of the Exchange are drawn to allow all parties concerned the farmer, the raw sugar producer and the refiner, to enter into average price contracts with the confident knowledge that transactions will be governed by the current daily price of raw sugar and, if no local sales are made to the New Orleans refiners on a particular day the Exchange takes the New York

(Continued on page 126)



IN WASHINGTON WITH C. J. BOURG

Senator Allen J. Ellender is the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

The influence of our State of Louisiana in the affairs at Washington is in direct relation to the position of the Louisiana Congressional Delegation. Our Senior Senator, the Honorable Allen J. Ellender, has recently assumed the Chairmanship of the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. This extremely high position in the affairs of Senate procedure gives to Senator Ellender an enormous influence in affairs of State, and particularly in matters concerning our national agricultural economy and the Department of Agriculture.

We congratulate him heartily on this high and important position which we are able to certify has been achieved through a remarkable attention to duty, an unswerving devotion to the interest of the farmer, and a loyal attendance at Committee meetings.

The Senator has been an excellent friend of the sugar industry and is always willing to cooperate in the policies of the American Sugar Cane League and particularly of the cane growers of Louisiana.

Senator Ellender has been very anxious about the preparation and the administration of the Sugar Act. That may be said to be his primary purpose, and although his Committee has not been given the place of handling sugar legislation (largely because of the sugar tax in the Act, which rightfully brings it under the authority of the Finance Committee) he has nevertheless been constantly alert and always extremely interested in the administration of the Sugar Act and related subjects.

The Senator has been very cooperative towards the Secretary of Agriculture, with whom he often discusses the administration of the Sugar Act. Although he has not always agreed with the Secretary of Agriculture, he has cooperated to the extent that he has been willing to concede in matters of judgment on the propriety of actions taken by the Secretary. He is always willing to acknowledge the good faith and intentions of the Secretary, although he does not hesitate to speak up when, in his opinion, some action is taken which he believes to be contrary to the best interests of the Louisiana sugar industry.

We feel honored that the Senator has been so well recognized and we feel every confidence that he will continue, in the future, to support and sponsor all matters of interest and help to our industry under the Sugar Act.

CULTIVATION WAGES INCREASED

Announcement is received from Washington as we go to press that the basic production and cultivation wages for this year's Louisiana sugarcane crop have been increased

(Continued on page 127)

RECORD WORLD SUGAR PRODUCTION FOR 1950-51 INDICATED[1]

(From the bulletin on "The World Sugar Situation", issued by the U. S. D. A.)

World production of centrifugal[2] sugar during the 1950-51 season is expected to total 35.4 million short tons, raw value, about 10 percent above 1949-50, and about 22 percent above the prewar (1935-39) average of 29.1 million tons. The production of non-centrifugal[3] sugar, however, is expected to total 5.7 million short tons, tel quel (as produced), in 1950-51 as compared to 6.2 million tons in 1949-50 and 4.9 million tons in 1935-39. Because of the increase in centrifugal sugar for 1950-51, aggregate world output of all types is likely to set a new record.

The Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations has changed its system of sugar production estimates somewhat from those released in the past. The separation between centrifugal and non-centrifugal sugar will give a better picture of the world situation. Centrifugal sugar regularly moves in international trade and is by far the more important from the standpoint of world demand. Non-centrifugal sugar, on the other hand, is produced in relatively few countries and is largely consumed in the areas where produced.

The output of beet sugar, all of which is of the centrifugal type, is expected to total 13.5 million short tons, raw value, in 1950-51 or about 16 percent more than the 11.6 million tons produced in 1949-50 and compares with the 5-year (1935-39) average of 11.8 million tons. If current prospects materialize, the production of beet sugar will set a new high record exceeding the previous high output of 12.9 million tons produced in the 1930-31 and 1939-40 seasons.

Beet sugar production this season is expected to be increased over the 1949-50 crop by 1.3 million tons in Europe, excluding the Soviet Union, with many countries setting new high levels. An expanded sugar beet acreage for harvest together with a very favorable growing season gave the best prospect in years. In the Soviet Union production this season is expected to be up slightly but in the United States and Canada production prospects are increased substantially over those of last year.

World centrifugal cane sugar production also is expected to set a new high record in 1950-51. The output is expected to total 21.9 million short tons this season compared with 20.4 million tons in 1949-50 and the 5-year (1935-39) average of 17.3 million tons. Production is expected to be increased in nearly all areas largely as a result of expanded plantings and favorable growing conditions. Mexico, Cuba and the West Indies all are expected to have slightly larger crops this season while India, Indonesia and the Philippines are expected to have substantially larger outputs.

Centrifugal sugar production in North and Central America and the West Indies in 1950-51 is expected to total 12.7 million short tons compared with 11.9 million tons in 1949-50 and the 5-year (1935-39) average of 7.8 million tons. Production in this general area has been at a relatively high level since 1946-47 and this season's output may set a new high record. Production of non-centrifugal sugar in this area is indicated at 313,000 tons compared with 307,000 tons in 1949-50 and the prewar average of 163,000 tons.

For Europe, excluding the Soviet Union, sugar production in 1950-51 is expected total 8.9 million tons,

(Continued on page 126)

SUGAR QUOTAS FOR 1951 ANNOUNCED

The U. S. Department of Agriculture announced on December 28, 1950 sugar quotas for 1951 for individual areas and countries. These quotas total 8,000,000 short tons, raw value, the quantity announced on December 26, 1950 as the requirement for 1951. The quotas for all the domestic areas are at their statutory levels. A deficit of 200,000 tons has been declared in the statutory quota for the Republic of the Philippines and prorated to Cuba and four other countries which shipped raw sugar to the United States in 1949 and 1950. The adjusted quota for Cuba totals 2,902,600 short tons, raw value and for other foreign countries totals 47,400 short tons, raw value. The basic and adjusted quotas for all areas are shown in the accompanying table.

BASIC QUOTAS, PRORATION OF PHILIPPINE DEFICIT AND ADJUSTED QUOTAS, 1951

(Short tons, raw value)

Production area	Basic quota	Proration of deficit in quota for Philippines	Adjusted quota
Domestic beet sugar	1,800,000		1,800,000
Mainland cane sugar	500,000		500,000
Hawaii*	1,052,000		1,052,000
Puerto Rico*	910,000		910,000
Virgin Islands	6,000		6,000
Philippines*‡	982,000	(200,000)	782,000
Cuba*	2,712,600	190,000	2,902,600
Other foreign countries:†			
Belgium	221.1		221.1
Canada	423.8		423.8
China and Hongkong	216.4		216.4
Czechoslovakia	197.8		197.8
Dominican Republic	5,009.2	2,695.8	7,705.0
Dutch East Indies	158.9		158.9
Guatemala	251.6		251.6
Haiti	692.3	372.6	1,064.9
Honduras	2,578.5		2,578.5
Mexico	4,531.0	2,438.5	6,969.5
Netherlands	136.6		163.6
Nicaragua	7,677.8		7,677.8
Peru	8,348.6	4,493.1	12,841.7
Salvador	6,166.0		6,166.0
United Kingdom	263.4		263.4
Venezuela	217.8		217.8
Other countries	32.2		32.2
Unallotted reserve	250.0		250.0
Subtotal	37,400.0	10,000.0	47,400.0
Total	8,000,000		8,000,000

*The following quantities may be entered as direct-consumption sugar: Hawaii, 29,616 tons; Puerto Rico, 126,033; Philippines, 59,920; Cuba, 375,000.

†Prorations of basic quota may be filled with direct-consumption or raw sugar. Prorations of Philippines deficit may be filled with raw sugar only.

‡Regardless of deficit proration, by reason of section 204 (c) of the act the Republic of the Philippines retains its basic quota.

FINAL 1950 QUOTA ADJUSTMENTS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Production and Marketing Administration

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

Chapter VIII—Production and Marketing Administration (Sugar Branch), Department of Agriculture

Subchapter B—Sugar Requirements and Quotas

[Sugar Reg. 813, Amdt. 5]

Part 813—Sugar Quotas and Prorations of Quota Deficits

Determination and Proration of Area Deficit

Basis and purpose. The amendment herein is issued pursuant to subsection (a) of section 204 of the Sugar Act of 1948 and is made for the purpose of declaring and prorating a deficit in the quota for the domestic beet area. In order to afford the area to which the deficit is prorated an adequate opportunity to market the additional sugar within the calendar year 1950, it is essential that this amendment be made effective immediately. Therefore, it is hereby determined and found that compliance with the notice, procedure and effective date requirements of the Administrative Procedure Act is impracticable, unnecessary and contrary to the public interest. The amendment made herein shall become effective upon publication in the *Federal Register.*

By virtue of the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture by the Sugar Act of 1948, (61 Stat. 922, 7 U. S. C. Supp. I, 1100) and the Administrative Procedure Act (60 Stat. 237, 5 U. S. C. 1101) Sugar Regulation 813 (14 F. R. 7753), as amended (15 F. R. 3861, 4676, 5790, 6141), is hereby further amended by adding paragraphs (g) and (h) to §813.13, as follows:

§813.13 *Determination and proration of area deficits.* * * *

(g) *Deficit in quota for domestic beet sugar.* It is hereby determined pursuant to subsection (a) of section 204 of the act that for the calendar year 1950 the domestic beet sugar area will be unable by an amount of 1,000 short tons, raw value, to market the quota for that area, established in §813.11 and paragraph (d) of this section.

(h) *Proration of deficit in quota for the domestic beet sugar area.* An amount of sugar equal to the deficit determined in paragraph (d) of this section is hereby prorated to the Virgin Islands pursuant to subsection (a) of section 204 of the act.

Statement of Bases and Consideration

In amendment 3 to Sugar Regulation 813, effective August 29, 1950, the domestic beet sugar area was prorated additional quota in the amount of 100,000 short tons, raw value, from the deficit in quota for Cuba determined in that amendment. Thus the total quota for the domestic beet sugar area for 1950 is 1,900,000 short tons, raw value. By October 31, 1950, this area had marketed approximately 1,483,000 short tons, raw value, leaving 417,000 short tons, raw value to be marketed to full the quota. This quantity exceeds the marketings in the past two months of the year in any of the past eleven years and it appears unlikely that the domestic beet area will market the full amount of its quota as previously established. Of the domestic areas and Cuba only the Virgin Islands has a quantity of sugar available for shipment in excess of the quotas previously determined. The additional quantity available from this source does not exceed 1,000 short tons, raw value. In view of these circumstances a deficit of only 1,000 short tons in the quota for the domestic beet sugar area is determined and prorated to the Virgin Islands. After giving effect to the changes as set forth in this amend-

ment to S. R. 813, the quotas for all areas are as follows:

(Sec. 403, 61 Stat. 932; 7 U. S. C. Supp., 1153)

Done at Washington, D. C., this 11th day of December 1950. Witness my hand and the seal of the Department of Agriculture.

CHARLES F. BRANNAN,
Secretary of Agriculture.

[SEAL]

BASIC QUOTAS, PRORATION OF DEFICITS AND ADJUSTED QUOTAS FOR 1950
(Short tons, raw value)

Production area	Basic quota	Proration of deficits in quotas			Adjusted quotas
		First and second Philippine	Cuba	Domestic beet	
Domestic beet	1,800,000	----------	100,000	(1,000)	1,899,000
Mainland cane	500,000	----------	46,861	----------	546,861
Hawaii	1,052,000	----------	98,594	----------	1,150,594
Puerto Rico	910,000	----------	150,545	----------	1,060,545
Virgin Islands	6,000	----------	4,000	1,000	11,000
Philippines	982,000	(450,000)	----------	----------	532,000
Cuba	3,403,080	427,500	(400,000)	----------	3,430,580
Other foreign countries:					
Belgium	277.7	88.7	----------	----------	366.4
Canada	532.4	170.0	----------	----------	702.4
China and Hongkong	271.9	86.8	----------	----------	358.7
Czechoslovakia	248.5	79.3	----------	----------	327.8
Dominican Republic	6,292.8	4,031.0	----------	----------	10,323.8
Dutch East Indies	199.5	63.7	----------	----------	263.2
Guatemala	316.0	100.9	----------	----------	416.9
Haiti	869.7	557.1	----------	----------	1,426.8
Honduras	3,239.2	1,034.2	----------	----------	4,273.4
Mexico	5,692.0	3,646 2	----------	----------	9,338.2
Netherlands	205.6	65.6	----------	----------	271.2
Nicaragua	9,645.2	3,079.4	----------	----------	12,724.6
Peru	10,488.1	6,718.2	----------	----------	17,206.3
Salvador	7,746.1	2,473.1	----------	----------	10,219.2
United Kingdom	331.0	105.6	----------	----------	436.6
Venezuela	273.7	87.3	----------	----------	361.0
Other countries	40.6	12.9	----------	----------	53.5
Unallotted	250.0	100.0	----------	----------	350.0
Subtotal	46,920.0	22,500.0	----------	----------	69,420.0
Total	8,700,000	----------	----------	----------	8,700,000

THE SUGAR MARKETS

The following market report was issued by M. Golodetz & Co., 120 Wall Street, New York, N. Y., January 2, 1951:

The sugar market ruled quiet during the holiday season. Shortly before the holiday Germany bought 49,000 tons of Cuban sugar, namely, 44,000 tons of raw sugar at prices ranging from $120.65 to $121.35 per metric ton and 5000 tons of refined at $151.80, all f.o.b., for shipment during March/April. The E. C. A. Procurement Authorization for Germany totalled 10 million dollars and it is now expected that a tender for the purchase of additional 30,000 tons will be announced very shortly. Greece purchased 20,000 tons of refined sugar from Cuba at $150.75 f.o.b., shipment between January 15 and February 15, and also 7000 tons of Brazilian crystals at $148 f.o.b. The Brazilian sugar was sold by an operator who had bought the sugar last October, since when no new export authorization has been issued by the Brazilian authorities. Cuban

(Continued on page 124)

1950-51 PROPORTIONATE SHARES FOR PUERTO RICO

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Production and Marketing Administration

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

Chapter VIII—Production and Marketing Administration (Sugar Branch) Department of Agriculture

Subchapter G—Determination of Proportionate Shares

[Sugar Determination 857.3, Rev. 1]

Part 857—Puerto Rico

1950-51 Crop

Pursuant to the provisions of section 302 of the Sugar Act of 1948, the following determination is hereby issued:

§857.3 *Proportionate shares for Sugarcane farms in Puerto Rico for the* 1950-51 *crop*—(a) *Farm proportionate share.* The proportionate share for each farm in Puerto Rico for the 1950-51 crop shall be the amount of sugar, raw value, commercially recoverable from sugarcane grown thereon and marketed (or processed by the producer) for the extraction of sugar or liquid sugar during the 1950-51 crop season.

(b) *Share tenant and share cropper protection.* Notwithstanding the establishment of a proportionate share for each farm under paragraph (a) of this section, eligibility of any producer of sugarcane for payment shall be subject to the following conditions:

(1) That the number of share tenants or share croppers engaged in the production of sugarcane of the 1950-51 crop on the farm shall not be reduced below the number so engaged with respect to the previous crop, unless such reduction is approved by the Director of the Caribbean Area Office of the Production and Marketing Administration, San Juan, Puerto Rico; and

(2) That such producer shall not have entered into any leasing or cropping agreement for the purpose of diverting to himself or other producer any payments to which share tenants or share croppers would be entitled if their leasing or cropping agreements for the previous crop were in effect.

This determination supersedes the Determination of Proportionate Shares for Farms in Puerto Rico for the 1950-51 Crop (15 F. R. 3210).

Statement of Bases and Considerations

Requirements of the Sugar Act. Section 302 of the act provides that the amount of sugar with respect to which payment may be made shall be the amount of sugar (raw value) commercially recoverable from the sugarcane grown on a farm and marketed (or processed) for sugar or liquid sugar not in excess of the proportionate share established for the farm. Such proportionate share shall be the farm's share of the quantity of sugarcane required to be processed to enable the producing area to meet its quota (and provide a normal carryover inventory) estimated for the calendar year during which the larger part of the sugar from such crop normally is marketed.

The act also provides that the Secretary shall, insofar as practicable, protect the interests of producers who are share tenants and share croppers.

Review of situation. With indicated marketings totalling 1,235,000 short tons, raw value, and supplies available aggregating approximately 1,380,000 tons, based on a carryover of 90,000 tons on January 1, 1950, and production from the 1949-50 crop estimated at 1,290,000 tons, it appeared last spring that the carryover at the end of 1950 would

MINIMUM WAGE RATES FOR 1951 IN CALIFORNIA, SOUTHWESTERN ARIZONA, AND SOUTHERN OREGON

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Production and Marketing Administration

The U. S. Department of Agriculture announced on December 27, 1950 that fair and reasonable wage rates for work on the 1951 crop of sugar beets in California, southwestern Arizona, and southern Oregon wil be 65 cents per hour for thinning, hoeing or weeding and 70 cents per hour for pulling, topping, or loading. Piecework rates for these operations are to be as agreed upon by producer and worker provided that the average earnings for the time involved are not less than the hourly rates. Time and piecework rates for all other operations are to be as agreed to by producers and workers. In addition to the wage payments, producers are required to furnish, without charge, customary housing, garden plot and similar items.

The 1951 basic minimum time wage rates are 5 cents per hour more than the rates established for the 1950 crop of sugar beets. Department officials stated that the increase in wage rates under the new determination reflects the higher living costs and recent strength in sugar prices as well as the improved income position of producers which has resulted from the utilization of more efficient production methods in recent years.

The Sugar Act provides, among other conditions for payment to producers, that all persons employed on a farm in the production, cultivation, or harvesting of sugar beets be paid in full at rates not less than those determined by the Secretary of Agriculture to be fair and reasonable after public hearing and investigation. A public hearing was held on September 20, 1950 at Berkeley, California.

---

be well in excess of 100,000 tons. With such a carryover at the start of 1951, it appeared that unrestricted production would result in an excessive and burdensome carryover at the end of 1951. Accordingly, on May 23, 1950, a determination was issued which provided the mechanism for establishing restrictive proportionate shares for the 1950-51 crop. However, after the outbreak of the conflict in Korea the distribution of sugar increased rapidly and on August 23, 1950 the estimate of consumption requirements for the Continental United States was increased to 8,700,000 short tons, raw value, compared with 7,580,000 distributed in 1949. This action, together with a deficit proration, resulted in an increase of 150,545 tons in Puerto Rico's mainland quota, and made possible the marketing of the entire balance of the sugar produced from the 1949-50 crop.

At the present time, it appears that marketings of Puerto Rican sugar in 1951 are likely to be only slightly in excess of 1,000,000 tons. The act provides a basic mainland quota of 910,000 tons. Local consumption will probably approximate the 1950 estimate of 105,000 tons. Increases due to deficit prorations are likely to be negligible in 1951. However, current information indicates that production from the 1950-51 crop may fall short of this year's record crop of 1,298,645 tons. Further, a portion of this crop, if produced in November or December, may be marketed against the 1950 quota, thus reducing the quantity likely to be carried over into 1952.

Under ordinary conditions unlimited marketing of sugarcane from the 1950-51 crop would probably result in an excessive carryover at the end of 1951. However, it would

be possible under present conditions to market a part of the new crop sugar in 1950. Moreover, some indications point to a smaller crop in 1951. Most important however, the uncertain international situation makes it impossbible to foresee future requirements with certainty and makes it inadvisable to keep stocks at as low a level as would appear to be normal under more settled world conditions. In view of these factors, it is deemed unnecessary to restrict production in 1951.

Accordingly, this revised determination establishes as the proportionate share for each sugarcane farm the quantity of sugar commercially recoverable from sugarcane grown thereon and marketed for the extraction of sugar during the 1950-51 crop year.

Tenant and share cropper protection. The provisions designed to protect these classes of producers are continued unchanged.

Accordingly, I hereby find and conclude that the foregoing determination will effectuate the applicable provisions of the Sugar Act of 1948.

(Sec. 403, 61 Stat. 932; 7 U. S. C. Sup., 1153. Interprets or applies sec. 302, 61 Stat. 930; 7 U. S. C. Sup., 1132)

Issued this 13th day of November 1950.

CHARLES F. BRANNAN,
Secretary of Agriculture.

[SEAL]

[15 F. R. 7798]

———o———

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICES

Weekly average prices issued by the Louisiana Sugar Exchange, Inc., since the start of the 1950-51 pricing period have been as follows:

Week ending October 12, 1950
Raws 6.23. Blackstrap 24.00.

Week ending October 19, 1950
Raws 6.23. Blackstrap 25.18.

Week ending October 26, 1950
Raws 6.20. Blackstrap 26.00.

Week ending November 2, 1950
Raws 6.18. Blackstrap 27.38.

Week ending November 9, 1950
Raws 6.19. Blackstrap 28.00.

Week Ending November 16, 1950
Raws 6.19. Blackstrap 29.00.

Week Ending November 23, 1950
Raws 6.17. Blackstrap 28.69.

Week ending November 30, 1950
Raws 6.14. Blackstrap 29.275.

Week Ending December 7, 1950
Raws 6.21. Blackstrap 29.65.

Week Ending December 14, 1950
Raws 6.24. Blackstrap 29.75

Week Ending December 21, 1950
Raws 6.32. Blackstrap 30.25

Week ending December 28, 1950
Raws 6.32. Blackstrap 31.00.

Week ending January 4, 1951
Raws 6.285. Blackstrap 31.50.

Week ending January 11, 1951
Raws 6.27. Blackstrap 32.00.

THE MARKETS

(Continued from page 121)

sugar is quoted today at 5.45¢ to 5.50¢ per lb. f.o.b. for raws and 6.80¢ to 6.85¢ for refined sugar.

The commodity Credit Corporation announced that sales out of its Cuban holdings so far aggregate 428,000 short tons to U.S. refiners and 127,000 to foreign countries. The Cuban Institute has revised its tenative estimate of the total quantity available under the C.C.C. purchase from 570,000 to 580,000 short tons and estimates that it will not require all of the 25,000 tons loaned by the C.C.C. for local consumption so that a small balance will still remain for sale by the C.C.C.

The Japanese authorities have announced their sugar purchasing program for the period January to March 1951 from the following origins: Cuba, approximately 55,000 tons, Mexico—30,000 tons, Colombia — 10,000 tons, Indonesia — 10,000 tons and Hongkong—10,000 tons. All of the above purchases will be made on a cash or open account basis without accompanying barter as heretofore. Japan recently bought 60,000 tons of Formosan B.W.C. sugar through an open ac-

count, delivery 20,000 tons monthly during December, January and February. The price for the first 20,000 tons has been fixed at $172 per metric ton f.o.b. and it is reported that the above price has meanwhile been agreed for the whole quantity.

On December 26th the Secretary of Agriculture announced that eight million short tons of sugar will be needed to meet the requirements of consumers in the Continental United States in 1951. The supply of sugar provided by this determination is expected to maintain stable prices, permit unrestricted domestic consumption and allow the maintenance of present large stocks desirable in view of the national emergency. The new quota is 500,000 tons higher than the initial determination announced for 1950, a year ago, but is 700,000 tons less than the final quota for 1950. The Department of Agriculture estimated that the 1950 domestic consumption amounted to 7,850,000 tons and that a 2% increase in population will bring the total consumption to eight million tons next year, provided the present consumption rate remains unchanged. The Philippine production still has not recovered enough to fill the statutory allotment of 982,000 tons, making it necessary to adjust the Philippine quota to 782,000 tons. The declared deficit of 200,000 tons has been re-allotted to Cuba and other countries at 190,000 tons and 10,000 tons respectively. The adjusted breakdown of the eight million tons overall quota is as follows:

Domestic beet sugar	1,800,000
Mainland cane sugar	500,000
Hawaii	1,052,000
Puerto Rico	910,000
Virgin Islands	6,000
Philippines	782,000
Cuba	2,902,600
Belgium	221.1
Canada	423.8
China and Hongkong	216.4
Czechoslovakia	197.8
Dominican Republic	7,705.0
Dutch East Indies	158.9
Guatemala	251.6
Haiti	1,064.9
Honduras	2,578.5
Mexico	6,969.5
Netherlands	163.6
Nicaragua	7,677.8
Peru	12,841.7
Salvador	6,166.0
United Kingdom	263.4
Venezuela	217.8
Other Countries	32.2
Unallotted reserve	250.0
Total	8,000,000

The quotas for all the domestic areas are at their statutory levels.

Crop operations in Cuba have started officially today but three mills were grinding already during the last fortnight. The size of the new crop is reliably estimated at 5½ million Spanish long tons. The export quotas have not yet been established by the Cuban authorities and the predictions run approximately as follows: U.S. free quota, 2,400,000 Spanish long tons, U.S. retained 500,000, World free 1,500,000, World special 800,000, Local consumption 300,000. Total 5,500,000. About 700,000 tons have already been sold to the world markets which is almost 50% of the expected world quota. Considering the fact that no carry-over existed in Cuba at the end of this year and in view of an expected substantial world demand, especially from the United Kingdom, Germany, Japan, Greece, etc., the position of Cuba appears to be favorable.

The beet sugar campaign in Europe is showing very favorable results. F. O. Licht's second estimate of Europe's production is 180,071 tons higher than his first estimate. The production in various countries is estimated as follows:

Countries	1950/51	1949/50
Western Germany	910,000	625,088
Eastern Germany	800,000	555,000
Total	1,710,000	1,180,088
Austria	93,333	68,667
Czechoslovakia	775,000	623,940
Hungary	225,000	265,000
France	1,350,000	880,748
Belgium	380,000	341,689
Holland	390,000	400,920
Denmark	360,000	322,901
Sweden	330,000	290,700
Poland	925,000	845,000

Italy	620,000	501,600
Spain	164,000	162,821
Yugoslavia	100,000	100,000
Roumania	110,000	112,00′
Bulgaria	45,000	54,056
Switzerland	27,500	25,545
Great Britain	691,850	515,790
Ireland	100,000	94,400
Finland	26,500	22,500
Turkey	138,888	149,834
Europe excl. USSR	8,592,071	6,958,199
USSR	2,150,000	2,100,000
Europe incl. USSR	10,742,071	9,058,199

UP FRONT

(Continued from page 116)

Cuban raw sugar quotation for that day, deducts the difference in the freight rate between Cuba and New York and Cuba and New Orleans, and uses the resulting price as the New Orleans daily quotation for Louisiana raws.

On the days that spot sales are made to the local refiners, the Exchange uses the actual price paid for the sugar, but this price prevails only on the day of the sale, the price reverting to the New York basis on the following day.

This means that the Louisiana sugarcane farmer and the Louisiana producer of raw sugar who sell their products on the season's average price are assured a price that is essentially the same as the price prevailing for Cuban raw sugar in New York, less, of course, the freight rate adjustment.

The price of sugar may not be as high as you would like it to be, but there is consolation in knowing that you are receiving the full market value for your products.

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RECORD PRODUCTION

(Continued from page 118)

an increase of 1.4 million over last year's output. It may exceed the wartime average by 2.3 million tons and the 5-year (1935-39) prewar average by 1.6 million tons. Although consumption in the area may increase somewhat, the increased production prospect indicates that the net import requirement may be reduced somewhat from that of the 1949-50 season.

Sugar production in the Soviet Union has been increasing slowly during the last few years and is expected to continue the established trend in 1950-51. Production is expected to total 2.3 million tons compared with the 5-year (1935-39) average for the comparable area of 2.8 million tons.

In Asia the output of centrifugal sugar is forecast at 4.2 million short tons compared with 3.5 million in 1949-50 and the prewar average of 5.9 million tons. The prospect for Indonesia and Formosa is still far below the prewar output. For the area as a whole prospects indicate a total production of non-centrifugal sugar of 4.1 million tons compared with 4.7 million tons in 1949-50 and the prewar average of 4.0 million tons. In India and Pakistan where the bulk of this type of sugar is produced, the estimates are for net production of gur.

In South America sugar prospects

are good and the upward trend of production which has been in evidence during the last few years is continuing. Total production of centrifugal sugar in 1950-51 is placed at 3.3 million tons compared with 3.1 million in 1949-50 and the prewar average of 2.0 million. For the non-centrifugal type, production is estimated at 1.3 million tons in 1950-51 or about the same as a year earlier and compares with 709,000 tons, the prewar average.

Sugar production in Africa is expected to total 1.7 million tons in 1950-51 or slightly more than in 1949-50 and compares with the prewar average of 1.3 million tons.

In Oceania sugar production has been increasing during the postwar years and is expected to continue this trend in 1950-51. Production is now forecast at 2.4 million tons compared with 2.2 million tons in 1949-50 and the prewar average of 2.1 million tons.

[1] This section adapted from Foreign Crops and Markets, Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, November 27, 1950, p. 540-544.

[2] Centrifugal sugar includes cane and beet sugar produced by the centrifugal process and is the principal kind moving in international trade.

[3] Non-centrifugal sugar includes all types produced by other than the centrifugal process and is largely for consumption in the relatively few areas where produced. Included are such kinds as panocillo, panelo, papelon, chancara, rapadina, jaggery, gur, muscovado, and panocha.

CULTIVATION

(Continued from page 117)

20 cents a day by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Wages in the Base Price Range ($5.60-$6.00) are now as follows:

Adult females, per 9-hour day $2.60.

Adult males, per 9-hour day $3.10.

Tractor drivers, per 9-hour day $3.85.

Teamsters, per 9-hour day $3.10.

Workers between 14 and 16 years of age, per 8-hour day $2.40.

The complete Wage Determination will be printed in the February 1st issue of THE SUGAR BULLETIN.

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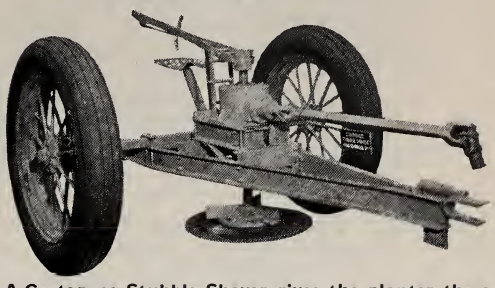

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UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

BY A. W. DYKERS

Mr. Marcel J. Voorhies, General Manager of the American Sugar Cane League, who represents the Louisiana Sugar Industry on the Sugar Advisory Committee of the Research and Marketing Administration, left for Washington on January 26th to attend a meeting of his Committee.

You will recall that this is the Committee that recommends the appropriation of funds by the United States government for research in the sugar industry.

The study conducted this season by the experts of the Audubon Sugar School at L. S. U., relative to the processing qualities and sugar yields of new cane varieties, were made possible by the good work of the League's General Manager on this Sugar Advisory Committee, and we undersand that he will sponsor other projects of equal importance at the meetings now in progress. We will have more news about this for you when Mr. Voorhies returns.

Mr. L. E. Robichaux

It is with sincere regret that the writer chronicles the death of his friend, Mr. Louis E. Robichaux, who died suddenly on January 16, 1951 at his home in New Orleans. Mr. Robichaux was the 3rd Vice-President of the Louisiana Sugar Exchange, Inc., and a former member of the Executive Committee of the American Sugar Cane League. He was the President of the sugar producing firm of E. G. Robichaux Co., Ltd., of Labadieville, La.

All of us who knew Mr. Robichaux dearly loved him and to say that he is missed here in the office of the League is decidedly an understatement. The writer shall always cherish the memory of his friendship and helpful guidance.

The League personnel joins with me in expressing sympathy and condolence to his family in their great loss.

Labor Hearing

Mr. Howard Bond, member of the Labor Committee of the American Sugar Cane League, is back in New Orleans after attending hearings in Washington on a bill about the importation and use of foreign agricultural labor in this Country.

The people in Washington say that this country will need at least 400,000 agricultural workers to keep our farms in step with the rising tempo of the present emergency and the Louisiana Sugar Industry is almost sure to have to use some of these men.

Mr. Bond will give you a full report on the happenings at the hearing in a later issue of *The Sugar Bulletin*. He says that it was not possible to reach an agreement this time on the absorbtion of transportation charges in moving the imported laborers from place to place in this country as their services may be needed, and that it will be necessary to hold additional hearings within the next few weeks. Mr. C. J. Bourg, your Washington representative, was with Mr. Bond at the hearing just concluded.

Prices for the Season

The 1950-51 Sugarcane Purchase Contract was completed on January 25th and the average price of raw sugar and blackstrap molasses has been computed by the Louisiana Sugar Exchange. The average for the sixteen weeks of the contract period for raw sugar is $6.1941 per hundred pounds and the average price for blackstrap molasses is 20.2297 cents per gallon.

In the last issue of *The Sugar Bulletin*, we told you how the daily prices were arrived at by the Exchange and we believe that you will

(Continued on page 142)

IN WASHINGTON WITH C. J. BOURG

Weekly Market News Summary on Molasses to be Issued

A weekly news summary on blackstrap molasses will be issued on an experimental basis each Wednesday by the Sugar Branch of the Production and Marketing Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture. The first report was published on January 17.

These weekly summaries will be issued from Washington. The first will be limited largely to price information on blackstrap molasses at the major terminal markets, including New York, Albany, Boston, Buffalo, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Mobile, New Orleans, Houston, and West Coast points.

The prices quoted will be per gallon f. o. b. tank car basis, at each of these points, and will be those which prevailed the day before the report is issued. This work is being conducted under a Research and Marketing Act project.

In addition the report will cover general market information on supplies, volume of sales, and developments in government programs affecting the molasses industry which may be announced. The report will present pertinent data, whenever available, on feeds, alcohol, and other products of particular interest to those concerned with the production of marketing molasses in all forms.

As soon as possible, the coverage of the report will be extended to beet molasses, citrus molasses, and hydrol (corn molasses).

To meet requests which have been received, ways are being sought to report prices at some of the major consuming centers where blackstrap is an important product in the manufacture of mixed feeds, such as Memphis, Louisville, Fort Worth, Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago, Minneapolis, Cincinnati, and Denver.

Each Wednesday a report also will be issued at Baton Rouge by the Louisiana State Market Commission in cooperation with the USDA. This report will be prepared so as to meet the special needs of Louisiana molasses producers, food dealers, dairy and beef cattle farmers, and others in that area. This report will give prices of blackstrap molasses per gallon at sugar mills, in tank car quantities. It will also contain comments on supplies, movement, and the prices at selected terminal markets.

USDA Reports Deliveries of Sugar and Dextrose

A report of deliveries in the United States of sugar and dextrose during the third quarter of 1950, grouped by types of buyers such as bakers, ice-cream manufacturers, and wholesale grocers, was made recently by the Production and Marketing Administration of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Based on information collected under a Research and Marketing Act project, the report shows deliveries to the various trades by refiners, importers, beet processors, and dextrose manufacturers. The

(Continued on page 138)

OFFICIAL PRICES FOR THE 1950-51 SEASON

The sixteen weeks of the 1950-51 Louisiana cane pricing period were completed on Thursday, January 25, 1951.

On that day the Louisiana Sugar Exchange, Inc., advised the Sugar Branch by wire that the average price of Louisiana raw sugar was 6.1941 cents per pound, delivered New Orleans, and that the season's average price of Louisiana Blackstrap Molasses was 29.2297 cents per gallon, in bulk f.o.b. plantation.

On the following day the Baton Rouge, La., office of the Production and Marketing Administration issued Supplement 15 to its 1950 Sugar Mill Letter No. 7, dated January 26, 1951, accepting the prices issued by the Exchange. The text of this letter is printed below:

To Louisiana Sugar Mills

Subject: Weekly Average Prices of Sugar and Molasses

The Louisiana Sugar Exchange, Inc., New Orleans, Louisiana, quotes the following as the official average prices of the following grade of sugar and molasses sold on this exchange during the weeks ending as indicated:

Week ending October 12, 1950
Raws 6.23. Blackstrap 24.00.

Week ending October 19, 1950
Raws 6.23. Blackstrap 25.18.

Week ending October 26, 1950
Raws 6.20. Blackstrap 26.00.

Week ending November 2, 1950
Raws 6.18. Blackstrap 27.38.

Week ending November 9, 1950
Raws 6.19. Blackstrap 28.00.

Week Ending November 16, 1950
Raws 6.19. Blackstrap 29.00.

Week Ending November 23, 1950
Raws 6.17. Blackstrap 28.69.

Week ending November 30, 1950
Raws 6.14. Blackstrap 29.275.

Week Ending December 7, 1950
Raws 6.21. Blackstrap 29.65.

Week Ending December 14, 1950
Raws 6.24. Blackstrap 29.75

Week Ending December 21, 1950
Raws 6.32. Blackstrap 30.25

Week ending December 28, 1950
Raws 6.32. Blackstrap 31.00.

Week ending January 4, 1951
Raws 6.285. Blackstrap 31.50.

Week ending January 11, 1951
Raws 6.27. Blackstrap 32.00.

Week ending January 18, 1951
Raws 5.99. Blackstrap 33.00.

Week ending January 25, 1951
Raws 5.94. Blackstrap 33.00.

The season's average price of raw sugar is 6.1941 cents per pound.

The prices of *standard* sugarcane for mills located in the three freight areas are as follows:

1. 6.497 dollars per ton for mills located north of Bayou Goula between the Atchafalaya and Mississippi Rivers and southeast of New Iberia west of the Atchafalaya.
2. 6.460 dollars per ton for mills located north and west of New Iberia, west of the Atchafalaya. River.
3. 6.566 dollars per ton for all mills except those in paragraphs 1 and 2 above.

The season's average price of blackstrap molasses is 29.2297 cents the gallon and the molasses bonus is 75.497 cents the ton for *actual* sugarcane.

Please prepare Forms SU-128, Growers' Deliveries of Sugarcane, (Compiled List), in accordance with instructions contained in 1950 Sugar Mill Letter No. 10, issued December 8, 1950.

Signed: L. A. Mullin, *Chairman*
State PMA Committee

THE BROWN SPOT LEAF DISEASE OF SUGARCANE IN LOUISIANA

By E. V. Abbott, Principal Pathologist, Division of Sugar Plant Investigations, Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering, Agricultural Research Administration, United States Department of Agriculture.

Brown spot, a leaf disease of sugarcane caused by a fungus,[1] has been present in Louisiana for many years, but until the release and widespread growing of the susceptible variety, C. P. 36/105, it had not been of commercial importance owing to the resistance of the varieties previously grown. During the crop season of 1950 a combination of conditions favored the disease so that it developed to rather severe proportions on C. P. 36/105 in several parts of the sugarcane district of the State, and attracted considerable attention. The purpose of this paper is to make available to growers such information regarding the disease and its importance as is available at the present time.

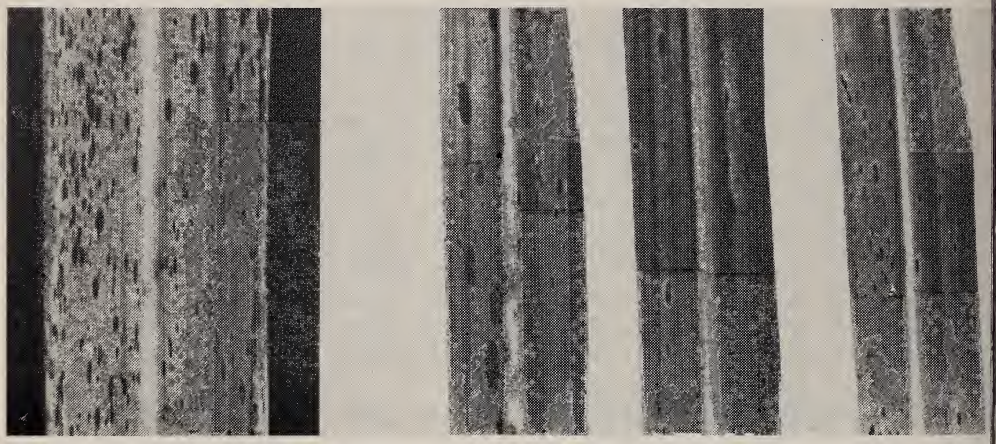

Figure 1. Brown spot on sugarcane leaves. **A,** C. P. 36/105, showing numerous relatively small spots; **B,** larger spots on other varieties: left, pre-C. P. seedling; center, C. P. 44/153; right, C. P. 43/47.

The name brown spot is given to the disease because of the reddish-brown color of the spots it produces on the leaves of cane. The spots are oval to linear in shape, depending on the variety affected, vary in size from small flecks up to about one-half inch in length, and are surrounded by a narrow yellowish band or "halo". (See Figure 1). On some very susceptible varieties the spots may be larger, or several may blend together to form large patches of irregular shape. C. P. 36/105 is very susceptible to infection and when conditions are favorable for the disease, this variety has a large number of spots per leaf, but because of some resistance in the tissues the individual spots do not become as large as on certain other varieties. The disease appears first on the older leaves and infection continues to develop progressively upwards as the plant grows. Severely infected leaves may die prematurely and by late summer or fall affected plants often have a "fired" appearance as a result of the large number of dead and dying leaves.

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PRODUCTION AND CULTIVATION WAGES FOR 1951

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

Chapter VIII—Production and Marketing Administration (Sugar Branch), Department of Agriculture

Subchapter H—Determination of Wage Rates

(Sugar Determination 864.3

Part 864 — Sugarcane (Production and Cultivation); Louisiana Calendar Year 1951

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 301(c)(1) of the Sugar Act of 1948 (herein referred to as "Act"), after investigation, and consideration of the evidence obtained at the public hearing held in Thibodaux, Louisiana, on July 14, 1950, the following determination is hereby issued:

Section 864.3 *Fair and reasonable wage rates for persons employed in the production and cultivation of sugarcane in Louisiana during the calendar year* 1951.

(a) *Requirements* — The requirements of Section 301(c)(1) of the Act shall be deemed to have been met with respect to the production and cultivation of sugarcane in Louisiana during the calendar year 1951, if the producer complies with the following:

(1) *Wage Rates*—All persons employed on the farm in the production and cultivation of sugarcane shall have been paid in full for all such work and shall have been paid wages in cash therefor at rates as agreed upon between the producer and the laborer but, after the date of issuance of this determination, not less than the following:

(i) *Basis wage rates and adjustments for sugar price changes* —When the average price of raw sugar is within the base price range of $5.60 to $6.00, inclusive, per one hundred pounds for the two-week period immediately preceding the two-week period during which the work is performed, and for each full 10 cents that such price shall average more than $6.00 or less than $5.60, the basic day wage rates in the following table shall be applicable:

(ii) *Hourly rates* — Where workers are employed on an hourly basis, the basic wage rate per hour shall be determined by

TABLE OF RAW SUGAR PRICE RANGES AND APPLICABLE BASIS WAGE RATES #

Operations	Price ranges—Two-week average price of 100 pounds of raw sugar						
At least	$5.201	$5.301	$5.401	$5.501	$6.100	$6.200	$6.300
But not more than	$5.300	$5.400	$5.500	$6.099	$6.199	$6.299	$6.399
				Base Price Range $5.60-$6.00			
For all work except as otherwise specified:							
Adult females, per 9-hr. day	$2.45	$2.50	$2.55	$2.60	$2.65	$2.70	$2.75
Adult males, per 9-hr. day	$2.95	$3.00	$3.05	$3.10	$3.15	$3.20	$3.25
Tractor drivers, per 9-hr. day	$3.70	$3.75	$3.80	$3.85	$3.90	$3.95	$4.00
Teamsters, per 9-hr. day	$2.95	$3.00	$3.05	$3.10	$3.15	$3.20	$3.25
Workers between 14 and 16 years of age, per 8-hr. day	$2.25	$2.30	$2.35	$2.40	$2.45	$2.50	$2.55

#For each successive full 10-cent price change above $6.30 or below $5.30, the basic wage rates shall be increased or decreased, correspondingly, by the same amounts as shown above for each full 10-cent price change.

dividing the applicable basic day wage rate in subdivision (i) of this subparagraph by 9 in the case of adult workers, and by 8 in the case of workers between 14 and 16 years of age.

(iii) *Piecework rates* — The piecework rate for any class of work shall be that agreed upon between the producer and worker: *Provided,* That the hourly rate of earnings for each worker for the time involved on each separate unit of work for which a piecework rate is agreed upon shall be not less than the applicable hourly rate specified in subdivision (ii) of this subparagraph.

(iv) *Determination of average sugar prices*—The two-week average price of raw sugar shall be determined by taking the simple average of the daily spot quotations of 96° raw sugar of the Louisiana Sugar Exchange, Inc., adjusted to a one hundred pound basis, except that if the Director of the Sugar branch determines that for any two-week period such average price does not reflect the true market value of raw sugar, because of inadequate volume, failure to report sales in accordance with the rules of such Exchange or other factors, the Director may designate the average price to be effective under this determination. For the purpose of this determination the average price of raw sugar prevailing during the period from December 15 through December 28, 1950, shall determine the wage rates from January 1 through January 11, 1951, and thereafter the wage rates in successive two-week work periods shall be determined by the average price of raw sugar prevailing in the immediately preceding two-week period.

(2) *Perquisites* — In addition to the foregoing, the producer shall furnish to the laborer, without charge, the perquisites customarily furnished by him, such as a habitable house, medical attention, and similar items.

(b) *Subterfuge* — The producer shall not reduce the wage rates to laborers below those determined herein through any subterfuge or device whatsoever.

(c) *Claim for unpaid wages* — Any person who believes he has not been paid in accordance with this determination may file a wage claim with the local County Production and Marketing Administration Committee against the producer on whose farm the work was performed. Such claim must be filed within two years from the date the work with respect to which the claim is made was performed. Detailed instructions and wage claim forms are available at the office of the local County Production and Marketing Committee. Upon receipt of a wage claim the County Production and Marketing Administration Committee shall thereupon notify the producer against whom the claim is made concerning the representation made by the laborer, and, after making such investigation as it deems necessary, notify the producer and laborer in writing of its recommendation for settlement of the claim. If either party is not satisfied with the recommended settlement, an appeal may be made to the State Production and Marketing Administration Committee, University Station, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, which shall likewise consider the facts and notify the producer and laborer in writing of its recommendation for settlement of the claim. If the recommendation of the State Production and Marketing Administration Committee is not acceptable, either party may file an appeal with the Director of the Sugar Branch, Production and Marketing Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, 25, D. C. All such appeals shall be filed within 15 days after receipt of the recommended settlement from the respective committee, otherwise such

recommended settlement will be applied in making payments under the Act. If a claim is appealed to the Director of the Sugar Branch, his decision shall be binding on all parties insofar as payments under the Act are concerned.

Statement of Bases and Considerations

(a) *General*—

The foregoing determination provides fair and reasonable wage rates which a producer must pay, as a minimum, for work performed by persons employed in the production and cultivation of sugarcane in Louisiana during the calendar year 1951 as one of the conditions for payment under the Act. In this statement, the foregoing determination, as well as determinations for prior years, will be referred to as "wage determination", identified by the calendar year for which effective.

(b) *Requirements of the Act and standards employed*—

In determining fair and reasonable wage rates, the Act requires that a public hearing be held, that investigations be made, and that consideration be given to (1) the standards formerly established by the Secretary of Agriculture under the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended, and (2) the differences in conditions among various sugar producing areas.

A public hearing was held in Thibodaux, Louisiana, on July 14, 1950, at which interested persons presented testimony with respect to fair and reasonable wage rates for production and cultivation work during the calendar year 1951. In addition, investigations have been made of the conditions affecting wage rates in Louisiana. In this determination consideration has been given to testimony presented at the hearing and to the information resulting from investigations. The primary factors which have been considered are (1) prices of sugar and by-products; (2) income from sugarcane; (3) cost of production; (4) cost of living; and (5) relationship of labor cost to total cost. Other economic influences also have been considered.

(c) *Background*—

Determinations of fair and reasonable wage rates for work in production and cultivation of sugarcane in Louisiana have been issued for each calendar year beginning with 1938. In the 1938 and 1939 wage determinations specific time rates were provided for adult males and adult females. Beginning with the 1940 wage determination coverage was extended to tractor drivers, teamsters and workers between 14 and 16 years of age.

The 1938 wage determination increased basic adult male wages for production and cultivation work 20 cents per day over those of the previous year. An increase in producer income at the same time permitted the maintenance of the customary relationship of wages to income that had existed in prior years. The basic wage rates were not changed during the years from 1938 to 1941 and the wage-income relations remained relatively constant.

In the 1942 wage determination, the basic wage rates were increased 30 cents per day and were increased in varying amounts each subsequent year until 1948. The basic rates established in 1948 were unchanged in the 1949 and 1950 wage determinations. Throughout the years the wage rates have been established primarily on the basis of the historical wage-income relationship, although in more recent years adjustments have been made to give recognition to significant changes which have occurred in other factors customarily considered in establishing wage rates. Since the 1938-40 base period the weighted average of basic time rates for production and cultivation work increased from 13.4 cents per hour to 33.0 cents in 1950, an increase of 146.3 percent.

In order that the wage rates

might be more responsive to significant changes in sugar prices and producer income than was possible under the fixed wage levels of preceding determinations, there was included in the 1949 wage determination a modified wage-price escalator scale. Provision was made that basic time and piecework rates for a two-week work period be increased or decreased for each full 10 cents that the average price of 96° raw sugar was more than $6.25 or less than $5.60 per one hundred pounds for the two-week period immediately preceding the two-week period during which the work was performed. The amount of increase or decrease was $0.05 per 9-hour day.

In the 1950 wage determination the upper limit of the base sugar price range was lowered from $6.25 to $6.00. During 1950 the operation of the modified wage-price escalator resulted in both increases and decreases in the basic wage rates because raw sugar prices were at times above and below the base price range for two-week periods.

(d) 1951 *wage determination*—

In the 1951 wage determination basic wage rates are increased 20 cents per day for all classes of workers. The wage determination provides a minimum basic wage per 9-hour day for adult male workers equivalent to 34.4 cents per hour. Other provisions of the wage determination continue unchanged from those in the 1950 wage determination.

The increases in the 1951 wage determination represent an adjustment in the basic time rates. The adjustment is in conformity with that made in the wage determination for the harvesting of the 1950 crop. The wage rates will further be influenced by operation of the wage-price escalator to the extent that basic wage rates increase or decrease with each full 10-cent change in raw sugar prices for a two-week period above or below the $5.60-$6.00 base price range.

In this determination consideration has been given to the standards customarily considered with particular reference to the wage needs of workers to obtain a reasonable standard of living and the ability of producers to pay such wages. In this analysis the Department had available data on the costs, returns, profits and related factors of the Louisiana sugar industry. On the basis of the examination of all factors, it is indicated that the basic wages provided in the determination are fair and reasonable.

As in previous wage determinations, in addition to the cash wages, producers must provide workers, without charge, perquisites customarily furnished such as a habitable house, medical attention, and similar items.

Accordingly, I hereby find and conclude that the foregoing wage determination will effectuate the wage provisions of the Sugar Act of 1948. (Sec. 403, 61 Stat. 932; 7 U. S. C. Sup. 1153. Interprets or applies Sec. 301, 61 Stat. 929; 7 U. S. C. Sup. 1131).

Issued this 11th day of January 1951.

CHAS. F. BRANNAN,
Secretary of Agriculture.

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IN WASHINGTON

(Continued from page 132)

basic information was supplied by firms which ordinarily distribute more than 95 percent of the sugar sold in this country and by all U. S. dextrose manufacturers.

Time for Submitting Views on Proposed Molasses, Sirup Standards Again Extended

The time during which written data, views, or arguments in connection with proposed U. S. standards for edible sugarcane molasses and proposed U. S. standards for sugarcane sirup may be submitted has been extended to March 24, 1951, the U. S. Department of Agriculture has an-

nounced. Under an earlier announcement, the time was limited to January 20.

All persons who desire to submit such data, views, or arguments for consideration in the establishment of the proposed standards may do so by filing them in duplicate with the Director of the Sugar Branch, Production and Marketing Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

Producers and distributors of molasses and sirup requested a further extension of time in order to obtain additional information with respect to the comparison of the specifications included in the proposed standards with analyses made of molasses and sugarcane sirup produced during the past season. The proposed standards for edible sugarcane molasses appear at page 6474 and those for sugarcane sirup at page 6476 of the Federal Register of September 26, 1950.

BROWN SPOT LEAF

(Continued from page 134)

Distribution of the Disease in the State

During the late summer of 1950 surveys were made in commercial fields of C. P. 36/105 in the sugarcane-growing parishes of the State to determine the prevalence and severity of brown spot. The disease was found to be commonly present on this variety in the southeastern parishes (south of Plaquemine and east of the Atchafalaya), although some farms and fields were inspected in this area where the disease was not observed. West of the Atchafalaya it was found to be prevalent in St. Mary, Iberia and St. Martin parishes, although here again it was not found in some fields. It was observed on one of three farms inspected in Lafayette parish and was not found in Vermilion parish. In the northern parishes, the disease was observed on only one plantation out of nine inspected, and there the infection was very light.

Conditions Affecting Development and Severity

After brown spot has become established in an area where one or more varieties susceptible to it are grown, weather is the principal factor determining its subsequent severity, although it is also influenced by certain field practices.

Weather. In Louisiana, severity of the disease during any crop year is directly related to temperatures during the preceding winter. When freezing temperatures occur during the winter months sufficient to kill all cane growth so that there are no green leaves or shoots on which the fungus can survive, the disease during the ensuing crop year is much less severe than it is in years following winters when little or no freezing weather occurs. During January 1949, for example, severe freezing weather occurred throughout the district, killing all growth above ground on which the brown spot fungus might have remained active. In the crop year of 1948, brown spot did not appear on susceptible varieties until much later than usual and was relatively light in severity by late fall. During the winter of 1949-50, on the other hand, most parts of the district escaped freezing weather, the fungus was active on living plants throughout the winter, and in the 1950 crop year the disease developed to severe proportions. Infection was as heavy by early April as it usually is in June, and by early June the disease was as severe on susceptible varieties as it normally is in the late fall. It was moderately severe on the 1949 crop, which also followed a mild winter.

Time of planting and age of crop. Planting of susceptible varieties in the summer results in more severe development of brown spot in the subsequent crop than in cane planted in the fall, but other advantages of summer planting, such as better distribution of labor requirements and higher yields,[2] will generally overbalance the loss from brown

spot. Unless greatly retarded by freezing temperatures during the winter, the disease is also more severe in stubbles than in the plant cane crop. This is because of the greater overwintering of the fungus on leaves and shoots.

Shaving. During 1950 it was observed that brown spot developed earlier and eventually more severely in cane that was not shaved than in shaved cane that was otherwise comparable. Shaving apparently acted somewhat in the same manner as a late winter freeze in destroying green leaves on which the fungus had overwintered, and thereby delayed the development of the disease. However, the difference was not sufficiently great to be a deciding factor in determining whether cane should be shaved.

Importance and Losses Caused

During 1950 conditions were probably about as favorable for the development of brown spot as can be expected in Louisiana. Since there is no previous record of a winter of such mild temperatures as during that of 1949-50, when no killing freeze occurred in most parts of the district, and since winter temperatures are the principal factor in determining severity of the disease in the subsequent crop year, a recurrence of such favorable conditions is not to be anticipated with any degree of frequency.

It is to be expected that anything which destroys as much of the leaf surface of a plant over as long a period as brown spot does in a season favorable for its development would seriously interfere with its growth and maturity. In order to determine the extent of loss an experiment was carried out during 1950 in a field of C. P. 36/105 stubble cane on Southdown Plantation where the disease had been severe in 1949. Blocks of cane 4 rows wide were treated with fungicides beginning in the spring and continuing at intervals throughout the season until harvest. On April 7 a blank spray of the fungicides was applied to the rows to be treated. The cane had been shaved and the new growth was 6-8 inches tall. Because of cool weather which retarded the growth of the cane and also development of the disease, the next application of fungicide was delayed until May 9. Beginning on that date applications were repeated at 2-week intervals until mid-June, after which they were made at weekly intervals until September 30, when the last one was made. The fungicides used were Parzate and Microgel (tribasic copper sulfate), both of which were used with and without the addition of stickers, the purpose of which was to improve the adhering properties of the fungicides.[3] However, they did not improve the effectiveness of control.

Observations and ratings on the development of the disease were made at frequent intervals during the summer, and on two dates the total number of spots per leaf was counted on random samples of leaves taken from the different treatments.[4] The ratings made on three dates are tabulated below:

Treatment	July 25		Aug. 28	Sept. 30	
	Ave. No. of spots per leaf	Ave. severity rating†	Ave. severity rating	Ave. No. of spots per leaf	Ave. severity rating
Parzate	60	3.3	3.7	484	4.5
Microgel	10	2.0	2.3	214	3.3
Untreated	112	4.0	4.5	706	7.0

†Based on 10 classes of severity, in which 1 = no infection; 5 lower leaves killed and infection extending to upper leaves; and 10 = heavy infection of upper leaves and at least half of leaves killed. Other classes are intermediate.

On October 10, weights of cane were obtained from 10 plots (single row 12.5 feet long) from the treatment showing the best control of the disease and from the undusted area, and a 10-stalk sample from each plot was analyzed for sucrose. The average results appear below:

Treatment	Tons of cane per per acre	Analysis			Sugar per ton of cane	Sugar per acre	
		Brix	Sucrose	Purity			Reduction
					(pounds)	(pounds)	%
Dusted	29.8	17.76	15.06	84.79	209	6228	----
Undusted	28.0	17.06	14.19	83.19	195	5460	12.3

It is apparent from these results that under conditions favorable for its development such as prevailed in 1950, the disease may cause important losses in yields of sugar in a variety as susceptible as C. P. 36/105. Even in the dusted plots, control of the disease was not complete so the actual reduction in yield was greater than that measured in the experiment. In the field where this experiment was performed the disease was not as severe as in numerous fields observed elsewhere in different parts of the district, and it may be assumed that the above figures do not represent the maximum losses caused by the disease during the past year. They are sufficient however, to indicate its potentialities for causing losses.

Control

While the severity of brown spot is influenced to some extent by certain practices within the control of the grower, such as summer planting and shaving, their effect on the disease is not sufficiently great to justify making it the deciding factor in performing these operations. The most effective means of control is to plant resistant varieties. Fortunately, only one of the present commercial varieties in Louisiana, C. P. 36/105, is highly susceptible to brown spot, but because of its good qualities in other respects it has become a major cane. The varieties grown commercially in Louisiana at present may be classified as follows with respect to resistance to brown spot:

Resistant: Co. 290, C. P. 29/116, C. P. 29/120, C. P. 29/320, C. P. 36/13, C. P. 36/183, C. P. 44/101 and C. P. 44/155.

Moderately resistant: C. P. 34/120.

Moderately susceptible: C. P. 43/47.

Susceptible: C. P. 36/105.

Because of its superiority in yield of sugar per acre,[6] it is anticipated that C. P. 44/101 will eventually replace to a considerable extent acreage now planted to C. P. 36/105. This will be a distinct advantage in avoiding losses from brown spot. C. P. 43/47 may also replace some of the acreage devoted to C. P. 36/105. It is intermediate between C. P. 36/105 and C. P. 44/101 in susceptibility to brown spot, and during 1950 showed moderate injury under conditions where the disease was severe on C. P. 36/105 and slight on C. P. 44/101.

Seed treatment. Treatment of seed cane from plants infected with brown spot with hot water at 125° F. for 20 minutes, to which was added 1 pint of formaldehyde to 30 gallons of water, has prevented occurrence of the disease in the subsequent crop in several tests that have been made. Treatment with hot water without the addition of formaldehyde was effective if the seed cane was stripped clean of all leaves and trash. Such treatment is desirable as a precautionary measure when shipping seed cane of a susceptible variety from an area where brown spot is present to one that is free of it.

Importance in the Breeding Program

C. P. 36/105 is the first variety highly susceptible to brown spot to be grown commercially in Louisiana. The experience with it in the 1949 and 1950 crop seasons shows that this disease is capable of becoming an important problem if susceptible varieties are grown widely, and indicates that it would be unwise in the future to release other varieties that are equally as susceptible. Consequently, resistance to this disease becomes another factor to be considered in the breeding and seedling selection program.

Fortunately, most of the important parent varieties used in the breeding work at the Canal Point station are resistant to brown spot. However, two valuable parents, Co. 281 and C. P. 36/105, are susceptible. C. P. 36/105, which has been used quite extensively as a male in recent years, doubtless owes its susceptibility to its female parent, Co. 281. Many of the seedlings in progenies from crosses of which these varieties are parents are susceptible to brown spot, although numerous individuals are resistant.

1 Cercospora longipes Butler.
2 Unpublished data of Leo P. Hebert.
3 Acknowledgment is made to the E. I. Dupont de Nemours & Co. for supplying the Parzate used in the experiment; the Tennessee Corporation for the Microgel; the Colloidal Products Corporation for sticker C.P.-5; and Armour & Co. for Armour sticker.
4 Acknowledgment is made to P. E. Bouchereau and R. L. Tippett for making the counts.
6 Arceneaux, Geo., Hebert, Leo P., and Matherne, Rouby J. Results of sugarcane variety tests in Louisiana during 1949. Sugar Bull. 28:353-363, 1950.

UP FRONT

(Continued from page 131)

be interested in knowing the method used in fixing the average prices on raw sugar and blackstrap molasses for the season. What the Exchange does is take all the weekly average prices and total them. This season we had sixteen weekly average prices on raw sugar and blackstrap molasses. The contract period began with the week ending October 12th and continued through the week ending January 25th and the total of these sixteen weekly average quotations on sugar came to 99.105. This total was divided by sixteen to get the simple average for the contract period and this came to 6.19406. The Exchange quoted the season's average price of Louisiana raw sugar as being $6.1941 per 100 pounds.

The same procedure was followed in the case of blackstrap molasses and the season's average price for this product came to 29.22968 cents per gallon. The Exchange reported this average price as being 29.2297 cents per gallon.

The Baton Rouge office of the Production and Marketing Administration will use these average prices in arriving at the price of a standard ton of cane, and in fixing the molasses bonus. As you good people on the farm know, the conversion factor used this season in fixing the mill price of a standard ton of cane is 1.06 and the molasses bonus is 50 percent of everything over 6 cents a gallon.

Industrial Committee Meets

The Industrial Committee of the American Sugar Cane League met at L. S. U., on January 24th to hear Dr. Arthur G. Keller and Dr. L. F. Martin report on the milling and clarification tests conducted at the Audubon Sugar School this season on new varieties. Dr. Keller distributed a thirty-eight page report covering his study of the milling characteristics of the canes, and Dr. Martin discussed various phases of a report on the clarification of the cane juices, which he is now in the process of preparing for publication.

Present at this meeting were Mr. A. J. Isacks, the Chairman of the Industrial Committee of your League, Messrs. Irving Legendre, F. Evans Farwell, M. V. Yarbrough, Arthur G. Keller, Robert H. Littell, W. S. Chadwick, and Charles C. Savoie, members of the committee, and Messrs. L. F. Martin, C. A. Fort, and W. F. Guilbeau, of the United States Department of Agriculture.

The Industrial Committee will meet again with the representatives of the State and Federal Experiment Stations on February 22nd when they will have had time to study the reports of Dr. Keller and Dr. Martin and be in a position to make suggestions for further work.

The Committee unaninously commended Dr. Rene J. Steib, Assistant General Manager of your League, for his "splendid efforts in personally seeing that the cane varieties were delivered on schedule to the Audubon Sugar Mill".

Cooperation Appreciated

Mr. J. J. Munson, President of the American Sugar Cane League, has written to Dr. G. A. Ackal, President of the Sugarcane Festival and Fair Association, thanking the Association for its work on behalf of the Louisiana Sugar Industry. We quote below Mr. Munson's letter to Dr. Ackal:

"The healthful promotion of the interests of the Louisiana Sugar Industry by the highly commendable activities of the Sugarcane Festival and Fair Association has always been greatly appreciated by the American Sugar Cane League.

"This year it was arranged by you to have Miss Iris Millet, of LaPlace, Louisiana, introduced at the Sugar Bowl football game by Mr. Chas. Zatarain, President of the New Orleans Mid-Winter Sports Association, as the 1950 Queen of the Sugarcane Festival and Fair Association. This brought into national focus united action by the two most potent organizations promoting good will for the Louisiana Sugar Industry.

"In the name of the industry, through the American Sugar Cane League, I want to thank you."

CCC Contract Completed

On January 12th the U. S. Department of Agriculture announced the completion of CCC assignments under the 1950 Cuban Raw Sugar Purchase Contract.

CCC purchased the remaining stocks of Cuban sugar, estimated at that time at 600,000 short tons, in early August of 1950. Recent estimates indicate that the final quantity will be from 583,000 to 585,000 short tons. Of this quantity, approximately 428,356 short tons have been assigned to U. S. refiners and 127,012 short tons to foreign countries. Approximately 25,000 short tons were made available to the Cuban Government to meet local consumption requirements with provision for replacement of the quantity so used from the first sugars produced in 1951.

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THE SUGAR BULLETIN

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Johnson Grass Control—Right, Controlled. Left, Untreated. (See page 149)

THE
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MARCEL J. VOORHIES, Editor

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UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

BY A. W. DYKERS

Cane Parity

I confess that I never have been able to understand much about this business of the parity price of sugarcane. Perhaps I am showing myself up by making this confession, but it seems to me that every time I get one of my experts to work out this parity thing for me they come up with something different, and I am more confused than ever. Just to show you the fog I am in, I would have bet my last devalued dollar (based, of course, on the advice of my experts) that sugarcane was selling *below* parity. Imagine my surprise when I picked up a U.S.D.A. pamphlet reporting the parity price, and the 1950 selling price, of farm commodities, and found on page 42 of that document that the sugarcane farmers received an average price of $9.03 for a ton of cane, and that this price is 10 cents a ton *above* parity, which is listed as being $8.93 per ton.

Now I am really snarled up. How anybody can parley the 1950 price of raw sugar into $9.03 for a ton of cane is way beyond me, but, as I said before, I am not very good at this parity business.

Mr. Voorhies Returns

Mr. Marcel J. Voorhies, the General Manager of the American Sugar Cane League, returned to Louisiana on February 2nd after attending the meeting in Washington of the Sugar Advisory Committee of the Research and Marketing Administration. He has been so busy fixing his pipes, and attending meetings, that we have been unable to get a report from him about his activities. We do know, however, that he attended the Sugar Advisory meeting and that he advocated several research projects that will be of material benefit to the Louisiana sugar industry, if they are approved by the Secretary of Agriculture.

We also know that the water pipes in his home in Baton Rouge fared rather badly during the recent freeze. We understand that when the thaw came he had little trouble locating twenty different places in his piping system that were wet where they should have been dry.

Sugar Ceilings Removed

Word is received from Washington as we go to press with this issue of THE SUGAR BULLETIN that sugar has been exempted from all Defense price controls for the present, and that the task of keeping the price of this commodity in hand will be left with the Department of Agriculture. The official explanation of this move is as follows:

"It is the judgment of the Director of Price Stabilization that stabilization of sugar prices can be effected consistent with the requirements of the Defense Production Act by action of the Secretary of Agriculture in controlling imports of sugar, inasmuch as the Sugar Act of 1948 (7 U.S.C. Supp. 11, 1100) requires the balancing of the interests of the producer and the consumer of sugar. It is believed that the price of raw sugar can be held to desired levels by control over imports and that with an ample supply of raw sugar, refiners will hold their present refining margins. These margins will be closely watched, and appropriate action will be taken should there be a tendency for these margins to increase. The decision to exempt the sugar items was taken only after full consultation with the Secretary of Agriculture."

(Continued on page 155)

IN WASHINGTON WITH C. J. BOURG

An Address To The Meeting Of The Sugar Producers Club, Western Division, Held In New Iberia, La., on February 12, 1951.

The American Sugar Cane League is an organization of sugar cane growers and of processors. It concerns itself primarily with sugar cane, with molasses, with raw sugar and other types of direct consumption sugar and with refined sugar. But first of all it is a *growers* organization. Its purpose is chiefly to assist and to direct, if possible, the rules and regulations as well as the determinations which affect sugar cane growers.

Actually the processors have a considerable interest in the objectives of the League; because they are first of all large growers. But the extent to which their interest lies, from the standpoint of the League, is with regard to their production of sugar cane. Necessarily they have additional interests and they are particularly interested this year in the price of molasses, which contributes a very large sum to make up the payments which growers receive for their sugar cane, amounting to an average of about 72¢ per ton.

The growers of Louisiana I am sure appreciate the work being done by the League. They know that we cooperate to the nth degree with our two senators and with our congressmen. Senator Ellender as Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry is a much more powerful figure than ever before. He has real direct influence with the Secretary of Agriculture and with all of the men under him, from the highest to the lowest. His word is important and he makes it very important, particularly when he is talking about sugar. He is our friend and the supreme advocate and supporter of the Sugar Act and of the interest of the growers in Washington. I as your Washington representative have a very real concern in this subject because it pleases the Senator to cooperate with me in the fullest extent. He depends upon me so thoroughly that I have to be extremely careful never to overinfluence him or to leave undetermined any phase of what I advocate to him. I have practically the same arrangements with Senator Long and with the Congressmen Willis and Boggs, who act more or less as the sugar congressmen in Washington.

Our purpose is definitely for the interest of cane growers. There is no question about that and there should be no doubt in the mind of any man as to the intensity and the sincerity we have in carrying out this purpose.

Naturally we have a great interest in the welfare of the processors because frankly you are dependent upon the processors to market readily your crop. If there should be any shortage of processing plants you would suffer as sugar cane growers in Louisiana. To the extent that there is ample capacity in su-

(Continued on page 156)

JOHNSON GRASS CONTROL

Department of Plant Pathology, Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station, Prepared by E. R. Stamper and S. J. P. Chilton.

The recommendations for the control of Johnson grass in sugarcane for 1950 have been given in Louisiana Agric. Expt. Sta. Bull. No. 442, 1950, and the Sugar Bull. Vol 29, No. 1, pp. 4, 12, 1950. The following recommendations are essentially the same as those given in these publications. In addition, results which have been accumulated on a field scale in the 1948-49, and 1949-50 cane seasons are included.

In summary it may be pointed out that plant cane and 1st stubble yields were increased by the seedling-control program. Increases in the two years ranged from 5.8 tons per acre ($40.00) and 887 lbs. sugar ($53.22) to 21.77 tons ($152.39) and 6352 lbs. sugar ($381.12) per acre depending on the plantation. This was at a maximum cost of $20.00 an acre for the chemical, it's application for two years, and the roguing necessary, approximately the same as the costs of hoeing used in routine good farm practices. This indicates a good return for the use of these new chemicals. In addition there was the reduction in Johnson grass and Johnson grass seed so necessary for any permanent gain.

In stubble cane infested with Johnson grass, the use of TCA in 1950 gave increases in yields of 7 to 8 tons and 1100 to 1400 lbs. of 96° sugar to the acre. Cost of the chemical used was $3.20 to $4.40 an acre. In addition, the production of Johnson grass and Johnson grass seed was reduced a great deal. (Table 3 and 4).

The following recommendations are given for the control of Johnson grass seedlings. These are for use in fields where rhizomes have been destroyed by fallow plowing and reinfestations from seedlings occur.

Plan I-2,4-D Plus Flaming Summer Plant Cane (August to October 15

A. Surface of row should be firmed by rolling or culti-packing immediately after planting and covering cane.

B. Apply drill spray of 1 pound acid equivalent of amine salt of 2, 4-D 36 inches wide on top of the row. (This amount to be actually used per acre).

C. Flame two or three weeks later or before surviving seedlings start new roots.

D. Rogue to remove any rhizomes and seedlings that may have escaped fallow plowing and chemical treatment.

E. It is probable that another spray of amine 2, 4-D, the same amount as in B, will be required if there has been excessive rainfall or on early planted cane. After this spray application, another flaming should be made after the fifth day and before the tenth day.

F. Cultivated sides of rows and middles and rogue carefully to remove surviving plants.

Plan I—Spring treatment on any cane in fallow plowed land

A. Shave and off-bar without shaving, as practiced on the plantation and apply a drill spray of 1 pound of amine 2, 4-D on 24 to 36 inches of the row directly over the cane (this amount to be actually used per acre). If shaving is early and off-bearing is considerably later, the 2, 4-D should be applied after the shaving and before off-barring.

B. Three to four weeks after the first spraying apply another application of amine salt of 2, 4-D on the drill at the same rate.

C. Flame 5 to 10 days after the second application. If necessary, flame again 1 week after the first flaming.

Table 1. Effect of 2, 4-D + flame cultivation and TCA as pre-emergence sprays on the control of Johnson grass seedlings in plant cane in 1948-1949 and 1949-1950. (Data based on 20.21 acres for 2, 4-D + flame cultivation and 16.46 acres for TCA).

Plantation	Check No. J. G. plants per foot row	2, 4-D + flame cultivation No. plants per foot row	% Control	TCA No. plants per foot row	% Control
		1948–1949			
Cinclare	1 each 9.9′	1 each 381.8′	97.4	1 each 420.0′	97.6
Westover	1 each 3.3′	1 each 41.5′	91.6	1 each 31.5′	89.5
Evan Hall	1 each 4.3′	1 each 41.5′	65.6	1 each 21.3′	79.8
Evergreen	1 each .5′	1 each 27.8′	98.2	1 each 6.6′	92.4
Averages	1 each 4.5′	1 each 157.2′	97.1	1 each 119.9′	96.2
		1949–1950			
Cinclare	1 each 3.4′	1 each 25.4′	86.6	1 each 43.3′	92.1
Evan Hall	1 each 1.9′	1 each 40.8′	95.3	1 each 31.3′	93.9
Evergreen	1 each .3′	1 each 28.6′	96.5	1 each 27.8′	97.7
Averages	1 each 1.9′	1 each 24.9′	92.4	1 each 34.2′	94.4
2 yr. Av. and % control	1 each 3.2′	1 each 91.1′	96.5	1 each 77.1′	95.8

Table 2. Effect of Seedling control in Plant cane and 1st stubble on yields of cane and sugar. All tests on a field scale with plantation equipment.

	Tons cane acre			Lbs. 96° sugar acre		
	Check	2, 4-D + flame	TCA	Check	2, 4-D + flame	TCA
			Cinclare			
Plant cane	24.32	32.85	22.70	4368	4976	3878
1st stubble	15.96	24.97	17.36	2562	3821	2756
Total	40.28	57.82	40.06	6930	8797	6634
Difference		+17.54	— .22		1867	— 296
			Westover			
Plant cane	32.95	34.24	29.87	5972	6177	5700
1st stubble	30.56	35.07	37.02	6387	7069	7639
Total	63.51	69.31	66.89	12359	13246	13339
Difference		+ 5.80	+ 3.38		+ 887	+ 980
			Evergreen			
Plant cane	4.62	23.93	22.92	743	3887	3503
1st stubble	4.59	27.25	33.45	534	3742	4760
Total	9.21	51.18	56.37	1277	7629	8263
Difference		41.97	47.16		6352	6986
			Average (3 tests)			
Plant cane	20.63	30.34	25.16	3694	5013	4360
1st stubble	17.04	29.10	29.28	3161	4877	5052
Total	37.67	59.44	54.44	6855	9890	9412
Difference		+21.77	+16.77		+3035	+2557

Table 3. Effect of TCA on Johnson grass infestations in Stubble Cane.* (The rates of TCA are for 100% material and the amounts given below were applied on a 24″ band on the drill immediately after shaving and off-barring).

Plantation	Johnson grass per 100 ft. row No. stools Check	No. stools 6-2/3 lbs. TCA acre	No. stools 10 lbs. TCA acre
St. Delphine	33	2	0
Evan Hall	90	11	6
Evergreen	100	10	6
Evergreen	100	9	8
Averages	81	8	5
% control		90.1	93.8

* Applied with a 3-row sprayer drawn by cane tractor.

Table 4. Effect of TCA on yields of stubble cane where used for Johnson grass control.* (The rates of TCA are for 100% material and the amounts given below were applied on a 24" band on the drill immediately after shaving and off-barring).

Plantation	Tons cane acre			Lbs. 96° sugar acre		
	Check	6-2/3 lbs. acre	10 lbs. acre	Check	6-2/3 lbs. acre	10 lbs. acre
St. Delphine	4.38	12.55	16.38	846	2360	3061
Evan Hall	15.66	22.84	24.56	2096	3096	3759
Evergreen	16.90	26.90	22.73	3318	4796	4052
	15.88	17.93	22.63	2970	3494	4056
Averages	13.21	20.06	21.58	2308	3437	3732
Difference		+ 6.85	+ 8.07		+1129	+1424

* Applied with a 3-row sprayer drawn by cane tractor.

Table 5. Effect of 2, 4-D and 2, 4-D plus flaming on occurrences of grasses and broadleaf weeds in sugarcane fields in 1949.

Treatment	Grasses			Broadleaves		
	Ft. row counted	No. plants	Percent control	Ft. row counted	No. plants	Percent control
Cinclare						
Check	180	1160	----	180	276	----
2, 4-D alone	180	12	99.0	180	18	93.5
2, 4-D plus flaming	720	0	100.0	720	18	98.3
Evergreen						
Check	180	1105	----	180	782	----
2, 4-D alone	180	0	100.0	180	0	100.0
2, 4-D plus flaming	360	16	99.3	180	0	100.0
Evanhall						
Check	180	1374	----	180	747	----
2, 4-D plus flaming	540	0	100.0	540	1	99.9
Westover						
Check	72	460	----	72	149	----
2, 4-D alone	36	44	83.3	36	24	67.8
2, 4-D plus flaming	36	12	94.8	36	0.4	99.3
Averages						
Check	180	1082	----	180	223	----
2, 4-D alone	180	33	96.9	180	7	92.4
2, 4-D plus flaming	180	3	99.6	180	2	99.1

Broadleaf weeds include—morning glory, cypress vine, pig weed, blood weed, thistle, dock, indigo, and others.

Grasses include—Leptochloa, Setaria, Crab, Crowfoot, and others.

D. Rogue as necessary and prvent seed from being produced.

E. Apply a blanket application of amine salt of 2, 4-D at 2 lbs per acre immediately after lay-by.

Plan II—T. C. A. plus 2,4-D Summer plant cane (August 1—October 15)

A. Surface of row should be firmed by rolling or culti-packing immediately after planting and covering cane.

B. Apply drill spray of 1 pound acid equivalent of amine salt of 2, 4-D, 36 inches wide on top of the row. (This amount to be actually used per acre).

C. Approximately 3 weeks later, or after a rain, apply T.C.A. on 24 inch drill as a spray at 10 lbs. to 20 lbs. depending on number of seedlings escaping 2, 4-D. This is 4 to 7 lbs. of 90% T.C.A. per acre actual application on the drill.

D. Cultivate middles and sides of rows and then rogue carefully.

Plan II—Spring treatment on any cane in fallow plowed ground

A. Immediately after shaving and off-barring, if shaving is practiced, apply 4 lbs. of 90% T.C.A. per acre to drill 24 inches. (This

(Continued on page 154)

SUGAR STATISTICS FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1950

Distribution of sugar by primary distributors in the United States during 1950 as compared with that during the previous four years was as follows:

	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946
Cane sugar refiners:		(short tons, raw value)			
Refined Sugar	5,925,327	5,485,728	5,151,817	5,446,889	4,012,110
Raw Sugar	2,635	2,212	2,343	9,025	3,939
Beet sugar processors	1,747,690	1,486,889	1,656,663	1,575,060	1,379,447
Importers of direct-consumption sugar	553,838	514,430	511,693	533,192	480,152
Continental Cane Mills (direct-consumption sugar)	104,398	134,708	97,755	115,922	148,289
Total	8,333,888	7,623,967	7,420,271	7,680,088	6,023,937
Deliveries for export	60,398	43,742	77,300	232,254	403,229
For U. S. Consumption*	8,273,490	7,580,225	7,342,971	7,447,834	5,620,708

* Includes deliveries for U. S. military forces at home and abroad.

In the above table, the deliveries of refined sugar have been converted to raw value by applying the factor 1.07.

Deliveries of sugar for local consumption in Puerto Rico during 1950 amounted to 104,537 short tons, raw value, as compared with 96,733 tons in 1949; 93,275 tons in 1948; 124,690 tons in 1947 and 115,445 tons in 1946. In the Territory of Hawaii deliveries during 1950 amounted to 39,742 short tons, raw value, as compared with 38,329 tons in 1949; 36,939 tons in 1948; 36,398 tons in 1947 and 37,861 tons in 1946.

Stocks of sugar in the hand of primary distributors on December 31, 1950, are shown in the following table together with the corresponding figures for the previous four years:

	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946
Refiners' raws:		(short tons, raw value)			
Quota stocks‡	263,916	273,999	217,494	388,157	192,102
Over-quota	1,848	108,926	6,074		
Total	265,764	382,925	223,568	388,157	192,102
Refiners' refined:					
Quota stocks	204,794	154,612	158,103	246,504	148,890
Over-quota	0	32,762			
Total	204,794	187,374	158,103	246,504	148,890
Beet sugar processors (over-quota)	1,264,798	1,117,793	1,039,040	1,230,929	992,449
Importers direct-consumption sugar:					
Quota stocks	9,251	18,512	17,672	16,655	12,649
Over-quota	3,117	2,740	684		
Total	12,368	21,252	18,356	16,655	12,649
Mainland cane mills (over-quota)	88,441	49,715	58,194	56,307	105,757
Total quota stocks	477,961	447,123	393,269	651,316	353,641
Total over-quota stocks	1,358,204	1,311,936	1,103,992	1,287,236	1,098,206
Total	1,836,165	1,759,059	1,497,261	1,938,552	1,451,847

‡ Includes quota raw sugar held by importers other than refiners which amounted to 584 short tons, raw value in 1949, none in 1948 and 2,533 tons in 1947 and quota raw sugar en route to final destination as of December 31, 1950; 8,511 tons; 1949, 48,846 tons.

Note—For 1948-50 "quota" stocks are those stocks which were charged against quotas in the years shown; for 1946-47 "quota" stocks were those which had been released from customs' custody by December 21. "Over-quota" stocks are a part of the succeeding year's quota supply under bond for re-export.

Table 1

Raw Sugar: Refiners' stocks, receipts, meltings, and deliveries for direct-consumption for January-December, 1950

(short tons-raw value)

Source of Supply	Stocks Jan. 1, 1950	Receipts	Melt-ings	Deliveries for direct consumption	Lost by fire, etc.	Stocks Dec. 31 1950
Cuba	76,963†	2,875,986	2,866,078	632	319	85,920‡
Hawaii	127,598	1,156,689	1,192,396	1,049	0	90,842
Puerto Rico	59,018†	848,196	893,036	812	441	12,925
Philippines	1,990	473,605	474,071	6	8	1,510
Continental Raws	63,992	424,022	424,655	136	0	63,223
Virgin Islands	0	10,815	10,815	0	0	0
Other Countries	3,934†	44,742	45,838	0	5	2,833
Miscellaneous	0	112	112	0	0	0
Total	333,495†	5,834,167	5,907,001	2,635	773	257,253‡

Compiled from reports submitted by sugar refiners on Form SU-15A.

† Includes over-quota sugar as follows: Cuba—48,511 tons; Puerto Rico—57,560 tons; Peru—2,855 tons.

‡ Includes 1,848 tons of over-quota sugar from Cuba.

Table 2

Refined Sugar: Stocks, production and deliveries of cane and beet sugar by United States Refiners and Processors, January-December, 1950

(short tons-raw value)

	Refiners	Domestic Beet Processors
Stocks of refined, January 1, 1950	187,374†	1,117,793
Production	5,942,747	1,894,695
Deliveries	5,925,327	1,747,690‡
Stocks of refined, December 31, 1950	204,794	1,264,798

Compiled from reports submitted on Forms SU-16A and SU-11C by sugar refiners and beet sugar processors.

† Includes 32,762 tons of over-quota sugar.

‡ Larger than actual deliveries by a small amount representing losses in reprocessing, etc.

Table 3

Stocks, receipts, and deliveries of direct-consumption sugar, from specified areas January-December, 1950

(short tons-raw value)

Source of Supply	Stocks Jan. 1, 1950	Receipts	Deliveries	Stocks Dec. 31, 1950
Cuba	15,499†	375,310	386,797	4,012‡
Hawaiic	5,753	28,684	29,399	5,038
Philippines	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	127,150	124,280	2,870‡
Other Countries	0	13,810	13,362	448
Total	21,252†	544,954	553,838	12,368‡

Compiled from reports and information submitted by importers and distributors of direct-consumption sugar on Forms SU-15B and SU-3.

† Includes 2,740 tons of Cuban sugar in customs' custody.

‡ Includes over-quota sugar as follows: Cuba, 1,907 tons, Puerto Rico, 1,210 tons, Total 3,117 tons.

Table 4

Mainland cane mills' stocks, production and deliveries, January-December, 1950

(short tons-raw value)

Stocks Jan. 1, 1950	Production	Deliveries		Stocks Dec. 31, 1950
		For direct consumption	For further processing	
49,715	565,228	104,398	422,104	88,441

Table 5

Distribution of Sugar for local consumption in Puerto Rico and the Territory of Hawaii, January-December, 1950

(short tons-raw value)

Puerto Rico	104,537
Territory of Hawaii	39,742

A RESOLUTION

The following resolution was adopted by the Executive Committee of the American Sugar Cane League at its regular monthly meeting held in New Orleans on January 31, 1951:

WHEREAS, God in His infinite wisdom suddenly took Mr. L. E. Robichaux from us on the evening of January 16, 1951, and

WHEREAS, Mr. Robichaux was a former member of this Executive Committee, and

WHEREAS, Mr. Robichaux was at all times a staunch supporter of the policies adopted by this Committee, having always strongly advocated the support of the American Sugar Cane League to the sugarcane growers and sugar producers of Louisiana, and

WHEREAS, Mr. Robichaux was particularly close to the personnel in the office of the American Sugar Cane League where, during his almost daily visits, he endeared himself as a friend to, and a counselor of, the staff of our organization,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED—That the members of the Executive Committee of the American Sugar Cane League hereby go on record as expressing their sorrow because of his untimely death, and that they desire to extend their deepest sympathies both as individuals, and as the official representatives of the American Sugar Cane League, to his wife and family.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED—That it is the sincere hope of this Committee that the knowledge that Mr. Robichaux was held in such high esteem by his associates will help in some way to alleviate the grief that his loved ones have experienced because of their great loss.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED—That this resolution be made a part of the minutes of this meeting and that a copy be sent to the family of Mr. Robichaux.

JOHNSON GRASS

(Continued from page 151)

amount to be actually used per acre).

B. One month later apply 4 lbs. of 90% T.C.A. and 1 pound amine salt of 2, 4-D on 24 inch drill. (These amounts to be actually used on the drill).

C. Rogue as necessary and prevent seed from being produced.

D. Apply 2 lbs. of 2, 4-D as blanket spray immediately after lay-by.

Stubble cane infested with Johnson Grass

Stubble cane that is heavily infested with mature Johnson grass may be treated with T.C.A. as outlined below. This is not a substitute for fallow plowing but in ordinary years, should allow a practical sugarcane crop to be grown. Data indicate this method will be cheaper and more effective than hoeing. The T.C.A. should be applied *immediately* after shaving and off-barring in early spring. If possible, a rotary hoe or stubble digger should be run over the top of the row *before* applying the chemical. The following outline is suggested:

A. Shave-off-bar and run hoe or digger over drill.

B. Apply 11 lbs. of 90% T.C.A. and 1 lb. of 2, 4-D on the drill area 24 inches wide. (These amounts actually used per acre).

C. Apply 2 lbs. amine salt of 2, 4-D as a blanket spray per acre immediately after lay-by.

D. A knifing or rogueing to cut back plants that escape treatment is advisable and will aid in preventing seed from being produced.

Where Johnson grass is not a problem, chemicals can be used to reduce weed populations and eliminate hoeing.

The recommendations are as follows:

Fall.

Drill spray 2, 4-D after planting at rates given above. Do not plant legumes where drill has

been sprayed until 4-6 weeks later. It is best to plant legumes on side of row where spray has not been applied.

Spring.

1 Spray the drill with 2, 4-D as soon after shaving as possible at rates used in fall. If no shaving is done, spray drill at off-barring.

2. Spray drill again about 4-6 weeks later.

3. Blanket spray right after lay-by cultivation.

The last table (Table 5) gives data obtained on control of grasses and broadleafed weeds by 2, 4-D and, 4-D + flame cultivation.

Literature Cited

UP FRONT

(Continued from page 147)

Mr. Bourg In Louisiana

Mr. C. J. Bourg, manager of the Washington office of your League, has been in Louisiana since February 2nd conferring with the officers of the League about the fast moving developments in our Nation's capitol. As you have read in the papers and heard over your radio, we are now in a full-fledged get ready program that is going to put us right back where we were in World War II. Everything is eventually going under price ceilings and allocation controls. This means that the prices of sugar, and blackstrap, and edible molasses, and syrup are going to be fixed by the Government, and also that you are going to have to get permission from the Government to buy the things you need to continue your farming and sugar making activities.

Priorities

Here is where your League is going to come in mighty handy. Your organization has a committee that is known as the Priorities Committee. This Committee functioned during the other dark days, and is on the job again. Already questionnaires are being prepared to find out what you folks on the farms and in the sugar mills are going to need in the way of heavy goods like tractors, and engines, and plows, and cultivators, and harvesters, and milling equipment. This questionnaire will be sent to you by the American Sugar Cane League and, when all the answers are in, your League will go to bat with the people in Washington to get you the things you need.

At a time like this it is extremely important to have an organization looking after your *particular* interests. With all the farmers all over the Country competing for scarce articles, it is good to know that your League can definitely take *your* side without having to worry about other interests.

Cane Breeding

There is good news from Grand Isle. Dr. Rene J. Steib, Assistant General Manager of your League, tells us that the canes moved into Dr. Chilton's greenhouse on the Island have survived the freeze and are showing signs of flowering. The American Sugar Cane League is helping to back this experiment by the L.S.U. scientists to see if it is possible to produce canes on Grand Isle for cross-breeding varietal work. The success of this venture will mean a lot to everyone growing sugarcane in Louisiana.

George Churchill Pitcher

Again we are called on to report the passing of an old friend. Mr. George Churchill Pitcher, for so many years a dynamic figure in the Louisiana sugar industry. Mr. Pitcher died at his home in New Roads, La., on February 10th. He was 74 years of age.

With his death we close still another chapter in the history of a generation of sugar planters who survived free trade and the mosaic disease with a courage that will always be a source of inspiration to their heirs. Many people of both high and low estate will miss Mr. Pitcher. To his family we extend our sincere sympathies.

Sugar Producers Meet

Tonight (February 12th) The Louisiana Sugar Producers Club (Western Division) is holding a special meeting in New Iberia. Your Washington representative, Mr. C. J. Bourg, will address this meeting and his speech is printed on page 148 of this issue. Mr. Voorhies was also scheduled to make a talk but an attack of the flu has made it necessary for Dr. Steib to substitute for him.

Labor Committee Meets

The Labor Committee of your League, of which Mr. T. M. Barker, of Lockport, La., is the Chairman, met in New Orleans on February 5th to discuss the labor situation at the present time on the Louisiana sugarcane farms. It was generally agreed that there will be no general shortage of field workers for cultivating the present cane crop. The Committee will meet at a later date to lay plans for harvesting the crop.

A Correction

Dr. E. V. Abbott, Principal Pathogist at the U. S. Houma Experiment Station, has asked us to call your attention to a typographical error that occurred in his article about the Brown Spot Leaf Disease in the February 1, 1951 issue of THE SUGAR BULLETIN. On page 139, in paragraph 2 line 14 of the second column, "January 1949" should read "January 1948".

IN WASHINGTON

(Continued from page 148)

gar houses means that you have a greater freedom of action and you are able as a result to market your entire crop when and where you prefer.

I would be less than frank if I did not admit readily that there is often some problem in which there is a conflict in the interest of growers and of processors. To the greatest possible degree the members of the League and certainly your Washington representative is completely mindful of those small differences and we never enter into the controversies, if it at all can be helped. Our purpose is to protect the welfare of all cane growers which includes all planters, as well as *small farmers* and we are able as a result to keep constantly before our minds the necessity for insisting upon the rights and privileges and the protection offered by the Sugar Act.

In my opinion the Sugar Act is a very fine piece of legislation. I regret exceedingly that more attention is not paid by the Secretary of Agriculture to Section 201. That is really the heart and substance of the Sugar Act and can mean the difference between profit and loss for all of us. The Secretary of Agriculture has never seen fit to bring into full play the full authority given him under Section 201. Otherwise we would be getting more of a parity price for sugar. However he claims that the price of sugar is fair and reasonable to all persons, particularly the consumers. His interest in the consumer is very real and the law requires him to protect consumers. I do not always agree with the Secretary of Agriculture because I think there is a tendency to overplay the part which the consumer of sugar enjoys and to reduce unduly the price of raws and refined brought about by the functioning of Section 201. I actually believe—and mark me well when I say this—that the purpose of the Sugar Act is first and foremost to give a fair and reasonable price to the cane grower and to the beet grower and to the processor for sugar so that they all can make sugar production a profitable business.

I consider it only secondary that in doing this job of keeping the price fair and reasonable, to the producer that the Secretary should also protect the welfare of the consumer. It isn't absolutely necessary

that the Secretary should overdo his part in the protection of the consumer, for the simple reason that the housewives of the Nation—who are the real consumers of this country—are satisfied and pleased with the price of sugar as it exists today. As long as the Secretary of Agriculture is convinced that the price is fair and reasonable for the housewives of America he is carrying out the purposes of the Sugar Act.

Naturally the large industrial users are very active and very insistent. They have powerful lobbies and almost unlimited funds to try and play upon the sympathies of the boys in the Department of Agriculture and upon members of Congress. However these same large industrial users have so far *overplayed* their hands at the hearings as to overestimate frightfully the amount of sugar needed to protect the consumer. Last year they actually recommended a quota of 8,700,000 tons, and in previous years they have been just as exaggerated in their estimates. Perhaps we are fortunate that they do exceed the privileges given to them by the Secretary of Agriculture and thereby fail to impress him unduly with the representation of their consumer interests. But I am completely certain that as long as the housewives of America have no complaint but are really pleased that sugar is *not as high as other foods which* they have to buy, there is very little chance that the large industrial users can prevail. We have these and many items which we must watch at all times and our alertness is always vigilant and constantly so, because we intend to protect the growers of sugar cane and sugar beets in their ability to collect a price which is relatively near to parity and at the same time completely fair to the consumer.

Parity For Cane and Sugar

Parity as it has been established in legislation—the Defense Act, is a very much misunderstood provision. Actually the price of sugar as such is not controlled by parity but it is the sugar cane (or the sugar beets) which are controlled by parity. I have here a declaration of parity as figured by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, which they call transitional parity. The only effect of this figuring is that the parity changes ever so often so that it keeps pace with the progress of parity in the nation.

But the important thing from your standpoint is to emphasize that this parity affects *exclusively* the sugar cane growers and the sugar beet growers. Now the sugar beet growers received about $13.86 which is about $1.44 under the $15.30 parity. Now in the case of cane the parity is $8.93 which is actually 10 points above the parity price which is $9.03. This season's average price of $9.03 was received by all growers in Louisiana according to the figures of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

As long as they have those figures that becomes the transitional parity for sugar cane. I have been told that the price received for cane in Louisiana was considerably less than $9.03, or somewhere around $8.61. But frankly, there is nothing that anyone can do about this, unless *you* are prepared to refute and deny this figure. If you can furnish the proof that $8.61 would be the proper figure, we can present that to the B.A.E. and until it is either *proved* or *disproved* there is very little that can be done about it.

However it is our purpose to try and prevail upon the Department of Agriculture to figure parity on the basis of both beet and cane, by giving the proportionate share on the basis of the production of beets which was about 2,000,000 tons in 1950 and cane which will be a little over 500,000 tons in 1950, as the Florida crop is not yet all in. When this is done by combining Hawaii

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and Puerto Rico, with Louisiana, Florida and the beet states, we should get a figure for *parity* on beets and cane which will be considerably below the actual parity and we should have the benefit of that.

Mr. J. B. Hutson has been placed in charge of the food industries in the E. S. A. A coffee broker by the name of Mark MacMahon has been placed in direct charge of coffee, sugar, tobacco, and soft drinks. They are presently trying to work up a program and they are borrowing a good man from the Sugar Branch to help them. We have recommended a man from Louisiana to be appointed as Consultant to Mr. MacMahon, Mr. Hutson, and Mr. DiSalle. In addition to that we have recommended men to act on the Sugar Advisory Committee, which will meet from time to time and advise the Sugar Division in E.S.A. and Mr. DiSalle on what the ceiling price should be.

We have actually recommended first that the Sugar Branch in the Department of Agriculture should carry out the price ceiling, as long as the prices on sugar beets and sugar cane remain below parity. If these prices should exceed parity, then and only then should the E.S.A. try to fix a ceiling price on sugar, which in my opinion should be a price on raw sugar, another price on refined sugar, and then a margin between the two which should be kept very religiously at one figure, so that any time that the price of refined sugar goes up or the price of raw sugar goes down the other price (of refined or raws) will be adjusted accordingly and the margin maintained rigidly between the prices of raw and refined sugar. (This has been practically agreed upon by an announcement of the Office of Price Stabilization that sugar has been removed from price control, as long as the Parity for sugar cane and beets remain *under* what cane growers and beet growers receive.)

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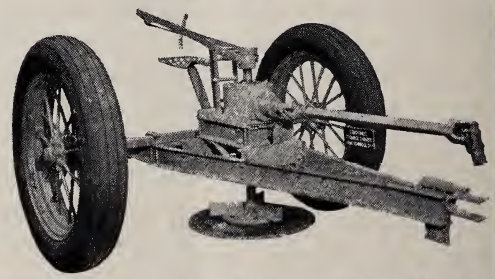

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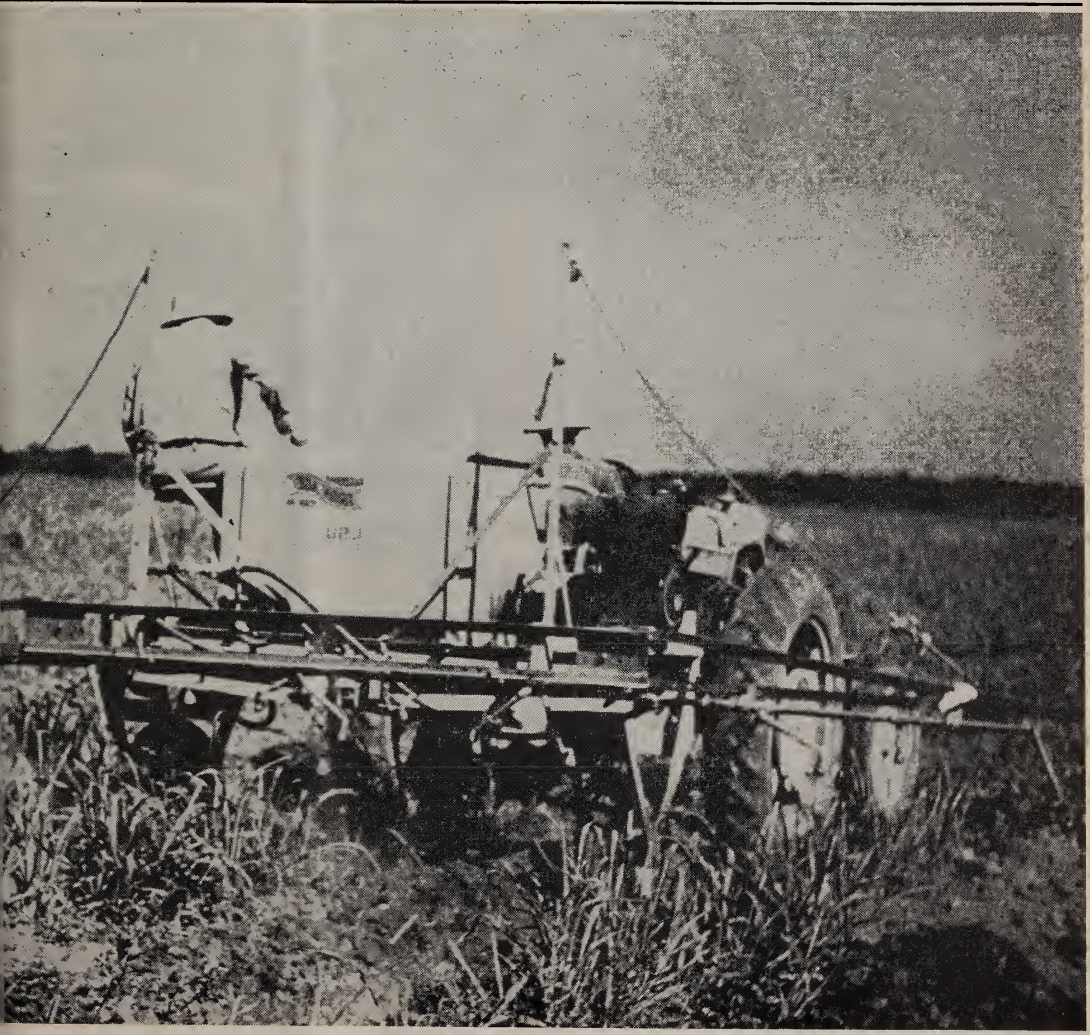

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UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

BY A. W. DYKERS

Parity

Despite our previous remarks, it actually is not hard to figure the parity price of sugarcane. All you do is take the base period price and multiply it by the parity index; just a simple little problem in multiplication. The present picture is blurred somewhat by what the experts call a "transitional parity price" but, although this calls for a little more figuring, the mathematics involved are still confined to the grammar school level.

The reason the experts arrive at so many different answers in making parity comparisons is because they do not use the same figures. Take, for instance, that $9.03 for a tion of cane that the U.S.D.A. came up with last month. We can be sure that there were no mathematical errors involved. Washington has the best calculating brains in the Country. The surprise was in the figures selected. They used *premium cane* as their basis of comparison, whereas all the other comparisons issued throughout the year have been based on *standard cane.*

Perhaps this makes little difference at the present moment but, in the event it becomes necessary to again bring sugar into the ceiling picture, it will make a lot of difference to everyone who sells sugarcane, sugar beets, or sugar. *Parity comparisons are used to fix ceiling prices.*

A ton of standard cane was worth approximately $8.61 in 1950 and your League believes that this is the figure the U.S.D.A. should have used in its parity comparison. Your Washington office is discussing this with the Sugar Branch of the U.S. D.A.

Schedule Meeting

The Contact Committee of the American Sugar Cane League, of which Mr. Stephen C. Munson, of Jeanerette, is Chairman, has scheduled a two-day meeting on Thursday, March 29th and Friday, March 30th, to hear reports from the Government and State scientists about their efforts in behalf of the Louisiana sugar industry.

Mr. W. G. Taggart, Director of the Louisiana State Experiment Station, will announce where the meeting will be held, and this announcement will be printed in the March 15th issue of your League's official publication, THE SUGAR BULLETIN.

Questionnaire

The New Orleans office of your League has been working overtime for the past week preparing a questionnaire that is calculated to ascertain the material requirements of the Louisiana sugar industry for the calendar years 1951 and 1952.

This is a very essential job right now because the Defense program is going to take a tremendous amount of material away from the civilian economy and, unless the people in Washington know what we need here to keep our sugar industry going, we may find ourselves with too little, too late.

The questionnaire was worked out by a sub-committee of the League composed of Mr. Emile L. Morvant, Purchasing Agent of Southdown Sugars, Inc., Mr. Chas. J. Beck, Purchasing Agent of the South Coast Corporation, Mr. W. T. Gonzales, Purchasing Agent of Milliken & Farwell, Inc., and Mr. E. W. Gans, Purchasing Agent of Godchaux Sugars, Inc. It is being sent in mimeographed form to all the Louisiana sugar factories because the answer requires six (6) copies and the

(Continued on Page 169)

AGRICULTURAL MOBILIZATION

Secretary of Agriculture, Charles F. Brannan, on February 16th announced the reorganization of the soil conservation and agricultural research activities of the Department of Agriculture and the reorientation of its staff and administrative structure for defense mobilization purposes. Three memoranda were issued for this purpose. The county offices of the Department dealing with conservation will be consolidated, and arrangements will be made to maintain these offices open to the public on Saturdays. A similar move to consolidate States offices has also been directed. The actions become effective immediately.

Secretary Brannan stated that the reorganization is to be accomplished by using the existing powers of the Secretary and do not depend upon additional legislation. He pointed out that he has consulted a number of congressional leaders in both the House and the Senate, including chairmen of the committees on agriculture, the agricultural appropriations subcommittees, and other leaders. He has also consulted representatives of farm organizations and like interested groups.

"The administrative changes now being put into effect," he said, "seek to carry out the objectives of the President's Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government—the group generally known as the 'Hoover Commission'—as they pertain to soil conservation and agricultural research.

"These changes will enable the Department to do its work more efficiently and economically. In particular, I believe it will assure the Nation more soil conservation per appropriated dollar and a stronger defense mobilization facility.

"We are also taking the first steps toward our objective of a single county headquarters for Department agencies directly serving farm people.

"In these times of tremendous demands upon our agriculture, we must organize all of our effort toward the maintenance of high-level production. As a nation, we are no stronger than our agriculture. Our agriculture, in turn, is no stronger than our productive resources."

Following are the provisions of the three memoranda:

1. *Coordination of agricultural resources conservation services.*

A single policy will govern the soil conservation activities of the Department, and the activities will be carried out through a unified and interlocking administrative organization.

The policy is stated as follows:

"The basic physical objective of soil conservation activities by the Department agencies shall be of each acre of agricultural land within its capabilities and the treatment of each acre of agricultural land in accordance with its needs for protection and improvement."

The conservation programs of the Forest Service, Soil Conservation Service, and Production and Marketing Administration will be supervised by an Assistant Secretary of Agriculture. Under the supervision of this official these agencies will jointly determine the soil conservation practices and rates of payment for the Agricultural Conservation Program. These are decisions for which the PMA has had sole responsibility, although in practice PMA has consulted the other agencies.

This Assistant Secretary will also maintain a continuous survey of the agricultural resources activities of the Department and determine with the Secretary such action, including transfers of functions, as may be necessary and appropriate to

(Continued on Page 172)

MEETING OF THE SUGAR PRODUCERS CLUB

A special meeting of the Sugar Producers Club (Western Division) was held in New Iberia on the evening of February 12th, 1951. The meeting was in Del's Restaurant where over sixty members of the Club and their guests, were served dinner and entertained with talks on a wide variety of subjects by a group of outstanding personalities.

The meeting was under the leadership of Mr. M. V. Yarbrough, of Youngsville, La., who is the President of the Sugar Producers Club (Western Division). Printed below is the address that Mr. Yarbrough made to open the meeting. The talk by Mr. Clarence J. Bourg, Washington representative of the American Sugar Cane League, was printed in the February 15th, 1951 issue of THE SUGAR BULLETIN, and the talk by Dr. Rene J. Steib, Assistant General Manager of the League, is printed on page 166 of this issue. We would like to be able to also include the very interesting talk by Mr. R. J. Badeaux, State Organizer for the Farm Bureau, but Mr. Badeaux spoke extemporaneously and his speech is not available for publication.

The opening address of Mr. Yarbrough follows:

This is a special meeting of the Louisiana Sugar Producers Club in behalf of which I wish to welcome you all, both guests and members. We are here because of our common interest in agriculture generally and Louisiana sugar in particular. By your attendance each of you present has contributed to making this a very special meeting.

The welfare of Louisiana sugar is imperiled. In contrast to increased and steadily increasing values for all other products, both agricultural and industrial, and despite efforts by the Government to control and reduce such prices, we are faced with declining prices for both sugar and blackstrap molasses. Last week at $5.96 per C.W.T., raw sugar was fully 20% too low in comparison with the prices of other products, including anticipated wage rates, which we must all buy and pay in order to produce sugarcane and sugar in Louisiana.

It is a sad commentary to recall that the degree of prosperity of Louisiana sugar through the past ten years has been determined more by the value of the by-product, blackstrap molasses, than by the value of the product, sugar. The situation confronting us is indeed serious. Something must be done. What can we do and how is the question.

It is heartening to see so many lines of endeavor represented here tonight—all interested in finding an answer to that question. I see here sugar farm owners, sugar factory owners, some employed on sugar farms and some employed in sugar factories. Practically all present are members of at least two of the three organizations here represented tonight, the American Sugar Cane League, the Farm Bureau, and the Louisiana Sugar Producers Club. Many are members of all three of these organizations.

I see here able specialists employed by the Farm Bureau who devote their entire time and energy to protect and improve the welfare of agriculture in general, including sugar. I see here tonight able specialists employed by the American Sugar Cane League who devote their entire time and energy solely and exclusively to the protection and improvement of the welfare of the Louisiana Sugar Industry. I see other highly trained specialists, County Agents from the Sugar Parishes in the area, whose efforts are dedicated to the improvement of the welfare of agriculture in the area, including sugarcane.

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DR. STEIB REPORTS ON VARIETAL WORK

An Address To The Meeting Of The Sugar Producers Club, Western Division, Held In New Iberia, La., on February 12, 1951.

We all agree that Louisiana needs better sugar cane varieties. If the industry had varieties which would produce in the neighborhood of 25 tons year in year out and at the same time mature relatively early many of the problems facing the industry today would be solved. What is the League doing about getting better varieties?

In 1948, through the efforts of the League, the Louisiana legislature appropriated money for an expanded seedling (variety) development program to be conducted at L. S. U. Under the old set up only the Houma station propagated seedlings obtained from seed crossed at Canal Point, Florida. The Houma station in the past planted 25,000 seedlings each year. In 1949 the breeding season in Florida was perfect. The Houma station was able to plant 35,000 seedlings and the L. S. U. Station also planted 35,000 seedlings. In one year, with good luck as far as crossing was concerned, the two stations were able to triple their efforts. In other words 70,000 against 25,000 seedlings. Chances of getting better varieties has been at least doubled due to the expanded seedling program. This could not have been realized without the state appropriation which was obtained through the efforts of the League. The League made $10,000 available to the L. S. U. Experiment Station for the construction of a new greenhouse to be used exclusively for development of new varieties.

The Executive Committee of the League budgets $5000 yearly for seedling development at Houma. This money is used to pay expenses of potting, transplanting and cultivating new varieties. In the past, at various times, the League has made money available to the Bureau of Plant Industry USDA for the Canal Point Work.

Under the three-way agreement, from 1926 to 1950, 24 varieties were released for commercial production. In 1949, approximately 1500 tons of C. P. 44-101 and C. P. 44-155 was distributed by the League. In 1950, 1550 tons of C. P. 43/47 was distributed. After the Houma Station, L. S. U. Station and the League agrees to release a new variety, the League is charged with the responsibility of making a fair and equitable distribution. All the paper work is handled by the New Orleans office.

It might be well to briefly review the steps a variety goes through before it is released to the farmer. First the crosses are made at Canal Point. The true seed is sent to Houma and L. S. U. for planting in greenhouses especially built for that purpose. After the seedlings are tested for disease resistance they are planted in the field two feet apart. The following year tests are made to determine how they compare with our standard varieties. Promising ones are replanted and tested further. The following year the best ones are given C. P. numbers and at the same time turned over to the agronomist for testing under field conditions. Varieties showing promise are sent to the Primary Increase Stations. Through the cooperation of these Primary Increase Stations, and under the supervision of the League, these promising varieties are increased as fast as possible. There is one Primary Increase Station at Orange Grove, one at Southdown Plantation at Houma and one at Smithfield Plantation near Baton Rouge. After two or three years at the Primary Station the outstanding

(Continued on Page 170)

SUGAR ADVISORY COMMITTEE REVIEWS USDA RESEARCH ON SUGARCANE AND BEETS

The Sugar Advisory Committee, which operates under authority of the Research and Marketing Act, met in Washington for three days beginning January 29th to review current research on sugarcane and sugar beets as a basis for recommendations for future research on these crops and their products. All nine members of the Committee attended under the chairmanship of Ernest W. Greene, vice president of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, Washington, D. C.

Because of the effect it might have under emergency conditions in increasing production and conserving manpower and materials, the Committee urged that the highest possible priority be given to work on breeding and agronomic testing of sugarcane and sugar beets that will increase yields, improve sugar content, increase disease and insect resistance, and permit greater efficiency in the mechanization of these crops.

Other lines of research concerning production which the Committee recommends for continuation or initiation as soon as possible are: (1) Maintain quality of harvested sugar beets and cane; (2) extend studies on the elimination of trash and foreign matter from sugar beets and cane to the various areas where these crops are grown; (3) learn more about the life habits of the sugarcane borer with a view to a better control over this insect in Puerto Rico and Louisiana; (4) better control over weeds in sugar beets and sugarcane; (5) determine factors that influence germination and initial growth of sugarcane; and (6) expansion of studies on nematodes with more emphasis on their effect on sugar producing crops.

With respect to utilization research on sugarcane and sugar beets, the Committee recommended that emphasis be placed on the following lines of work: (1) Improve marketability of blackstrap molasses for livestock feed, particularly from the standpoint of making it more available and usable on the average-sized farm; (2) conduct basic research on making paper pulp bagasse (the fibrous residue from crushing the sugar cane stalk) and make pilot plant studies as to what types of paper for which this material might be suitable; (3) determine the role of sugar in diets in relation to tooth decay; (4) develop better methods of processing sugar beets; (5) determine what factors are involved in the variations in per capita sugar consumption in the United States with special emphasis on reasons why some families use more sugar than others; (6) compare the commercial value of cane that has been mechanically harvested with cane that has been carefully cleaned and topped as a step toward improving the quality of cane delivered to commercial sugar mills in Louisiana; and (7) initiate studies on the enrichment of sugar to make it a more nutritious food for human consumption.

In the field of marketing research the Committee recommended that first priority be given to improvements in the marketing of blackstrap molasses.

The Committee spent one day at the Department's Plant Industry Station at Beltsville, Md., where members had an opportunity to discuss with researchers some of the work being done there including: (1) Quarantine procedures in connection with the introduction of sugarcane breeding materials from foreign countries; (2) work now under way to provide better varie-

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BLACKSTRAP RESEARCH

A practical method for separating pith and fiber of bagasse, which may open up new industrial outlets for three byproducts of the sugarcane industry and could offset rising operating costs and increase profits of cane-sugar mills, was announced Feb. 19th at the annual meeting of the American Society of Sugar Cane Technologists at Houma, Louisiana.

This new information, a result of research on bagasse utilization by the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry (was presented by Dr. E. C. Lathrop of the Bureau's Northern Regional Research Laboratory at Peoria, Illinois, where the research was conducted.

Bagasse is the fibrous residue of sugarcane stalks which remains after crushing the stalks for juice. The two other byproducts involved in this research are the pith from sugarcane stalks, and blackstrap molasses, the sirupy residue of sugarcane juice left after extraction of the sugar.

Dr. Lathrop said that maximum profit from these sugarcane byproducts would result only if the sugar industry itself undertook the recovery problem, instead of leaving it to others. He proposed that the sugar mills separate the pith and fiber from fresh bagasse at the mills; that they dry the fiber and sell it to paper mills for making pulp to blend with wood pulps; and that the byproduct blackstrap molasses be absorbed on the dried pith and the mixture sold as an ingredient for livestock feed.

A study of the paper-making properties of bagasse shows that while good corrugating board, such as goes into cartons can be made from either fresh or stored whole bagasse, the bagasse fiber freed of pith is considerably better. Also pulps for high-grade paper cannot be made from whole bagasse, but pulps from depithed bagasse are of particular value for blending with pine pulps to make paper.

Preliminary cost estimates show, Dr. Lathrop said, that bagasse pith for use as feed may have a value of about $29 a ton, and that dry, baled pith-free bagasse fiber could be sold at the sugar mill for about $13.50 a ton. Under such conditions, he said, byproducts might return a profit of $1 or more on each ton of cane ground. This is considerably above what the sugar mills are now receiving for the bagasse, either as fuel or for various other uses, none of which is currently sufficient to consume the vast tonnage that accumulates at the mills.

In evaluating the pith, Dr. Lathrop stressed its use as an obsorbent for blackstrap molasses. He predicted that this method of utilizing blackstrap would expand its outlet as a livestock feed, and if amounts of pith great enough to make feed of all the blackstrap produced were utilized, the price for blackstrap would be tied in with that of corn and other feeds, instead of being based on the fantastic price fluctuations of the alcohol market.

Another possibility for using bagasse pith as a carrier of blackstrap is that up to 70 percent of molasses can be used in the mixture to make a feed that is not sticky and can be shipped in bags. By adding other byproducts, such as cottonseed meal or fishmeal, for their protein content, minerals, and vitamins, the feed would be nutritionally balanced and be composed largely of materials immediately available in the South.

Dr. Lathrop said that to commercialize this research, these findings must be tested out on a large enough practical scale to establish costs and the value of pith as feed and fiber

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UP FRONT

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mills have an office force to handle this work.

A list of the items in the form is printed below. Please check it and contact your processor right away. This is urgent business.

List of Items

Motive Equipment: Autos, Trucks, Tractors and Equipment, Cane Harvesters, Cane Loaders, Farm Implements.

Repair Parts for Above.

Brick and Other Refractories, Cement, Gravel, Sand.

Chain: (Transmission and Conveyor Equipment) : Cane Slings and Repair Parts.

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Chemicals (Industrial) : Caustic tic Soda, Soda Ash, Muriatic Acid, Phosphoric Acid, Lime, Salt, Alum, Water Treating Chemicals, Ferriflo Co.

Fertilizer: Solid, Aqua Ammonia, Anhydrous Ammonia.

Legumes: Beans and Peas, Alfalfa, Oats, Clover.

Feed.

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Plywood; Lumber; Laboratory Supplies; Laboratory Chemicals; Medical Supplies.

Metals: Alloy Steels, Welding Rods, Brass and Bronze Products; Copper Products; Cast Iron; Zinc; Babbitt; Lead—Common; Merchant Bars (Flats and Rounds) Mill Rolls and Castings, Mill Gears and Pinions, Nails, Pipe—Cast Iron, Pipe—Galvanized, Pipe—Black, Valves and Fittings, Plates and Sheets, Rails, Reinforcing Bars, Structurals, Wire Rope, Galvanized Iron Roofing, Fence Wire and Misc. Wire Products, Bolts and Nuts.

Filter Cloths; Paints and Oils; Brushes.

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Rope: Manila Rope and Sisal.

Farm Supplies: Harness, Horse Shoes, Dairy Equipment, Other Supplies.

Tires, Tubes.

Misc. Factory Supplies: Filter Aids, Carbons—Bone Char, Carbons —Vegetable.

Paper Bags and Containers: Kraft and White, Asphalt Laminated, Polyethlene, Cartons and Containers.

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BLACKSTRAP

(Continued from Page 168)

for fine paper. This will require a pilot-plant installation at a sugar mill to operate the pith separation process, to determine costs, and to produce about 100 tons of pith and 200 tons of fiber for test purposes. Feeding experiments to determine the actual nutritive value of pith and mixtures of pith and molasses are necessary. Paper-mill trials of the fiber are needed to establish fully its best use in papermaking.

RESEARCH

(Continued from Page 167)

ties of sugar sorghums; (3) breeding research toward incorporating hybrid vigor into new varieties of sugar beets and sugarcane; (4) development of so-called mono-germ sugar beet seed (rather than multiple germ seed) that will produce only one plant and thus eliminate the need for hand labor normally required for thinning; and (5) the effect of the accumulation of insecticides in the soil and its subsequent effect on plant growth.

In addition to Chairman Greene, members attending the meeting were: Harry Clark, director of the National Beet Growers Federation, Greeley, Colo.; R. H. Cottrell, vice president of the Amalgamated Sugar Company, Ogden, Utah; Josiah Ferris, Jr., Alexandria, Va.; Mrs. Julia O. Holmes, Amherst, Mass.; Gordon Lyons, executive manager of the California Beet Growers Association, Ltd., Stockton, Calif.; Perc A. Reeve, agricultural supervisor of the Farmers and Manufacturers Beet Sugar Association, Saginaw, Mich.; Dudley Smith, vice president of the Association of Sugar Producers of Puerto Rico, Washington, D. C.; and Marcel J. Voorhies, vice president and general manager of the American Sugar Cane League, New Orleans, La. Erwin L. LeClerg, research coordinator in the Agricultural Research Administration, is executive secretary of the Sugar Advisory Committee.

At the close of the meeting Dudley Smith was elected chairman, and Josiah Ferris, Jr., vice chairman, of the Sugar Advisory Committee.

DR. STEIB

(Continued from Page 166)

varieties (usually 2 or 3) are sent to Secondary Stations located throughout the sugar cane belt. The League, through the cooperation of growers, maintains 54 Secondary Stations. When sufficient seed is available at the secondary stations and a variety proves to be better than those grown commercially, it is released. The Contact Committee of the League, of which Mr. Steve Munson is Chairman, meets with members of the Houma and L. S. U. Stations two or three times a year to review the work being done on developing of new varieties. A Sub-Committee of the Contact Committee meets with the two stations once a year to determine if any varieties are worthy of release. The disposition of other varieties present at the Primary and Secondary Stations is also a function of this Committee. Decisions reached at this meeting are referred to the full Contact Committee for final action.

Under an agreement between the Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry, the L. S. U. Sugar School and the League, studies were started last year on milling qualities and clarification of the juice of new varieties. Plans are to test new varieties two or three years before they are released for commercial production. Previously varieties were released without knowing exactly how they would react at the mill. The League has made arrangements to deliver the new varieties at the L.S.U. mill for testing. Funds for this work were obtained from the Research and Marketing Administration through the efforts of the Sugar Advisory Com-

mittee of which the General Manager of the League is a member. The League has recommended to the R. M. A. through the Sugar Advisory Committee that money be made available for research work on bagasse and on comparing the commercial value of cane that has been mechanically harvested with cane that has been carefully cleaned and topped as a step toward improving the quality of cane delivered to commercial sugar mills in Louisiana. Action on these two recommendations will not be taken until 1952.

In the fall of 1948 the L. S. U. Experiment Station planted a number of varieties at Grand Isle to see if they would flower. The following year practically every variety flowered, even Co. 290. Co. 290 has never produced any flowers at Canal Point. It is known that Co. 290 is a good breeding cane. Since it appeared that seed might eventually be produced at Grand Isle, the League went to the State Legislature and was able to get $14,000 to continue the work.

The expanded seedling program plus other projects being carried on through efforts of the League should help to improve the varietal picture in the very near future.

PRODUCERS

(Continued from Page 165)

In fact here represented tonight by individuals and organizations is one common motive and necessity: —the well-being of the Louisiana Sugar Industry. Not only are our objectives identical, probably we ourselves are all similar.

Not only is improvement in the situation of our Louisiana Sugar Industry essential. The determination and ability and willingness of so many individuals and organizations to work for that improvement should secure its realization.

There are forces and interests both inside the 48 States and in offshore sugar producing areas directly opposed to and constantly and vigorously in many ways fighting against our objectives. These forces and interests are carefully and well organized. To meet them successfully we must likewise be well organized. We have no strength to waste.

Our effective strength in this effort and the degree of our success will be determined by the extent to which we recognize and give force and effect to two essential fundamentals.

1. Specific objectives to be sought from time to time must be seselected carefully in the light of existing conditions. This demands the constant accumulation and study and analysis of all influencing facts and factors. Objectives based on ideas and developed without due regard to every existing influencing factor can never be achieved.
2. When specific objectives may be determined from time to time, the "battle plans", so to speak, in support of the objectives must be carefully drawn. The course of action so planned that each interested individual and organization will have a definite assignment in the battle, know that assignment, and complete it.

The two essential fundamentals can be given effect only by careful and continuous coordination by and between all interested individuals and organizations. Complete and perfect cooperation alone is not enough. The greatest possible degree of success demands both cooperation and coordination in planning action and carrying it out.

In the interest of laying the foundation upon which this coordination may be built, we must first ascertain the facts regarding the conditions presently facing our Industry and bearing upon its welfare. To this end we have several prominent and able men with us tonight upon whom we will call for an expression of their views.

Before calling on any of them to speak to us, I wish at this time to introduce some of them to you and request that as their names are called they stand to be recognized.

1. Mr. Clarence Bourg.
2. Dr. R. J. Steib, representing Mr. Marcel J. Voorhies who was unable to attend because of illness.
3. Mr. R. J. Badeaux, State Organizer for the Farm Bureau, representing Mr. Malcolm Dougherty, Louisiana Farm Bureau President, who was unable to attend because of illness.
4. Dr. W. M. Grayson.
5. Mr. J. P. Duhe, representing Mr. J. J. Munson who was unable to attend because of a previous engagement.

Also addressing the meeting were the following Parish Presidents of Farm Bureau:

1. Mrs. B. W. Spell, Lafayette Parish.
2. Mr. Louis Pesson, Iberia Parish.
3. Mr. J. C. Villien, Vermilion Parish.
4. Mr. Robert Gauthier, St. Martin Parish.
5. Colonel W. F. Giles, representing Mr. Earl Luke, St. Mary Parish, who was unable to be present because of a conflicting meeting.

The following County Agents.

1. Mr. P. J. DeGravelle, St. Mary Parish.
2. Mr. Miller, representing Mr. W. E. Williams, County Agent, of Iberia Parish.

MOBILIZATION

(Continued from Page 164)

insure integration, effectiveness, and economy of these activities.

The land and water resources staff of the Office of the Secretary will be assigned to the Assistant Secretary in charge of agricultural resources conservation services, to assist him in carrying out the Department's responsibilities relating to flood control, river basin investigations, and various other matters concerning land and water utilization.

Field work will also be unified.

In each State and county, personnel of SCS and PMA will be officed in the same building as soon as possible. At present, farmers and others having soil conservation business with both PMA and SCS may have to go from one office to another in the same town or even in different towns.

State organization. In each State, all conservation policies and programs of the Department will be decided upon jointly by PMA, SCS, and Forest Service officials, with assistance from cooperating State colleges and other designated State agencies concerned with soil conservation. The President of the State land-grant college is invited to designate representatives to participate in this work, and the State Director of Farmers Home Administration is also invited. The State PMA Chairman is charged with the responsibility for taking the initiative in this programming activity. Heretofore, consultation on conservation activities in the several States has been carried on only informally and without the present requirement that policy and program decisions be made jointly.

The State Conservationist of SCS will be responsible for all technical phases of the permanent types of soil conservation work done by PMA as well as continuing his responsibility for work done by SCS.

The State PMA Committee, composed of farmers from the State, will continue to administer the agricultural conservation program, and the State Conservationist will continue to be responsible to the Chief of the Soil Conservation Service,

but he is instructed to coordinate and integrate his work with the PMA State Committee.

The PMA State Committee is instructed for the first time to aid in encouraging the creation and development of soil conservation districts, which are established under State laws, governed by boards elected by farmers in the district, and are eligible for technical assistance from SCS.

County organization. Within the outlines of policies and programs applying to the whole State, county policies and programs will be decided upon jointly by the PMA County Committee, which is elected by the farmers of the county, and the local technicians of the Soil Conservation Service, working with the governing body of the soil conservation district. The county extension agent and the county supervisor of Farmers Home Administration are invited to take part in these determinations. (County agents are employees of State extension services, which are not legally part of the Department of Agriculture although they carry out educational work in cooperation with the Department financed in part with Federal grants-in-aid to the States.)

The farmer-elected PMA committee will take the initiative in this program planning, will continue to administer the Agricultural Program, and, in cooperation with the elected governing body of the soil conservation district, will give program guidance to the SCS technician.

The SCS technician will direct the technical phases of the permanent-type soil conservation work and will make recommendations to the PMA committee as to the proper way to carry out any permanent type technical soil conservation practices financed with Agricultural Conservation Program funds.

Secretary Brannan stated, "The effect of these provisions of the memorandum dealing with conservation is to formalize the close working relationships that the farmers and staff personnel have developed through experience in many counties throughout the country."

Forestry. Forest Service personnel in the field will coordinate their work with the other conservation activities of the Department.

So that all forestry activities of the Department may be unified, all SCS forestry activities that can be transferred under present law or future amendments will be shifted to Forest Service.

The Forest Service, cooperating with State forestry agencies, will be responsible for producing and distributing forest tree planting stock, developing plans for farm forestry and shelterbelts, and assisting landowners in carrying out such plans.

Forest Service will also have joint responsibility with PMA in determining forestry practices and rates of payment in the Agricultural Conservation Program and will continue to administer the naval stores program under delegation of authority from PMA.

2. *Coordination of Agricultural Research Services.*

All research activities of the Department are placed under the supervision of an Assistant Secretary for the first time. This Assistant Secretary will maintain a continous survey of research and will determine with the Secretary such actions, including transfers of functions, as may be necessary and appropriate to insure integration, effectiveness and economy.

Under the Assistant Secretary, the Chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics will be responsible for all economic research and statistical activities of the Department and for all cooperative relationships of the Department with other economic agencies and efforts. The Administrator of the Agricultural

Research Administration will be responsible for all agricultural research other than economic and for all cooperative relationships of the Department concerned with such research. The ARA Administrator will also direct and administer, through officers designated by him, the Office of Experiment Stations, Department activities in connection with the Research and Marketing Act of 1946, the work of the several research bureaus of the Agricultural Research Administration, and the Agricultural Research Center.

3. *Reorientation of Department Agencies for Agricultural Mobilization Purposes.*

The Secretary established the following:

(A) A *National Agricultural Mobilization Committee* composed of top officials of the Department. The Secretary will serve as chairman.

(B) An *Agricultural Mobilization Policy Board* composed of the membership of two existing advisory committees — the agricultural Research Policy Committee, which was created by the Research and Marketing Act of 1946, and the advisory committee to the Commodity Credit Corporation, created by the CCC Charter Act. Invitations to serve as members will be extended to the Director of Defense Mobilization, the Administrator of Economic Stabilization, and the Director of Price Stabilization.

Secretary Brannan said, "My decision to call upon existing advisory committees to constitute the Agricultural Mobilization Policy Board is based on my desire to utilize fully the experience and knowledge of the outstanding individuals who serve on those committees and are familiar with the Department's work. It is also my desire to use existing administrative machinery of the Department to the fullest extent possible."

(C) A *State Agricultural Mobilization Committee* in each State and Territory.

(D) A *County Agricultural Mobilization Committee* in each agricultural county of the United States and Territories.

In general, the new committees will integrate the administration and operational resources of the Department so as to meet defense objectives as promptly and efficiently as possible.

The State committees will include the chief officials of Department agencies in the State, the members of the PMA State Committees, and officials of agencies other than the Department of Agriculture who accept the Department's invitation to serve. Those invited to serve as members include the State Director of Extension, the Director of the State Agricultural Experiment Station, the State Director of Vocational Agricultural Education, and the State Commissioner, Secretary or Director of Agriculture.

The county committees will include the chief officials of Department agencies in the county, members of the PMA County Committee, and, by acceptance of invitations, the county agent and a representative of vocational agricultural teachers in the county.

Chairmen of State and County PMA Committees will serve as chairmen of the agricultural mobilization committees.

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H. K. Bubenzer, Bunkie, La.
W. R. Ellender, Bourg, La.
Charles A. Farwell, New Orleans, La.
Murphy J. Foster, Franklin, La.
Edward J. Gay, Plaquemine, La.
W. F. Giles, Jeanerette, La.
Walter Godchaux, Jr., New Orleans, La.
Wallace C. Kemper, New Orleans, La.
Leon J. Landry, New Iberia, La.
H. Langdon Laws, Cinclare, La.
Whittaker Lonsdale, Franklin, La.
Stephen C. Munson, Jeanerette, La.
David W. Pipes, Jr., Houma, La.
Ed Schexnayder, Bayou Goula, La.
Bronier Thibaut, Napoleonville, La.
Dubourg Thibaut, Donaldsonville, La.
Spencer G. Todd, Franklin, La.
Louis Wilbert, Plaquemine, La.

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UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

BY A. W. DYKERS

The foreword of your League's charter states that it is "An organization of the sugarcane growers, cane sugar manufacturers, and cane syrup and molasses manufacturers of the United States for the development and protection of their industry and its advancement in every way, agricultural, scientific, mechanical, and politico-economic." These words were written when your League was founded on the eighth day of September in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-two (September 8, 1922). Those who run the American Sugar Cane League try very hard to carry out the ideals that they express.

Perhaps we have missed telling you about certain things your League is doing that are important to you. We do not want this to happen. We want these reports to tell you everything you want to know because this is your organization and you are entitled to know what is going on. The writer invites you to ask him any questions about the League's activities that are worrying you. Address your questions to A. W. Dykers, 414 Whitney Building, New Orleans 12, La., and it will be a pleasure to get an answer for you.

Contact Committee Meeting

The Contact Committee of the American Sugar Cane League will hold a two day meeting at L.S.U., in Baton Rouge, La., on March 29th and March 30th. The first notice of this meeting was carried in our report to you of March 1st, but at that time we did not know the exact time and place.

Mr. W. G. Taggart, Director of the Louisiana State Experimental Stations, has advised us that the meeting will convene at 9:30 in the morning of March 29th in room 110 of the Agronomy and Horticulture Building on the L.S.U. campus, which is the same building in which the Spring meeting of the Contact Committee was held last year.

The meeting is open to the public and Mr. Stephen C. Munson, Chairman, and Mr. Taggart will be glad to see you if you can arrange to be present.

Parity

Your attention is called to the very clear explanation of the sugarcane parity price situation that Mr. Thos. Allen, Acting Deputy Director, Sugar Branch, has given to your League's Washington representative, and which Mr. Bourg has included in his report to you in this issue of THE SUGAR BULLETIN.

Mr. Allen is the very efficient gentleman who usually presides at the cane contract hearings when they are held in Louisiana. He is a capable and fair-minded public official who can always be counted on to do a good job. We are grateful for his effort to clarify the cane parity price picture. Read what he has to say in Mr. Bourg's report on page 180.

Fertilizer

On page 184 of this issue you will find a report on the fertilizer situation. The officials of the League are worried about the ability of the fertilizer people to keep up with the expanding demand for all kinds of crop food this year, and they urge you to place your fertilizer orders with your favorite dealer just as soon as you can. They also urge you to accept delivery of your fertilizer as early as it can be made. Do not wait until the last minute. Act now and avoid future trouble.

(Continued on page 189)

IN WASHINGTON WITH C. J. BOURG

Excerpt from Office of Price Stabilization Press Release dated February 2, 1951

"Sugar and liquid sugar are added to the list of commodities exempt from price control. This does not, however, include *syrups* or *molasses*. In announcing the sugar and liquid sugar exemption, Mr. DiSalle pointed out that sugar prices are controlled in the interest of both consumers and producers by the Sugar Act of 1948 which gives the Department of Agriculture authority to adjust import and marketing quotas whenever necessary to meet changes in domestic demand. He added that since *sugar beets are below parity*, it would have been necessary to pass on to the consumer any price increases in the sugar beet market. Mr. DiSalle emphasized, however, that 'if evidence of inflation appears in sugar prices despite the controls exercised by the Department of Agriculture, immediate consideration will be given to the re-imposition of price control by the Office of Price Stabilization.'"

It is our definite opinion that this is a very direct and pertinent statement on the part of the Director of the Office of Price Stablization. There seems to be no equivocation or any possibility of doubt or question about it. As long as he adopts this very real position, there is no reason for us to feel any question about the OPS adopting the policy of maintaining that the price of beets controls the *parity* price for the sugar industry, and as such, determines the right of *sugar growers generally* to receive and enjoy the parity price, without any interference from the OPS under the Defense Production Act.

A Letter Explaining Parity

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Production and Marketing Administration
Sugar Branch—Washington
February 28, 1951

Mr. C. J. Bourg
510 Union Trust Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Bourg:

This is in reference to your request for an explanation of the calculation of parity prices for mainland sugarcane and sugar beets.

The Agricultural Act of 1949, establishes a new formula for the calculation of parity. The Act provides for a transitional parity price in cases where the parity calculated under the new formula is less than parity calculated under the old method. For basic commodities until 1954, the effective parity price is either the old or new parity, whichever is higher. For non-basic commodities, which include sugarcane and sugar beets, if the new parity price is higher than the old, the effective parity price is the one computed by the new formula. But, if the new parity price is more than 10 percent lower than the old, the ef-

fective parity price is a transitional parity price. This was 5 percent below the old parity for 1950, is 10 percent less in 1951, and so on, until the full transition to the new parity level has been accomplished.

The following is the computation of the effective parity price for mainland sugarcane and sugar beets:

Mainland Sugarcane

Old Parity Formula

Returns per ton sugarcane (1909-13)	$ 3.73
Index of prices paid, interest and taxes—Jan. 15, 1951	266
Old Parity Price	$ 9.92

New Parity Formula

1. 10-year average returns per ton sugarcane (1941-1950) (see attached table for details)	$ 6.84
2. 120-month average (Jan. 1941-Dec. 1950) of the index of prices received by farmers for all commodities (1910-14 = 100)	218
3. Adjusted base price (Line 1 ÷ Line 2)	$ 3.14
4. Index of prices paid, interest, taxes, and wage rates 1-15-51	272
5. New Parity Price (Line 3 × Line 4)	$ 8.54
6. Effective Parity Price (Old Parity × 90 percent)*	$ 8.93

* Since the new parity price, $8.54, is more than 10 percent below the old parity price, $9.92, the transitional parity concept is used. Therefore, for mainland sugarcane, the effective parity price computed on the basis of the Jan. 15, 1951 index, is 90 percent of old parity (90 percent of $9.92) or $8.93.

Sugar Beets

Old Parity Formula

Returns per ton sugar beets (1909-13)	$ 5.50
Index of prices paid, interest and taxes—Jan. 15, 1951	266
Old Parity Price	$ 14.63

New Parity Formula

1. 10-year average returns per ton beets (1941-50) (see attached table for details)	$ 12.30
2. 120-month average (Jan. 1941-Dec. 1950) of the index of prices received by farmers for all commodities (1910-14 = 100)	218
3. Adjusted base price (Line 1 ÷ Line 2)	$ 5.64
4. Index of prices paid, interest, taxes, and wage rates 1-15-51	272
5. New parity price (Line 3 × Line 4)	$ 15.34
6. Effective Parity Price*	$ 15.30

* Since the parity price for sugar beets calculated by the new formula is higher than 90 percent of the parity price calculated by the old formula, the new parity price is the effective parity price. Therefore, for sugar beets, the parity price computed on the basis of the January 15, 1951 index is $15.30 ($15.34 rounded by BAE method).

Sincerely yours,
"Thos. H. Allen"
Acting Deputy Director

Prices Received by Farmers per Ton of Sugar Beets 1909-13 and 1941-50

Year	Processor Payment	CCC	Sugar Act	Total
Old Base				
1909	$5.06			$5.06
1910	5.45			5.45
1911	5.50			5.50
1912	5.82			5.82
1913	5.69			5.69
Average	5.50			5.50

(Continued on next page)

Prices Received by Farmers per Ton of Sugar Beets 1909-13 and 1941-50—Continued

Year	Processor Payment	CCC	Sugar Act	Total
New Base				
1941	$6.47		$1.85	$8.32
1942	6.87		2.41	9.28
1943	7.51	$1.36	2.54	11.41
1944	7.72	288	2.68	13.28
1945	8.09	2.11	2.50	12 70
1946	11.20		2.43	13.63
1947	10.60	1.30	2.44	14.34
1948	10.60		2.41	13.01
1949	10.80		2.47	13.27
1950 (prelim)	11.40		2.46	13.86*
Average				12.30

* $15.30 Effective parity price. $13.86 price paid last season. Difference $1.44 under parity.

Prices Received by Farmers Per Ton of Sugarcane, Louisiana and Florida 1941-50, Louisiana 1909-13

Year	Sucrose Content Normal Juice	Payment for Sugar	Payment for Molasses	C.C.C.	Sugar Act	Total	Production Tons Sugarcane La.	Production Tons Sugarcane Fla.
Old Base				**Louisiana**				
1909						$3.83		
1910						3.69		
1911						4.29		
1912						3.73		
1913						3.13		
Average						3.73		
New Base				**Louisiana**				
1941	12.14	$3.68	$ .26		$ .94	$4.88	3938	949
1942	12.70	4.03	.32		1.24	5.59	4752	648
1943	12.39	3.95	.32	$ .34	1.21	5.82	5387	694
1944	11.93	3.84	.31	.83	1.16	6.14	4920	780
1945	11.86	3.76	.32	1.50	1.16	6.74	5234	1042
1946	12.31	6.23	.32		1.23	7.78	4488	1037
1947	12.33	6.63	.61		1.25	8.49	3922	920
1948	11.91	5.82	.06		1.18	7.06	5261	1010
1949	12.37	6.20	.00		1.20	7.40	4998	1127
1950 (Prelim.)	13.00	7.15	.75		1.30	9.20	5382	1238
Average	12.29	5.13	.33	.26	1.19	6.91		
				Florida				
1941	13.03	$3.87	$ .10		$ .83	$4.80		
1942	12.68	4.46	.28		.89	5.63		
1943	12.52	4.08	.30		.84	5.22		
1944	12.12	4.17	.30	$ .26	.79	5.52		
1945	12.83	4.61	.31	1.21	.80	6.95		
1946	12.48	6.56	.39		.80	7.75		
1947	12.13	6.29	.56		.85	7.70		
1948	10.94	5.00	.16		.71	5.87		
1949	12.78	6.45	.02		.82	7.29		
1950 (Prelim.)	12.50	6.81	.74		.82	8.37		
Average	12.40	5.23	.31	.15	.82	6.51		
				Mainland Sugarcane				
1941		$3.72	$ .23		$ .91	$4.86		
1942		4.08	.32		1.20	5.60		
1943		3.96	.31	$ .30	1.17	5.74		
1944		3.89	.31	.75	1.12	6.07		
1945		3.90	.32	1.45	1.10	6.77		
1946		6.29	.33		1.15	7.77		
1947		6.57	.60		1.17	8.34		
1948		5.69	.07		1.10	6.86		
1949		6.25	.00		1.13	7.38		
1950 (Prelim.)		7.09	.74		1.20	9.03		
Average		5.14	.32	.25	1.13	6.84		

PRODUCTION OF LOUISIANA SUGAR, MOLASSES AND SYRUP—1950 CROP

	Tons
Tons of sugarcane ground for sugar	5,550,549
Sugar Production:	
Refined granulated	59,358
Plantation granulated	11,176
Turbinados	35,527
Raws	331,156
Washed Raws	6,248
Total sugar produced	444,261
Sugar estimated in magma, raw value	796
Total sugar produced and estimated in magma, raw value	456,246
Total sugar produced and estimated in magma, per gross tone of cane, pounds, raw value (Pounds)	166.33
Total sugar made and estimated, ton of gross cane, raw value, pounds (Pounds)	164.29
Molasses Production:	
First molasses produced, gallons	2,730,680
Second molasses produced, gallons	1,608,557
Blackstrap molasses produced, gallons as made	32,504,965
Blackstrap molasses produced 80° brix	35,190,490
Blackstrap molasses estimated from magma, gallons	198,197
Blackstrap molasses produced and est. from magma 80° brix, gals.	35,388,687
Sugarcane ground for syrup, tons[1]	64,851
Gallons of syrup produced[2]	1,725,787
Gallons of syrup produced the ton of cane	26.61

[1] Not included in sugarcane for sugar tonnage
[2] Not classed as edible molasses

WEED CONTROL

In cooperation with Dr. L. D. Baver, Director; Dr. Francis E. Hance, Chemist; and Mr. Noel S. Hanson, Assistant Agronomist of the Experiment Station of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, Filtrol Corporation has developed a method of pelleting herbicides for pre-emergence weed control in cane fields.

Mr. Fred Burgesser, head of the Agricultural Division of Filtrol Corporation, stated, "Preliminary tests with the material have shown that the danger of drift is greatly minimized. The Filtrol-produced 2,4-D pellets were experimentally applied from an air plane during a 25 m.p.h. wind and a good distribution pattern was obtained. The non-drifting characteristics of the Filtrol product will permit the application of the herbicide by planes in areas adjacent to susceptible crops."

Small-scale trials indicate that this material can be used in highly sensitive crops if applied after the crop has made some growth

Mr. Burgesser stated, "The Filtrol Agricultural Division is leading the way in the development of pre-emergence control of weeds with their pelleted 2,4-D."

THE FERTILIZER OUTLOOK

Copied from The Agricultural Situation, February, 1951

The supply of *nitrogen* and *potash* for fertilizer purposes for the 12 months ending June 30, 1951 is expected to exceed all previous records. However, the supply of superphosphates in 1950-51 will be less than in 1949-50 because of a shortage of native or crude sulfur which is required for production of the sulfuric acid used in making phosphates During 1950-51, the quantity of nitrogenous fertilizer in all forms expected to be available for use by farmers is estimated at approximately 1,250 thousand tons, nitrogen (N) content basis, compared with approximately 1,030 thousand tons in 1949-50 and 1,005 thousand tons in 1948-49.

Imports Up Slightly—The 1950-51 estimate assumes that imports will be slightly higher than in 1949-50 and that commercial exports will be lower. Non-agricultural uses are higher than last year and some further increases may be expected during the next several months. All synthetic ammonia plants in the country are being operated with the exception of the plant at Morgantown Ordnance Works which is being maintained by the Army in stand-by reserve.

Production of available phosphoric acid from normal and concentrated superphosphates and wet base goods during the 12 months to June 30, 1951 will total approximately 1,803 thousand tons. It is estimated that production of miscellaneous forms of phosphate fertilizers such as calcium metaphosphate and phosphoric acid used for fertilizer as such as will be about the same as in 1949-50. Imports and exports of processed phosphate fertilizer are not large in relation to total production.

Probaby the most difficult current problem with respect to *superphosphate* production is the reduction in the supply of sulfur to produce sulfuric acid. Although limitation has been placed on the quantity of native (crude) sulfur to be exported in 1951, the supply for domestic use is expected to be approximately 20 percent less than received last spring. This cut-back should be considered with the fact that a considerable tonnage of superphosphate is being made by by-product acid and, to some extent, with spent acid.

Less Than 1949-50—Taking these factors into consideration, it is estimated that the domestic supply of phosphatic fertilizers in all forms and from all sources—including net imports—for 1950-51 will total some 1,921 thousand tons, P_2O_5 basis, compared with 2,060 thousand tons in 1949-50 and 1,910 thousand tons in 1948-49. Based on a continuing high level of production during the remainder of 1950-51, it is estimated that domestic deliveries of potash, plus imports, will reach approximately 1,300 thousand tons K_2O content. This compares with the 1,125 thousand tons in 1949-50 and 1,070 thousand tons in 1948-49. As about 85 per cent of the U. S. output of potash sales originates in the Carlsbad, N. Mexico area, distribution depends upon rail transportation and, therefore, is particularly sensitive to any railroad transportation difficulties.

A Steady Gain — During recent years, use of the three principal plant nutrients contained in fertilizers — nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash—has increased about 10 per cent per year. Last year, preliminary estimates indicate that farmers in the U. S. and its territories used approximately 1 million tons of nitrogen, 1.9 million tons of phosphates and 1.1 million tons of potash. Supplies of the three nutrients,

(Continued on page 189)

OFFICIAL ORDER EXEMPTING SUGAR FROM PRICE CEILING

TITLE 32A—NATIONAL DEFENSE, APPENDIX
Chapter III—Office of Price Stabilization, Economic Stabilization Agency
(General Ceiling Price Regulation, Amdt. 1)
AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES
Miscellaneous Amendments

Pursuant to the Defense Production Act of 1950 (Pub. Law 774, 81st Cong.), Executive Order 10161 (15 F. R. 6105), and Economic Stabilization Agency General Order No. 2 (16 F. R. 738), this amendment 1 to the General Ceiling Price Regulation (16 F. R. 808) is hereby issued.

A statement of the considerations involved in the issuance of this amendment is contained in the attached appendix.

Then General Ceiling Price Regulation is amended in the following respects: 1. Sec. 11 (a) is amended by deleting all of the first paragraph and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

(a) *Commodities covered by this section.* This section applies to commodities processed in substantial part from the following listed agricultural commodities. This section shall cease to apply, however, when any listed commodity is deleted by the Director of Price Stabilization, if, after consultation with the Department of Agriculture, he determines that the requirements of the Defense Production Act of 1950 are satisfied. This section shall also cease to apply to any processed commodity as soon as the Secretary of Agriculture has announced by publication that the price of the listed commodity has reached the highest of the "legal minima" required to be reflected to producers by Sec. 402 (d) (3) of the act, the two most important being (1) the parity price, and (2) the highest price received by producers of the commodity during the period from May 24, 1950, to June 24, 1950, inclusive, both as determined and adjusted by him. Any ceiling price previously determined under this section and in effect at the time this section ceases to apply shall remain as the ceiling price.

2. The words "Soybeans" and "Sugarcane" are deleted from the list of agricultural commodities in Section 11 (a), and the word "Honey" is added to that list above the word "Hops" under the heading "Miscellaneous."

3. The words "incurred or" are inserted between the word "you" and the word "paid" in the first sentence completed in Section 11 (b) (2).

4. Sec. 11 (c) (1) is amended to read as follows:

(1) You resell in substantially the same form any commodity, the cost of which has been increased by a processor or manufacturer under the provisions of Sec. 11 (b) of this regulation, and

5. The words "incurred or" are inserted between the word "you" and the word "paid" in the first sentence in Sec. 11 (c) (2).

6. Sec. 11 (e) is amended by deleting the words "commodity exchange operating under the jurisdiction of the Commodity Exchange Authority or the Sugar Exchanges" and by inserting in lieu thereof the following: "recognized commodity exchange that maintains daily records of transactions or quotations".

7. That part of Sec. 11 (f) before the colon is amended to read as follows:

(f) *Notice of "Parity" Adjustment Increases.* If you are a processor or manufacturer to whom the provisions of Sec. 11 (b) are applicable, you may not increase your ceiling price for the processed com-

modity you sell until you first notify the Director of Price Stabilization, Washington 25, D. C., by registered mail of the following information:

8. The heading of Section 14 (s) is amended to read as follows:

(s) The following food, agricultural and related commodities (including any that may be imported):

9. Section 14 (s) (1) is amended to read as follows:

(1) Any agricultural commodity listed in Section 11 (a) (the "parity" adjustment provision) in its raw or natural state, or if the commodity is not customarily sold by producers generally in its raw or natural state, in the first form or state beyond the raw or natural state in which it is customarily sold by producers generally.

10. Section 14 (s) (10) is amended to read as follows:

(10) Crude pine gum when sold by the producer.

11. Section 144 (s) (11) is amended to read as follows:

(11) The following oil seeds or nuts, their oils and fatty acids or combinations of these oils so long as the oils remain in a form customarily designated by the trade as "oil":

Babassu kernels.
Babassu oil.
Cacao butter.
Cashew nut shell liquid.
Castor beans.
Castor oil.
Cod oil.
Cohune kernels.
Cohune oil.
Coquito kernels.
Coquito oil.
Copra.
Cocoanut oil.
Hemp seed.
Hemp seed oil.
Kapok seed.
Kapok seed oil.
Muru-muru kernels.
Muru-muru oil.
Oiticica oil.
Olive oil, edible, sulphur and other inedible.
Ouricury kernels.
Ouricury oil.
Palm oil.
Palm kernels.
Palm kernel oil.
Perilla seeds.
Perilla seed oil.
Poppyseed oil.
Rapeseed, rapeseed oil.
Rubberseed oil.
Sesame seed.
Sesame seed.
Shark oil.
Sperm oil.
Sunflower seed.
Sunflower seed oil.
Tucum kernels.
Tucum oil.
Tung oil.
Whale oil.

12. Section 14 (s) is also amended by adding subparagraphs (12) through (16) to read as follows:

(12) Flue cured tobacco, types 11 to 14, when sold by the producer.

(13) Cotton seed when sold by the producer.

(14) Dried figs, raisins and prunes when sold by the producer.

(15) Broom corn when sold by the producer.

16) Sugarcane, and sugar and liquid sugar (as defined in the Sugar Act of 1948).

Effective date: This amendment is effective immediately.

EDWARD F. PHELPS, JR.,
Acting Director of Price Stabilization.
February, 1951.

Appendix—Statement of Considerations

This amendment is designed to make certain changes in Section 11 relating to agricultural commodities below parity and to Section 14 (s) dealing with exemption of food, agricultural and related commodities.

Section 11 (a) is revised to provide that the "parity" adjustment provisions shall cease to apply to any listed commodity not only when the Secretary of Agriculture has an-

nounced by publication that the price of such commodity has reached the highest of the "legal minima" specified in Section 302 (d) (3) of the Defense Production Act of 1950, but also when the Director of Price Stabilization has determined, after consultation with the Department of Agriculture, that the requirements of that Act are satisfied with respect to the commodity. The necessity for this amendment arises from the fact that the legal minimum required to be reflected to producers of an agricultural commodity may be reached before the Secretary of Agriculture announces it by publication since publication is normally only at monthly intervals. If the Director of Price Stabilization were to wait until the announcement, it might well be that ceiling prices would be increased by operation of the pass-through provisions in amounts far in excess of those required to satisfy the provisions of the Defense Production Act. Furthermore, a study of the processing margins for given commodities may demonstrate that these margins are ample to permit the absorption of moderate increases in the costs of the uncontrolled agricultural commodities without requiring the increases of the pass-through provisions.

Soybeans and sugarcane have been deleted from the list in Section 11 (a) because they have reached the legal minimum set forth in the Defense Production Act, parity in the case of sugarcane, and the highest price between May 24 and June 24, 1950, in the case of soybeans. Honey is added to this list because it is below parity.

The words "incurred or" have been inserted between the words "you" and "paid" in the sentences in Section 11 (b) (2) and 11 (c) (2) which read as follows: "The cost to you of a current purchase of that commodity exceeds the highest price you paid for it during the base period." This insertion has been made for the purpose of covering an obligation incurred as well as a price actually paid.

Section 11 (e) is amended to clarify a number of misunderstandings which have occurred owing to the use of the language "commodity exchange operating under the jurisdiction of the Commodity Exchange Authority" in the regulation. This has been interpreted by many to mean only those exchanges which have been made application to the Commodity Exchange Authority for authority to operate commodity futures contracts markets. This is too narrow an interpretation and this amendment will make it clear that it is the intention of this paragraph to make use of recognized commodity exchanges at as many locations as posible inasmuch as they are places where daily records of price quotations are kept for the various commodities.

The heading of Section 14 (s) is broadened to include the words "food" and "related commodities" since all the commodities listed in this section will not be strictly speaking, agricultural commodities. The phrase "(including any that may be imported)", which refers to agricultural commodities, is added to resolve any doubt as to whether imported agricultural commodities are exempted. These are exempt on the same basis as domestic agricultural commodities. Sub-paragraph (1) of Section 14 (s) which exempted raw and unprocessed agricultural commodities when sold by their producers is replaced by a new subparagraph (1) which exempts the agricultural commodities listed in Section 11 (a), these commodities being those below parity. Certain other raw and unprocessed agricultural commodities which are above parity have been exempted specifically in the other subparagraphs of this Section 14 (s). Among those specifically exempted are: Flue-cured tobacco, types 11 to 14, cotton seed, dried figs, raisins

and prunes, and broom corn when sold by the producer.

These commodities are exempted for the same reasons that sales of other commodities by producers are exempted under the General Ceiling Price Regulation, as explained in the original statement of consideration thereto. Crude pine gum which was previously exempted at all levels has been exempted only when sold by the producer in order to treat this commodity in the same manner as the other commodities above parity. Tung oil, which was inadvertently omitted form the list of oils set forth in Section 14 (s) (11) is added thereto. The spelling of the word "ouricury" has been corrected, and the introductory language to the list of commodities in subparagraph (11) has been clarified. Furthermore, sale of soybeans by producers which were previously exempt, are subject to the specific price ceilings established under Section 1 of Supplementary Regulation No. 3.

Previously, under subparagraph 14 (s) (1) only sugarcane and sugar beets when sold by the producer were clearly exempted. This amendment will continue the exemption of sugar beets under subparagraph (1) and the exemption of sugarcane in subparagraph (16). The latter subparagraph also exempts sugar and liquid sugar (as defined in the Sugar Act of 1948) produced from such crops. It is the judgment of the Director of Price Stabilization that stabilization of sugar prices can be effected consistent with the requirements of the Defense Production Act by action of the Secretary of Agriculture in controlling imports of sugar, inasmuch as the Sugar Act of 1948 (7 U. S. C. Supp. II, 1100) requires the balancing of the interests of the producer and the consumer of sugar. It is believed that the price of raw sugar can be held to desired levels by control over imports and that with an ample supply of raw sugar, refiners will hold to their present refining margins. These margins will be closely watched, and appropriate action will be taken should there be a tendency for these margins to increase. The decision to exempt the sugar items was taken only after full consultation with the Secretary of Agriculture.

Subparagraph (1) of Section 14 (s) will exempt agricultural commodities selling below parity which are listed in Section 11 (a). Sales of these commodities were previously frozen except when sold by the producer. However, the purchaser from the producer could pass on any increase in the price he paid to the next purchaser. The purpose of this provision was to freeze the margins of distributors of these agricultural commodities without preventing the price of the agricultural commodity, itself, from rising to legal minimum. It is not believed that these exemptions will lead to any increase in the distributors' margins. Since commodities below parity are not likely to be in short supply, competition among the distributors and the processors who buy from them should be effective in holding margins in line. Furthermore, the Director of Price Stabilization will act if distributors' margins show a tendency to increase. In addition, as previously explained in connection with Section 1 of Supplementary Regulation No. 3 regarding agricultural commodities above their "legal minima", ceiling prices determined by the freeze technique are not suitable for transactions on commodity exchanges. The exemption of these commodities from ceiling prices will also solve this problem. Of course, when the prices of these commodities approach their "legal minima", the question of their exemption will be reconsidered. Finally, the prices of commodities processed from agricultural commodities will remain frozen subject to the pass-through provision when they are processed substantially from these exempted

commodities.

In the judgment of the Director of Price Stabilization the ceiling prices established by this regulation are generally fair and equitable and are necessary to effectuate the purposes of Title IV of the Defense Production Act of 1950.

So far as practicable the Director of Price Stabilization gave due consideration to the national effort to achieve maximum production in furtherance of the objectives of the Defense Production Act of 1950; parity prices and the other legal minimum requirements of the Act including prices prevailing during the period from May 24, 1950, to June 24, 1950, inclusive; and to relevant factors of general applicability.

Although special circumstances have rendered impracticable consultation with formal industry advisory committees, including trade association representatives, the provisions of this amendment have been presented to, and generally approved by, persons representing substantial segments of the various industries affected.

FERTILIZER

(Continued from page 184)

in prospect for 1950-51 total about 12 percent larger than the quantity estimated to have been used in the preceding year. In the case of phosphates alone, however, supplies are about 1 percent below the amount estimated to have been used in 1949-50. Furthermore, use of phosphates last year probably would have been greater if more had been available to farmers.

The role of fertilizer as a factor in agricultural output has been gaining in relation to that of most other production factors. Rates of application of fertilizer per acre generally have been well below the rates that would have been most profitable under recent price relationships. In view of the demand and price outlook for farm products and the need for greater production because of the national emergency, demand for fertilizer will be strong this year. Despite record supplies, all of the nitrogen and potash available will find a ready market, while supplies of the phosphates are likely to be short of demand.

UP FRONT

(Continued from page 179)

Executive Committee Meets

The Executive Committee of the American Sugar Cane League held its regular monthly meeting at the League's headquarters in New Orleans on February 28th. They discussed finances; appointed Mr. L. A. Borne to represent the League at a meeting of the Farm Bureau to be held in Alexandria; had a long discussion about computing the parity price of sugarcane; recommended members to serve on the Sugar Advisory Committee to the Economic Stabilization Agency; discussed the development of bagasse and dehydrated molasses, the cane borer, and the fertilizer situation. Sixteen members of the Committee were present with nine of us "outsiders" bringing the total attendance to twenty-five.

The committee went on record as believing that parity prices should be based on a standard ton of sugarcane. (The Sugar Section is using actual tons).

President J. J. Munson reported that the following gentlemen had been recommended for service on the Sugar Advisory Committee to the Economic Stabilization Agency: For refined sugar—W. C. Kemper with J. J. Munson as alternate. For direct consumption sugar—William S. Chadwick with Harry Row as alternate. For raw sugar—C. S. Churchill with Robert Gauthier as alternate; and for the cane growers —L. A. Borne with Murphy J. Foster as alternate.

Mr. David W. Pipes, Jr., urged that your League, through its Industrial Committee and the State

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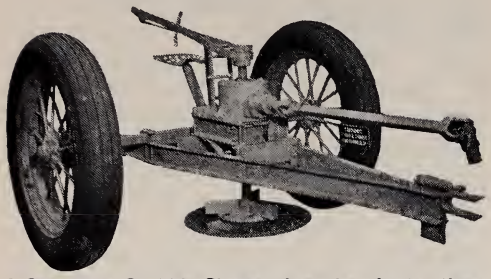

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and Federal Stations, encourage the establishment of more research projects in the State on sugar and by-products. Dr. Rene J. Steib advised the meeting that additional funds for this type of work had been recommended by Mr. Voorhies to the Sugar Advisory Committee of the Agricultural Research Administration and that the Committee had approved Mr. Voorhies' recommendation.

Dr. Steib stated that field reports indicate that very few cane borers survived the extremely cold weather of early February, and that the experts are advising farmers not to buy dust now because it may not be necessary to use it.

The matter of fertilizer requirements was discussed and Mr. Munson was requested to refer this to the proper committee.

The meeting adjourned. What the members did from then on is none of our business.

Sugar Producers Elect

The Sugar Producers Club (Western Division) held a meeting in New Iberia on March 2nd and elected officers to serve during the ensuing year. The gentlemen elected were Mr. M. V. Yarbrough, President, Mr. Stephen C. Munson, Vice-President, and Mr. Marcel J. Voorhies, Secretary and Treasurer.

The high point of this meeting was a discussion of the cane harvester by Mr. B. C. Thomson, head of the Thomson Machinery Co., of Thibodaux, La. Mr. Thomson has spent a lot of money developing a detrashing and loading device for his famous harvesters. He reported that getting rid of the loose trash after it has been removed from the cane stalks by the rubber finger attachment on the harvester is now one of his major problems.

This coming Fall the Audubon Sugar School will conduct experiments in grinding cane detrashed by the new Thomson harvester and the results of this work will be made available to the industry.

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UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

BY A. W. DYKERS

The Executive Committee of the American Sugar Cane League held its regular monthly meeting on March 28th in room 223 of the Whitney Building, in New Orleans. These meetings are always interesting affairs and, if you are in New Orleans on the last Wednesday of any month and want to see how the governing body of your League works, drop in on one of these sessions. The Committee is glad for any member of the League to visit with them.

We know that you will be surprised at the number of problems of vital interest to you that come up for consideration, and we believe that you will generate a lot of respect, and some sympathy, for the men that you have chosen to fight your battles for you.

Here are some of the problems that your Executive Committee discussed at the March 28th meeting.

The Marketing of Blackstrap Molasses. A letter from Mr. Jules Buguieres, who is chairman of the Blackstrap Molasses Marketing Committee of the League, was read and the members were asked to be prepared to discuss the blackstrap molasses problem at a meeting which was held in Baton Rouge on March 29.

Labor Under Section 7-C. Mr. Paul G. Borron, Jr., the legal counsel for the League, discussed the advisability of a representative of your organization attending a hearing called for April 2nd, in Washington, D. C., to consider possible revisions in the definition of "area of production" as used in the Fair Labor Standards Act. Your Washington representative, Mr. J. C. Bourg, has been instructed to attend this hearing.

Freight Rates. The railroads in Louisiana have again applied for an increase of 8% in freight rates on sugarcane, raw sugar, refined sugar, and bagasse that, if granted, will cost our industry more than $150,000 a year. Your League was successful in defeating a similar proposal by the railroads last year, but is forced to again fight this battle. A hearing before the Interstate Commerce Commission will be held within the next two weeks.

New Budget. Mr. F. A. Graugnard, Jr., Chairman of the Finance Committee, presented a budget for the new fiscal year beginning April 1, 1951 and running to March 31, 1952. The new budget totals $81,795.80. It had, of course, already been approved by your Finance Committee, and was unanimously adopted by the Executive Committee.

Parity. This is a subject that can usually be counted on to raise the blood pressure and a decided increase in the systolic reading was noted at the meeting yesterday. Your Committee feels that the system of parity comparisons now being employed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture is unfair to the Louisiana sugarcane farmers because it actually penalizes the production of better than standard cane. The Legislative Committee has been asked to look into this matter.

Draft Classification. Essential agricultural workers are deferred from the draft, provided you can convince your draft board that the worker is really needed on the farm. This is the "meat" of a report made by Mr. F. A. Graugnard, Jr., to the Committee.

(Continued on page 206)

IN WASHINGTON WITH C. J. BOURG

Letter From Bourg to Senator Ellender

In connection with your Bill, S. 984, on Foreign Agricultural Labor, we, of the Louisiana sugar industry have been trying the idea of taking laborers after they have been used by canners in Wisconsin and Illinois or by beet growers in Michigan, or even by Florida growers, who would use them after they have served us.

By reason of these arrangements, which are made largely on a friendly basis, we have been able to secure ample supplies of laborers for use in Louisiana at a minimum of cost because they are sent to us from other states, but the transportation paid by us, and after we have finished with them sometime in December or January, we are able to assign and transfer them to other farm employers who willingly pay their transportation. If it should happen that foreign laborers have to be sent back home, we naturally have to pay their transportation to the Islands. This happens now and then, especially on the basis of one or two laborers.

Under these circumstances, we would like to continue this arrangement without disturbance from the Labor Department which definitely is not a friendly Governmental agency; in the same manner, it involves us unnecessarily with the Bureau of Immigration & Naturalization.

Therefore, we believe that two slight amendments to your Bill might do the trick for us. At Page 1, under Section 501, on Line 9, strike out the word "within" and insert "on the mainland of."

Then, on Page 3, under Section 503, we would amend your Bill by striking out the words on Line 25 (and including Line 1 on Page 4) "director of state employment security" and insert in lieu thereof "regional director of the Bureau of Employment Security, U. S. Department of Labor."

These amendments do not change in any manner the obligations of the Federal Government as the payment of transportation is arranged for between the BWI and the employers. Congressman Poage of Texas has also introduced a Bill, H. R. 3048, and as we understand it, his Bill will provide for these amendments satisfactorily, without change.

Sincerely yours,
C. J. BOURG

Boggs Letter to Chairman Cooley of the House Agriculture Committee

I have read at considerable length the labor bill introduced by Bob Poage, H.R. 3048. I consider this a very fine bill, under the circumstances. I agree particularly with his idea of not paying transportation charges except from the point of recruitment in the foreign countries to the reception center in the United States.

I believe that this bill does the job as well as we can possibly hope

(Continued on page 205)

ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT GEO. L. BILLEAUD

Delivered at the Annual Meeting of the Louisiana Sugar Exchange, Inc., New Orleans, Louisiana, March 28, 1951.

Today brings us to the first milestone in the affairs of the Louisiana Sugar Exchange. We have completed the period of eighteen months that our Charter allowed us for growing up, and I am happy to be able to report that during this period of our adolescence we have been spared most of the upheavals that usually mark such a stage of development. Today we are a smoothly running organization and I am confident that none of us regrets the action taken on September 6, 1949, when the Cane Products Trade Association and the Louisiana Sugar and Rice Exchange consolidated themselves into one group to better serve the Louisiana Sugar Industry.

It is good to be able to stand before you today and say that the Louisiana Sugar Exchange enjoys the respect and confidence of those who sell and those who buy Louisiana sugarcane, sugar, and blackstrap molasses, and that I believe it has also earned the respect and the confidence of the Sugar Branch of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Our organization can point with pride to its accomplishments during the past eighteen months. The total membership is now 153. Included in this are all of the refiners who buy Louisiana raw sugar and all but eight of the sugar factories in our State. I sincerely hope that these eight sugar factories, together with any local blackstrap molasses dealers who may not now be members, will, this year, join with the other factories, molasses dealers and the other members in the support of this Exchange. Several out of town dealers and many others who serve the Louisiana Sugar Industry, such as brokers, weighers, consultants, etc., are members. We also enjoy the support of a number of commercial firms to whom we are very grateful.

An accomplishment of major importance this year was the immediate acceptance of our quotations by the Sugar Branch of the United States Department of Agriculture at the close of the 1950-51 Louisiana pricing period. This is a tribute to our Raw Sugar and Blackstrap Molasses quotation committees whose members have faithfully attended meetings every week to determine the weekly average prices of raw sugar and blackstrap molasses that were used by the entire industry.

I feel that we owe these gentlemen a special vote of thanks for their good efforts in our behalf.

I also want to take this opporunity to thank the members of our Executive Committee, which is composed of gentlemen from both of the consolidated organizations, for the very fine spirit of cooperation that has made it possible for the Louisiana Sugar Exchange, in the short period of eighteen months, to become an outstanding part of the Louisiana Sugar Industry. Their willingness to subordinate any personal feelings that may have existed and work for the advancement of our Exchange has clearly shown that our leaders are truly big men, and I am grateful to them for their splendid work.

Indeed, I would be unmindful and even unappreciative were I to take my seat without in the most convincing terms make reference to our Executive Secretary and his employees. Gentlemen, they have served us well, they have served us efficiently, they have served us faithfully.

Today we are to elect fourteen

(Continued on page 205)

STUDIES ON THE KEEPING QUALITY OF SUGARCANE FOLLOWING INJURY BY FREEZING TEMPERATURES DURING 1950-51

By Robert E. Coleman, Assistant Physiologist, Division of Sugar Plant Investigations, Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Research Administration, United States Department of Agriculture.[1]

A rather severe freeze, occurring throughout the sugar belt of Louisiana from November 25 through November 28, left most of the cane injured to the extent of killing all the eyes. Minimum temperatures during that period at the Houma Station were: November 25, 23°; November 26, 28°; November 27, 28° November 28, 31° F. Much of the cane throughout the sugarcane area had previously been injured to the extent of killing the terminal buds and a few eyes by freezing temperatures on the nights of November 5 (29° F.); November 12 (33° F.); and November 13 (31° F.). A considerable quantity of cane remaining to be harvested was affected by these temperatures since they occurred so early in the season. Consequently, the problem of just what practices should be adopted to minimize the deterioration of freeze-injured cane came to the fore. Since the degree of injury, the quantity of standing cane, the maturity of the cane, the varieties of cane and environmental factors prior to and following the freeze varied throughout the sugar belt, all growers were not faced with the same problem.

The effects of freezing temperatures on different varieties of sugarcane, and the millability of damaged sugarcane, as well as the keeping qualities of freeze-injured cane has been reported in great detail in previous publications[2],[3] covering the period from 1930 to 1945. However, due to the many variables involved, the freeze injury problem varies somewhat from year to year. For this reason the same type of experiment cannot be repeated every year, and each year's data must be interpreted with the prevailing conditions in mind. An accurate evaluation of the relative susceptibility of varieties of sugarcane and the subsequent keeping qualities of freeze-injured cane is difficult to attain. In an attempt to evaluate as many aspects of the problem as possible, several types of experiments were conducted at the Houma Station during the past season to study the deterioration of frozen cane.

Experimental Data

Following the freezes of November 5 and November 13, cane of varieties C. P. 29/120 and C. P. 36/105, with the terminal buds killed, was windrowed and adjacent cane left standing. The data from subsequent sampling of these 2 lots of cane is shown in table 1. In this experiment standing cane did not show a purity drop until after the 22nd day with C. P. 29/120 and until after the 16th day with C. P. 36/105, in spite of the fact that there were 4 successive nights of freezing temperatures, November 25 through November 28. By the 46th day however, the standing cane showed the effects of these subsequent freezes (December 7, 22°F.; December 11, 28° F., and December 19, 31° F.) and had deteriorated to the extent of a 22 point drop in purity of C. P. 29/120, and a 13 point drop in purity of C. P. 36/105, with corresponding acidity increases as indicated in the table. Although the windrowed cane of C. P. 29/120 dropped in purity more rapidly than standing cane in the first 22 days of the experiment, the protection of the windrow is evidenced by a relatively small drop in purity and increase in acidity at the end of 46 days. Windrowed

Table 1. Effect of freezing temperatures in November and December, 1950, and Brix, apparent sucrose, apparent purity, and acidity in standing and windrowed cane of varieties C. P. 29/120 and C. P. 36/105.

Date of Analysis	Duration (days)	C. P. 29/120 Standing Brix	Sucrose	Purity	Total acidity*	Windrowed Brix	Sucrose	App. Purity	Total acidity*
Nov. 13	0	16.54	14.06	85.0	2.05	-----	-----	-----	-----
Nov. 22	9	17.19	14.94	86.9	-----	17.74	15.01	84.6	-----
Nov. 29	16	16.44	13.98	85.0	-----	17.87	15.11	84.6	-----
Dec. 5	22	17.00	14.68	86.3	-----	17.90	14.87	83.1	-----
Dec. 12	29	14.76	11.80	79.9	3.90	17.71	14.83	83.7	3.05
Dec. 29	46	14.47	9.10	62.9	7.10	16.54	13.41	81.1	3.15

Date of Analysis	Duration (days)	C. P. 36/105 Standing Brix	Sucrose	App. Purity	Total acidity*	Windrowed Brix	Sucrose	App. Purity	Total acidity*
Nov. 13	0	15.73	12.56	79.8	2.50	-----	-----	-----	-----
Nov. 22	9	15.94	12.90	80.9	-----	16.74	12.72	76.0	-----
Nov. 29	16	15.94	12.54	78.7	-----	16.94	12.74	75.2	-----
Dec. 5	22	15 00	11.54	76.9	-----	17.30	12.75	73.7	-----
Dec. 12	29	14.76	11.47	77.7	3.50	16.41	11.98	73.0	2.45
Dec. 29	46	13.31	8.89	66.8	4.55	15.44	10.32	66.8	2.45

* 0.1 N NaOH per 10 cc. juice.

cane of C. P. 36/105 showed a 9 point drop in purity but no measurable increase in acidity during the 46 day period of the experiment.

The four successive nights of below freezing temperatures, November 25 through November 28, damaged most of the cane to the extent of killing all the eyes. Several storage experiments were conducted with cane damaged to this extent. Since there were no previous data on the keeping quality of burned frozen cane, two lots of cane of C. P. 36/105, one burned and the other unburned, were placed in the storage rooms at 55°, 65°, and 75°, at both high and low humidities. At the same time a lot of unburned cane of the variety C. P. 34/120 was placed in the storage rooms. As might be expected, the data from this study (not given in this report) showed that the burned frozen cane deteriorated much more rapidly than unburned cane, the rate of deterioration being greater in the warm moist rooms than in the cool dry rooms. In contrast with what may be expected with uninjured cane, the unburned frozen cane showed greater deterioration under moist conditions than under dry conditions at each of the temperature levels. The opposite is true for cane that has not been injured by freezing or burning. These comparisons in deterioration are based on purity changes and acidity increase.

In another study with cane of the variety C. P. 36/105, in which all the eyes were killed, the cane, both burned and unburned, was stored in open racks. One half of this cane was sprinkled twice daily, the other half left unsprinkled. After fifteen days of such storage the burned, sprinkled cane showed the greatest purity drop and increase in acidity, although the acidity did not increase appreciably until after 11 days of storage. Both sprinkled and unsprinkled frozen unburned cane kept better than the unsprinkled frozen burned cane. Acidi-

Table 2.—Change in Brix, apparent sucrose, apparent purity, and acidity in standing, windrowed, 6- to 8-row heap-rows and 3- to 4-row heap-rows of five varieties exposed to freezing temperatures in November and December 1950.

Variety and Date of Analysis	Duration of experiment	Brix	Sucrose	Purity	Gain (+) or loss (—) in:			Total* Acidity	Juice extraction
					Brix	Sucrose	Purity		
	Days	Degrees	%		Degrees	%		Cc.	%
Standing:									
C. P. 29/116									
Nov. 27, 1950	0	16.25	13.45	82.8				2.85	65
Dec. 5, 1950	7	15.89	13.08	82.3	—.36	—.37	— .5	2.93	--
Dec. 7, 1950	10	14.70	11.79	80.2	—1.55	—1.66	—2.6	3.13	64
Dec. 18, 1950	21	14.74	10.83	73.5	—1.51	—2.62	—9.3	3.73	49
Dec. 29, 1950	32	13.91	9.03	64.9	—2.34	—4.42	—17.9	5.20	51
C. P. 34/120									
Nov. 27, 1950	0	17.43	15.35	88.1				2.45	61
Dec. 4, 1950	7	16.52	14.70	89.0	—.91	—.65	+.9	2.32	--
Dec. 7, 1950	10	15.80	13.83	87.3	—1.63	—1.52	— .8	2.60	58
Dec. 18, 1950	21	14.24	11.39	80.0	—3.19	—3.96	—.81	3.70	41
Dec. 29, 1950	32	14.57	10.88	74.7	—2.86	—4.47	—1.34	4.83	54
C. P. 36/13									
Nov. 27, 1950	0	17.42	15.64	89.8				1.90	66
Dec. 4, 1950	7	17.43	15.94	91.4	+.01	+.30	+1.6	2.10	--
Dec. 7, 1950	10	15.95	14.38	90.2	—1.47	—1.26	+.4	2.43	64
Dec. 18, 1950	21	15.59	13.00	83.4	—1.83	—2.64	—6.4	3.50	50
Dec. 29, 1950	32	15.22	11.93	78.4	—2.20	—3.71	—11.4	4.30	53
C. P. 36/105									
Nov. 27, 1950	0	17.63	15.25	86.5				+2.60	59
Dec. 4, 1950	7	16.59	14.42	86.9	—1.04	—.83	+.4	2.80	--
Dec. 7, 1950	10	15.60	13.42	86.0	—2.03	—1.83	—.5	2.98	57
Dec. 18, 1950	21	14.62	11.35	77.6	—3.01	—3.90	—8.9	4.67	38
Dec. 29, 1950	32	14.36	10.88	75.8	—3.27	—4.37	—10.7	4.45	41
C. P. 44/101									
Nov. 27, 1950	0	17.58	15.36	87.4				2.50	64
Dec. 4, 1950	7	17.30	15.30	88.4	—.28	—.06	+1.0	2.60	--
Dec. 7, 1950	10	16.80	14.82	88.2	—.78	—.54	+.8	3.45	64
Dec. 18, 1950	21	16.01	13.89	86.8	—1.57	—1.47	— .6	3.25	49
Dec. 29, 1950	32	15.47	12.99	84.0	—2.11	—2.37	— 3.4	3.35	58
Windrowed:									
C. P. 29/116									
Nov. 27, 1950	0	16.25	13.45	82.8				2.85	65
Dec. 8, 1950	11	16.60	13.80	83.1	+.35	+.35	+ .3	2.98	64
Dec. 22, 1950	25	15.79	12.52	79.3	—.46	—.93	—3.5	3.13	55
Jan. 2, 1951	36	16.18	13.00	80.3	—.07	—.45	—2.5	3.50	54
C. P. 34/120									
Nov. 27, 1950	0	17.43	15.35	88.1				2.45	61
Dec. 8, 1950	11	17.57	15.69	89.3	+.14	+.34	+1.2	2.30	59
Dec. 22, 1950	25	17.58	15.27	86.9	+1.5	—.08	—1.2	2.45	45
Jan. 2, 1951	36	17.66	14.82	83.9	+.23	—.53	—4.2	2.98	49
C. P. 36/105									
Nov. 27, 1950	0	17.63	15.25	86.5				2.60	59
Dec. 8, 1950	11	17.15	14.77	86.1	—.48	—.48	— .4	2.50	59
Dec. 22, 1950	25	16.67	14.20	85.2	—.96	—1.05	—1.3	2.73	48
Jan. 2, 1951	36	16.45	13.96	84.9	—1.18	—1.29	—1.6	2.93	50
C. P. 44/101									
Nov. 27, 1950	0	17.58	15.36	87.4				2.50	64
Dec. 8, 1950	11	17.82	15.57	87.4	+.24	+21.	0.0	2.48	62
Dec. 22, 1950	25	17.90	15.57	87.0	+.32	+.21	— .4	2.40	55
Jan. 2, 1951	36	18.21	15.72	86.3	+.63	+.36	—1.1	2.55	56

Table 2—Continued. Changes in Brix, apparent sucrose, apparent purity, and acidity in standing, windrowed, 6- to 8-row heap-rows and 3- to 4-row heap-rows of five varieties exposed to freezing temperatures in November and December 1950.

Variety and Date of Analysis	Duration of experiment	Brix	Sucrose	Purity	Gain (+) or loss (—) in:			Total* Acidity	Juice extraction
					Brix	Sucrose	Purity		
6- to 8-Row Heap-Row	Days	Degrees	%		Degrees	%		Cc.	%
C. P. 29/116									
Nov. 27, 1950	0	16.25	13.45	82.8	-------	-------	-------	2.85	65
Dec. 4, 1950	7	16.24	13.40	82.5	—.01	—.05	—.3	2.83	--
Dec. 11, 1950	14	15.79	12.57	79.6	—.46	—.88	—3.2	3.15	--
Dec. 22, 1950	25	16.34	11.81	72.3	+.09	—1.64	—10.5	3.85	50
Jan. 2, 1951	36	16.11	10.79	67.0	—.14	—2.66	—15.8	5.00	48
C. P. 34/120									
Nov. 27, 1950	0	17.43	15.35	88.1	-------	-------	-------	2.45	61
Dec. 4, 1950	7	17.62	15.90	90.2	+.19	+.55	+2.1	2.10	--
Dec. 11, 1950	14	17.18	15.26	88.8	—.25	—.09	+ .7	2.65	--
Dec. 22, 1950	25	16.74	14.23	85.0	—.69	—1.12	—3.1	2.50	41
Jan. 2, 1951	36	17.73	14.97	84.4	+.30	—.38	—3.7	3.00	43
C. P. 36/13									
Nov. 27, 1950	0	17.42	15.64	89.8	-------	-------	-------	1.90	66
Dec. 4, 1950	7	18.09	16.79	92.8	+.67	+1.15	+3.0	1.80	--
Dec. 11, 1950	14	17.99	16.48	91.6	+.57	+.84	+1.8	2.28	--
Dec. 22, 1950	25	16.94	15.13	89.3	—.48	—.51	— .5	2.00	51
Jan. 2, 1951	36	17.19	15.04	87.5	—.23	—.60	—2.3	2.50	50
C. P. 36/105									
Nov. 27, 1950	0	17.63	15.25	86.5	-------	-------	-------	2.60	59
Dec. 4, 1950	7	17.19	15.05	87.5	—.44	—.20	+1.0	2.65	--
Dec. 11, 1950	14	17.35	15.25	87.9	—.28	.00	+1.4	2.78	--
Dec. 22, 1950	25	17.65	15.10	85.6	+.02	—.15	— .9	2.65	59
Jan. 2, 1951	36	16.94	13.41	79.2	—.69	—1.84	—7.3	4.10	43
C. P. 44/101									
Nov. 27, 1950	0	17.58	15.36	87.4	-------	-------	-------	2.50	64
Dec. 4, 1950	7	18.17	16.24	89.3	+.59	+.88	+1.9	2.45	--
Dec. 11, 1950	14	18.07	16.06	88.9	+.49	+.70	+1.5	2.60	--
Dec. 22, 1950	25	17.82	15.40	86.4	+.24	+.04	—1.0	2.68	51
Jan. 2, 1951	36	18.64	16.33	87.6	+1.06	+ .97	+ .2	2.78	53
3- to 4-Row Heap-Row									
C. P. 29/116									
Nov. 27, 1950	0	16.25	13.45	82.8	-------	-------	-------	2.85	65
Dec. 8, 1950	11	15.80	12.99	82.2	—.45	—.46	— .6	2.80	63
Dec. 15, 1950	18	16.36	12.11	75.0	+.11	—1.34	—7.8	4.00	--
Jan. 2, 1951	36	15.93	10.67	67.0	—.32	—2.78	—15.8	4.65	48
C. P. 34/120									
Nov. 27, 1950	0	17.43	15.35	88.1	-------	-------	-------	2.45	61
Dec. 8, 1950	11	17.42	15.82	90.8	—.01	+.47	+2.7	2.15	60
Dec. 15, 1950	18	17.74	15.42	86.9	+.31	+.07	—1.2	2.65	--
Jan. 2, 1951	36	17.65	14.21	80.6	+.20	—1.14	—7.5	3.85	45
C. P. 36/13									
Nov. 27, 1950	0	17.42	15.64	89.8	-------	-------	-------	1.90	66
Dec. 8, 1950	11	18.04	16.90	93.7	+.62	+1.26	+3.9	1.63	67
Dec. 15, 1950	18	18.39	16.81	91.4	+.97	+1.17	+1.6	2.05	--
Jan. 2, 1951	36	17.98	15.69	87.3	+.56	+ .05	—2.5	2.50	54
C. P. 44/101									
Nov. 27, 1950	0	17.58	15.36	87.4	-------	-------	-------	2.50	64
Dec. 8, 1950	11	18.02	15.87	88.1	+.44	+.51	+ .7	2.63	64
Dec. 15, 1950	18	18.24	16.16	88.6	+.66	+.80	+1.2	2.88	--
Jan. 2, 1951	36	18.04	15.09	83.6	+.46	—.25	—3.8	3.03	53

* 0.1 N NaOH per 10 cc. juice.

ty increases were not great after fifteen days of these treatments.

Until about 10 years ago the practice of windrowing frozen cane was common in Louisiana, but under present conditions of mechanized harvesting the procedure is not considered practicable. Consequently, following the severe freezes in November, growers tried several other means of retarding deterioration of frozen cane. Some cut down a large portion of cane with mechanical harvesters, placing it in 6- to 8-row heaps; others cut the cane down in regular heap-rows; and many left the cane standing, and harvested the most severely damaged cane first. In order to evaluate the keeping qualities of sugarcane so treated, plots of twelve released varieties (Co. 281, Co. 290, C. P. 29/103, C. P. 29/116, C. P. 29/320, C. P. 34/120, C. P. 36/13, C. P. 36/105, C. P. 36/183, C. P. 43/47, C. P. 44/101 and C. P. 44/155) were (1) left standing, (2) windrowed, (3) piled in 6- to 8-row heaps and (4) left in a normal heap-row. Samples were taken at various intervals from each of these treatments. The date for 5 of these varieties are shown in table 2. These varieties illustrate the two extremes in keeping quality and show in general way the effects of the various treatments on any one variety. With all 12 of the varieties the standing cane deteriorated more rapidly, as shown by purity drop and increases in total acidity, than the windrowed cane or the cane cut and put across the rows. The standing cane of all varieties showed good keeping qualities up until the time of the second freeze on December 7. After that the standing cane showed varying degrees of deterioration depending upon the variety. Standing cane of C.P. 29/116 after 32 days showed the greatest purity drop, 17.9, and the greatest acidity increase, 2.35 cc. Standing cane of C.P. 44/101 for this same period showed the least purity drop, 3.4, and an acidity increase of .85 cc. The other varieties shown in table 2 showed rates of deterioration between these extremes.

Sugarcane of all varieties when windrowed kept better than any of the other treatments. With windrowed cane the differences between the 12 varieties were relatively small, ranging from a purity drop of 4.5 after 36 days with C.P. 29/320 to a purity drop of 0.2 for Co. 281. None of the samples from windrowed cane showed excessive acidity increase.

The behavior of the cane cut and placed in heap-rows of various sizes was much more variable. Under these conditions Co. 281, Co. 290, C. P. 29/320, C. P. 36/13 and C. P. 34/120 kept approximately as well as in the windrow. On the other hand C. P. 36/183, C. P. 36/105, C. P. 29/116, and C. P. 44/155, showed keeping qualities more nearly as maintained in comparable plots of the standing cane. The differences between the rate of deterioration in 6- to 8-row heaps as compared with that in 3- to 4-row heaps varied somewhat with different varieties, but over-all results from this study indicated no significant differences between the two treatments. For the most part the rate of deterioration of cane cut and placed across the rows was between that of standing and windrowed cane as indicated by changes in purity and acidity. In this connection it is interesting to note that the recently released variety C. P. 44/101, cut and placed in 6- to 8-row heaps, showed essentially no loss in purity and relatively little increase in acidity between November 27 and January 2.

Conclusions

In experiments during the 1950-51 season it was found that standing cane of varieties C. P. 29/120 and C. P. 36/105, with the terminal buds killed by freezing temperatures, did not give evidence of deterioration until sixteen days later

WINTER SURVIVAL OF THE SUGARCANE BORER IN LOUISIANA AND PROSPECTS FOR THE 1951 INFESTATION

By E. K. Bynum, W. E. Haley, and J. W. Ingram,
U. S. D A., Agr. Res. Adm., Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine

The winter of 1950-51 was the coldest since 1899 in the sugarcane section of Louisiana. Up to the end of February 1951, the Sugar Plant Field Station at Houma recorded 18 days with a temperature below freezing, including a low of 14°F. on February 3. Growers will be interested to learn of the effect of this cold weather on the number of sugarcane borers overwintering in cane fields.

About 90 percent of the borers that survive the winter in the sugarcane area do so in millable stalks or millable sections of the tops left in the cane field during harvesting

(Continued on next page)

when it was more severely damaged by subsequent freezes. Windrowed cane of C. P. 29/120 showed little deterioration after 46 days whereas windrowed cane of C. P. 36/105 in the same period showed as great an amount of deterioration as standing cane of that variety.

Burned frozen cane deteriorated much more rapidly than unburned cane, especially under warm moist conditions. Badly frozen cane which had not been burned deteriorated more rapidly under moist conditions than dry conditions.

Tests that compared twelve commercial varieties of cane under the following conditions (1) standing, (2) windrowed, in (3) 6- to 8-row heaps, and in (4) 3- to 4-row heaps showed that windrowed cane deteriorated more slowly and to a lesser degree than standing cane or that cut and put across rows. Within the limits of this experiment it was found that C. P. 29/116 showed poor keeping qualities as compared to the rather good keeping qualities of C. P. 44/101. This relationship may also be a result of the degree of initial injury which is impossible to measure beyond the point of killing all the eyes. On the whole, with the exception of a few varieties in this variety test, the cane showed keeping qualities better than might be expected from previous results[2,3] with similar degrees of damage. This was probably due to a combination of environmental and physiological conditions which might not occur another season during which there was freeze damage. The cane at the time the first freeze occurred had an unusually high purity. (The average apparent purity of all varieties in all tests included in this report on November 27 to December 1, was 86.0). The night temperatures during the period that followed the freeze were relatively low. Although the rainfall was average it was evenly distributed during the period. This also played a part in retarding deterioration of frozen cane, especially any cane cut and put across the rows. All of these factors were responsible for minimizing sugar losses that could have been considerable with the same degree of injury under different conditions.

[1] Acknowledgment is made to Mr. L. G. Davidson, Associate Chemist, Division Sugar Plant Investigations, for making juice analyses, and to Mr. R. T. Balch, Senior Chemist, Agricultural Research Division, Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry, for making acidity and pH analyses.

[2] Lauritzen, J. I., Fort, C. A. and Balch, R. T. Windrowing and storing of sugarcane in Louisiana following injury by freezing temperatures. U. S. Dept. Agr. Tech. Bull. 736. 1940.

[3] Lauritzen, J. I., Balch, R. T., Davidson, L. G., and Arceneaux, G. Effect of freezing temperatures on different varieties of sugarcane and the millability of damaged sugarcane in Louisiana. U. S. Dept. Agr. Tech. Bull. 991. 1949.

and in shoots growing from cane planted the previous summer. Since the summer-planted acreage is limited, the main source of the spring infestation is stalks and large pieces of cane left on the field at harvesttime.

During February 1951, 26 fields of summer-planted cane were examined for borers surviving the winter. Ten representative 10-foot samples of cane row were examined in each field. An average of 76 borers per acre were surviving the winter in this material. The average numbers surviving per acre in previous years were: 1944, 614; 1945, 1,053; 1946, 567; 1947, 1,389; 1948, 124; 1949, 2,596; and 1950, 3,325. The 76 borers per acre in 1951 surviving the winter in growth from summer-planted cane were about one-twentieth of the average of 1,381 surviving annually in such material during the period 1944-50. A total of 21 live and 190 dead borers were found in the samples of summer-planted cane in 1951, indicating a winter mortality of 90 percent.

A total of 72 fields were examined in February 1951 for borers over-wintering in sugarcane trash. Fifteen of these fields were in the Mississippi River area south of Donaldsonville, 7 in the Mississippi River area north of Donaldsonville, 34 in the Bayou Lafourche and Houma areas, and 16 in the Franklin, New Iberia, and Lafayette areas. Ten representative samples of cane trash were examined in each field, each sample consisting of 10 row-feet. Only three live borers and one live pupa were found. This meant a survival of four borers per acre in trash left in the field after harvesting, the lowest borer survival on record. Seventy-one dead borers were found, giving a winter borer mortality of 95 percent. However, the mortality was undoubtedly higher because some of the dead borers had disintegrated beyond recognition and were not counted.

The following table gives the average numbers of borers found overwintering per acre in sugarcane trash left in the field after harvest in previous years, together with data on the infestation in the following fall of each year. The fall infestation figures are from the joint surveys made annually by the Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station and the U. S. Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

Year	Borers over-wintering	Percent of joints bored
1939	67	20
1940	8	5
1943	264	19
1944	87	14
1945	254	17
1946	99	10
1948	22	9
1949	441	22
1950	686	13
1951	4	—

It will be noted that, in general, the fall infestation was in proportion to the number of borers surviving the winter. Other factors, such as insecticidal control, natural control, and weather, affected the infestation during the growing season. However, the two lowest infestations recorded followed the unusually cold winters of 1940 and 1948, when the numbers of borers overwintering were the lowest.

On the basis of the number of borers overwintering, the first-generation infestation in April and May 1951 is expected to be one of the lightest on record, and it is doubtful whether the borer population can build up sufficiently to cause much injury in Louisiana this year. Although it is likely that very little, if any, insecticidal control will be justified this year, growers are urged to be on the lookout for developing infestations, especially in summer-planted cane.

Editor's Note—An article by A. L. Dugas and C. E. Smith, of the

Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station, and J. W. Ingram and E. K. Bynum, of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Agricultural Research Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture, the title of which is "Recommendations For Control Of The Sugarcane Borer In Louisiana In 1951 By Dusting With Cryolite or Ryania" will be carried in the April 15th issue of THE SUGAR BULLETIN.

ADDRESS

(Continued from page 197)

members to our Board of Directors. These gentlemen will serve for a period of two years during the first of which they will work with the twelve members of our present Board whose terms will expire in 1952. I am confident that the new Board of Directors will strive as diligently and as unselfishly for the advancement of the Louisiana Sugar Industry and the Louisiana Sugar Exchange during the next twelve months as has our first Board of Directors during the past eighteen months, and that we will have still more accomplishments to speak of and to be proud of at this time next year.

Finally, it has truly been a pleasure to serve as your President. It is an honor that will ever remain indelibly inscribed in my very fond memories of and my very pleasant associations with you, who like myself, are closely endeared to the Louisiana Sugar Industry.

IN WASHINGTON

(Continued from page 196)

to do it, and I trust that your committee will approve of it as I do.

Sincerely,

HALE BOGGS, M.C.

Bond Testimony

Statement of Howard Bond of New Orleans, Louisiana Before the Senate Committee on Agriculture & Forestry
March 14, 1951

My name is Howard Bond of New Orleans, Louisiana, and I represent the American Sugar Cane League, which is an organization made up of growers and processors of the Louisiana Sugar Industry.

We thoroughly endorse and approve of the letter written by our Washington Representative, Mr. Clarence J. Bourg, to Senator Allen J. Ellender, Honorable Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture & Forestry.

We endorse wholeheartedly the two amendments which he has suggested to the Ellender Bill, as we think that with these two changes, it would become a strong bill and thoroughly treat the needs and the requirements of our farm employers to obtain foreign agricultural labor to be used on their farms.

We recommend, first, that at Page 1, under Section 501, on Line 9, the Committee should strike out the word "within" and insert in lieu thereof, the words "On the mainland of." This, in effect, would eliminate the British West Indies from the provisions of the bill, in view of the simple fact that the growers of America have established a very favorable and satisfactory arrangement by which laborers from the British West Indies are obtained by an arrangement with the British West Indies to our entire satisfaction.

Let it be said that the costs are handled exclusively by the Government of the British West Indies, the laborers employed, and by the employers in America. There is no subsidy by the U. S. Government involved whatsoever.

In like manner, we believe that from an administrative standpoint, it would be much preferable, if at Page 3 under Section 503, your Committee would amend the Ellender Bill by striking out the words on Line 25 (including Line 1 on Page 4, "Director of State Employment Security" and insert in lieu thereof "Regional Director of the Bureau of Employment Security, U. S. De-

partment of Labor."

This amendment would bring the Ellender Bill into practically complete accord with the Poage Bill, H.R. 3048, in the House of Representatives. We advocate this chiefly because we feel that there is a little too much politics involved in the State Employment Services and that by putting it under one head, with an appeal possible to Washington, we would better coordinate the entire program. We advocate this in the hope of achieving a much better and more satisfactory program under the U. S. Department of Labor.

We frankly do not feel that the objections raised by the State Department are necessary because in the first place we do not subscribe to the theory that in enacting domestic legislation, we should be deterred in any manner by criticisms of unfriendly or even friendly foreign countries. This is a program for the domestic handling of foreign labor in the United States and, accordingly; we feel that we should first concern ourselves with the problems here at home, and then, as far as possible, conform to the wishes and/or objections of foreign countries.

We endorse the Ellender Bill, S. 984, with the two amendments added as we have suggested.

Fertilizer Shortages

USDA Fertilizer Industry Advisory Committee Holds First Meeting

The U. S. Department of Agriculture's Fertilizer Industry Advisory Committee held its first meeting March 9th, 1951 in Washington to discuss with Department officials special Government and industry problems arising from the defense mobilization program.

Among subjects discussed at today's meeting were reports by industry representatives that box-car shortages were hampering production and distribution of fertilizer in many parts of the country, and that it was becoming more difficult to obtain adequate supplies of textile and multi-wall paper bages. *Committee members also discussed the shortage of sulphur, which, in the form of sulphuric acid, is used in the manufacture of phosphatic fertilizers.*

The respective responsibilities of the Department of Agriculture, the National Production Authority, and the Office of Price Stabilization, in the fertilizer field, were outlined by officials of these agencies. The general fertilizer situation was discussed.

The Fertilizer Industry Advisory Committee is one of 17 groups established by Secretary of Agriculture Charles F. Brannan to advise the Department on problems related to the national defense program.

L. B. Taylor, director of the Agricultural Conservation Programs Branch and former Director of the Office of Materials and Facilities, Production and Marketing Administration, presided at today's meeting as chairman. L. G. Porter, chief of the fertilizer staff of the Office of Materials and Facilities, is vice-chairman of the committee.

Future meetings of the committee will be called, as necessary, by the Government chairman.

A Doctor's Prescription Succeeds

We were informed the other day that a lady had consulted with her physician about a complaint of faulty elimination. Much to her surprise, she was advised that a little of "blackstrap molasses" would be very helpful. To her amazement, it actually was; and she is now a regular devotee of taking blackstrap molasses for her ailment, from which she apparently has now been completely relieved.

We are delighted that a by-product of the sugar industry is so generally helpful!

UP FRONT

(Continued from page 195)

Dr. Steib Resigns. Right here we are called on to make an un-

pleasant announcement. Dr. René J. Steib, who has been the Assistant General Manager of the American Sugar Cane League since August 1, 1949, has resigned his position with your organization, effective July 1st of this year. The "Doc" is going back to L. S. U., where he will work with Dr. S. J. P. Chilton in developing new cane varieties for the Louisiana Sugar Industry. Your Executive Committee has regretfully accepted Dr. Steib's resignation, but the disappointment is alleviated somewhat through the knowledge that Rene will still be a part of our industry. He loves his sugarcane and we feel sure he will be happy in his new work.

Exchange Holds Annual Meeting

The Annual Meeting of the Louisiana Sugar Exchange was held in New Orleans on Wednesday, March 28th and we are printing the address of Mr. George L. Billeaud, the President of the Exchange, on page 197 of this issue.

The meeting was the first at which elections have been held since the consolidation in September 1949 of the Cane Products Trade Association, Inc., and the Louisiana Sugar and Rice Exchange, Inc. The charter of the Exchange states that half of the Board members shall be elected each year to serve a two-year term which means that the terms of thirteen members of the Board expire each year. This year it was necessary to elect fourteen new members to the Board because of the vacancy created by the untimely death of Mr. L. E. Robichaux. Those elected were Mr. George L. Billeaud, Mr. W. S. Chadwick, Mr. Chas. A. Farwell, Mr. F. A. Gaugnard, Jr., Mr. Wallace C. Kemper, Mr. Irving Legendre, Mr. John Levert, Mr. Chas. A. Levy, Mr. Whittaker Lonsdale, Mr. J. J. Munson, Mr. C. W. Peterman, Mr. E. A. Rainold, Jr., Mr. Lewis A. Scherck, and Mr. Walter A. Sullivan.

Immediately following the large general meeting, the new Board of Directors met and elected Mr. George L. Billeaud to be the President of the Exchange for another year.

The Board also elected Mr. Chas. A. Levy, 1st Vice-President, Mr. Ernest A. Burguieres, 2nd Vice-President, Mr. F. A. Graugnard, Jr., 3rd Vice-President, Mr. Lewis A. Scherck, Secretary, Mr. Guy Maspero, Treasurer, and Andrew W. Dykers, Executive-Secretary.

For more details be sure to read Mr. Billeaud's speech on page 197.

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UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

BY A. W. DYKERS

The New Orleans office of the American Sugar Cane League has just about completed the tremendous job of compiling information received from the processors listing the materials that our industry will need during the next two years.

When the compilation is in proper form it will be sent to Washington, and the office of your League in our Nation's capital will see to it that the authorities there are advised of your needs.

Contact Committee Meeting

The Contact Committee of your League completed a very successful two day meeting in Baton Rouge on March 30th. Mr. Stephen C. Munson, Chairman of the Committee, Mr. W. G. Taggart, Director of the Louisiana State Experiment Stations, and the other gentlemen in charge of the various activities, saw to it that everyone had a good time learning about the scientific work that is being done by the experts in behalf of the Louisiana sugar industry.

We are sure that anyone who grows or grinds sugarcane in Louisiana realizes that the prosperity of our industry depends, to a large extent, on the success our scientists have in developing new cane varieties, and finding better ways to cultivate and mill these canes, and that the Louisiana sugar industry is very grateful to the men of the State and U. S. D. A. experiment stations who devote their time and talents to this very necessary work.

It is, therefore, with pleasure that we quote from a letter Mr. Munson wrote to Mr. Taggart after the Contact Committee Meeting. Mr. Munson said "I want to say again, as I did at the meeting, that I consider the reports show that a great deal of very important work has been done by your scientists, and the sugar industry, as represented by the Contact Committee, is very appreciative of the efforts expended."

Scientific Publications

We are in receipt of four technical bulletins that should interest you. One is from the Louisiana State Experiment Station, and the others are from the United States Department of Agriculture. If you wish a copy of the Louisiana State Experiment Station bulletin, write to Mr. W. G. Taggart, Director, Louisiana State Agricultural Experiment Station, Baton Rouge, La.

For copies of the bulletins from the United States Department of Agriculture, write to the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Be sure in all cases, to mention the Bulletin number, and date, and if you want one of the Government bulletins, sent ten cents to cover the cost.

Louisiana Bulletin Number 448, is by Dr. C. W. Edgerton. It is titled "Forty-two Years of Sugarcane Disease Research At The Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station" and covers the pathological (plant diseases) and botanical (study of plants) investigations as they have affected the Louisiana sugar industry during the period 1908-1950. This bulletin is dated October 1950.

Technical Bulletin Number 1006, dated April 1950, of the United States Department of Agriculture, is by John I. Lauritzen, and the late George B. Sartoris. The title of this study is the "Relative Resistance of Parent and Progeny Varieties of Saccharum, Erianthus, and Sorghum To Inversion of Sucrose In The Southern United States."

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IN WASHINGTON WITH C. J. BOURG

The Difference in Parity Between Sugarcane and Sugar Beets

There may be some confusion in the minds of growers regarding the reasons why there is such a great difference between the parity price for sugar beets and sugarcane.

Actually, the price of sugar beets results from a contract which the growers make with their processors and upon which they receive about one-half of the proceeds from the sale of sugar. As you know, beet sugar is sold as a direct-consumption sugar and the records of the factory or processor are all included by an auditor who determines at the end of the crop year just exactly what money was made by the sale of such refined or direct-consumption sugar.

It should be kept in mind that the recovery of sugar from beets amounts to approximately 300 pounds per ton of beets. This compares with the 160 pounds or so which the processors of sugarcane extract from a ton of cane. While a ton of cane usually averages around 20 tons for sugarcane in Louisiana, the average for sugar beets is more often around 16 tons per ton of sugar beets, and in many cases, the State average is only ten tons per acre. It is important to understand this in order to comprehend the meaning of parity.

While the parity basis is spelled out in an amendment to the Agricultural Adjustment Act, it is now definitely the law, and it may be difficult to change it. It might be well for the American Sugar Cane League or the Legislative Committee to consider this matter seriously, but with the warning that it may be difficult to get prompt action taken on such an amendment which would have to be considered very carefully by all sugar producing areas under the Sugar Act.

The parity price on sugar beets is actually now well above the amount which beet growers get from the processors, about $1.44 difference. While the sugarcane price is just about at parity, Mr. Michael V. DiSalle, Director of the Office of Price Stabilization, announced at the time he returned the control of the price of sugar to the Department of Agriculture, that because of the parity for sugar beets being above the price received by growers, he felt the Sugar Branch could better handle the matter. He added that as long as the price for beets remained well below parity, the whole sugar price would not be disturbed, in view of the prohibition by Congress in the Defense Production Act.

Time for Views on Proposed Sugarcane Sirup Standards Again Extended

The time during which written data, views, or arguments in connection with proposed U. S. Standards for Sugarcane Sirup may be submitted has been extended to May 24, 1951, the U. S. Department of Agriculture announced March 23,

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RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CONTROL OF THE SUGARCANE BORER IN LOUISIANA IN 1951 BY DUSTING WITH CRYOLITE OR RYANIA

The following recommendations for insecticidal control of the sugarcane borer in Louisiana in 1951 are based on extensive cooperative investigations conducted since 1937. There has been such an unusually high kill of overwintering borers during the cold winter of 1950-51 that the infestation may not be heavy enough to justify extensive insecticidal control. However, growers are cautioned to be on the alert for infestations sufficient to warrant dusting. Localized infestations should be treated to prevent spread of borers to adjoining areas.

Cryolite should be used undiluted and ryania at 40 percent strength. over a number of years cryolite has given somewhat better results than ryania for control of first-generation borers, whereas 40 per cent ryania has been slightly more effective than cryolite against the second generation. Moreover, the yellow sugarcane aphid has not built up in numbers following extensive second-generation dusting with ryania, as has happened in many instances after treatment with cryolite.

Either the first or the second generation of borers may be controlled by dusting with cryolite or ryania, and it is seldom necessary to dust the same field for both generations. First-generation borers are those hatching from eggs laid by moths that have come from overwintered larvae. Young borers of this generation usually begin to hatch in large numbers about the middle of April and small larvae of the second generation usually begin to appear in large numbers about June 10 to 25. Therefore, dusting for first-generation control is generally started about the middle of April and for second-generation about the middle of June.

For control of borers on a plantation scale, first-generation dusting is preferable because it gives a higher kill, prevents an increase and spread of borers into adjoining areas, and is less likely to cause a build-up of infestation by the yellow sugarcane aphid. All the cane acreage known to be sufficiently infested should be dusted for first-generation borers. Additional infestations developing later should be controlled by second-generation dusting. Dusting a small part of a large infested area on a plantation, or dusting a small farm surrounded by infested cane, for the control of first-generation borers is not recommended, because of the possibility of reinfestation by later generations from the nearby untreated cane.

The following points are important for successful control of borers of either generation:

1. Start dusting as soon as eggs appear in large numbers. Dusting for the first-generation seems to be justified when five egg masses are found per man-hour or when signs of leaf feeding appear in about 5 stools per 100 row feet in 6 locations in a field or in 30 stools per average row of 600 feet. Leaf-feeding signs are small holes or scarified spots gnawed out by the newly hatched borers. Second-generation dusting is justified when a minimum of 500 dead hearts per acre are present. Even 300 may be sufficient in areas usually having heavy borer damage. In years of heavy infestation, however, dusting is worthwhile in all stubble and summer-planted cane growing in areas where borer injury is unusually heavy.
2. Make four applications at weekly intervals.
3. Apply the dust at the rate of about 10 pounds per acre, while the air is quiet and the plants are wet with dew, which is usually

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A STUDY OF THE PROCESSING OF SUGARCANE ON A PILOT PLANT SCALE[1]

By W. F. Guilbeau, C. L. Black, and L. F. Martin, Agricultural Chemical Research Divsion[2], Southern Regional Research Laboratory, New Orleans, Louisiana

A need has long been felt for reliable information on the behavior of different kinds, qualities, and varieties of sugarcane when processed under controlled, experimental conditions through all of the steps of raw sugar manufacturing. The general adoption of mechanical harvesting and resulting manufacturing difficulties due to the inclusion of trash have made the need for such data more acute during recent campaigns. Even if harvesting machinery is so perfected that clean cane becomes the rule rather than the exception, the continual replacement of varieties and consequent changes in cane and juice composition would make such processing information necessary. Manufacturing experience ultimately provides factory operators with some knowledge of the peculiarities of different qualities of cane, so that they are able eventually to adapt their operations to handle them efficiently, but it is not feasible to conduct controlled experiments on a factory scale using segregated samples of cane.

By cooperation with the Louisiana State University in its Audubon Sugar Factory, it has been possible for the Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry to assemble and operate, during the past season, equipment for the complete continuous, small-scale processing of sugarcane. This is the first time, to our knowledge, that processing experiments have been carried out on samples of as little as two tons of cane.

A small pilot plant scale operation is necessary so that all of the juice from a given sample of cane may be collected quantitatively and processed continuously in each experimental test. The importance of making the size of the pilot plant small enough arises from the need for data on some of the most promising unreleased cane varieties of which only limited quantities are available. A small scale is also desirable for carrying out as many experiments as possible during the limited period in which cane can be harvested, as a factory scale test is expensive of time as well as money. Variations in processing conditions and new processing methods designed to obtain the best results from the highest yielding canes can readily be tried in a plant that is not too large and cumbersome, or too expensive to operate in a strictly experimental manner.

In consultation with members of the Industrial Committee of the American Sugar Cane League, it was decided that a plant designed to handle not less than one bundle, approximately 2 tons, and not more than 4 tons of cane would be of adequate size for continuous operation, and that the League could arrange for samples of this amount of any cane on which milling and processing data are desired. Design and layout of the equipment were worked out in cooperation with Professor A. G. Keller, and arrangements were made for installing the plant in the Audubon Sugar Factory. This was essential so that the performance of the pilot plant could be checked when operated on a small scale of cane taken from the factory pile to make certain that the small scale results are truly representative of those obtainable on the full factory scale. A further advantage was the availability of

the Audubon Mill which can be operated under variable conditions to provide accurate milling data on the sample lots of cane. In preliminary trials during the 1940 grinding season it was found that the small samples could be handled satisfactorily in the 24-inch mill train of the Audubon Factory, and that the juice could be collected quantitatively. The study of the milling of the cane samples used in this investigation was done by Louisiana State University as a research project under a Research and Marketing Act contract from the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and has been reported elsewhere by Professor A. G. Keller and members of his staff.

In actual operation, the small clarifier and other processing equipment functioned quite satisfactorily, demonstrating that a pilot plant of this scale can be operated continuously to give reliable and useful data. Only minor changes and improvements will be necessary to make available for more extensive and varied experimental work in subsequent seasons. During the last season, primary importance was attached to the experimental processing of certain of the newer varieties, both unreleased and of recent release, which were made available by the American Sugar Cane League. In order to establish the reliability of the pilot plant results compared with those obtained in factory scale operation, is was necessary to carry out some experiments with older commercial varieties of cane which were being ground on a large scale in the Audubon Mill. Nine different varieties of cane were processed experimentally in the 18 tests completed during the grinding season. Only one sample each of two of the new varieties was available. It would have been possible to make triplicate tests on some of the more plentiful varieties had it not been for early freezing weather experienced on November 12, followed by the severe freezes and killing of most of the cane on November 24 and 25. Despite these adverse weather conditions, the plant was functioning so well by mid-November that it was possible to accelerate the work and complete tests on all of the samples which were scheduled for study during this campaign.

Description of the Pilot Plant

The 4 ft. x 6 ft. juice tank had a capacity of 475 gallons, ample to hold all of the juice from a 2-ton bundle cane sample. Nine to 10 hours would be required to complete a test run on this maximum quantity of juice at the average rate of 50 gallons per hour, but adequate data and sufficient quantities of sirup for sugar boiling can usually be obtained from processing between 250 and 300 gallons of juice. A surplus juice supply is always desirable in the event that peculiarities of some samples may require longer operation for adjustment of conditions for uniform processing and checking of observations on each step. In order to prevent souring or alteration of the juice during the time required to carry out a test run, it was necessary to maintain its temperature at 45° F. by means of a 5-ton, 7½ h.p. Freon refrigerating unit with thermostatically controlled expansion coils in the holding tank. It was reheated to approximately 60° F. by a heater of 4.3 sq. ft. surface on being pumped to the liming tank.

The rate at which juice was pumped from the holding tank through the rest of the system was determined by the rate of settling and the mud level in the clarifier. Lime slurry was prepared in a 45-gallon tank and added continuously by automatic pH control to the juice passing through a 45-gallon liming tank with high speed agitation. Juice heating was effected by a single, half-inch tube heater which initially had four passes, but was increased to six passes with a total of 3.5 sq. ft. heating surface. The increased heating surface was nec-

essary to ensure the maintenance by automatic control of a juice temperature of 214-216° F.

The clarifier had a working capacity of 43 gallons and was necessarily of quite simple design for a unit only 20 inches in diameter by 2 feet high. Its operation was satisfactory for continuous clarification of the small samples used, and it is not felt that a larger clarifier would provide better data. Clarified juice overflowed to a 110-gallon holding tank, while the discharge from the bottom was filtered in a 6 in. x 5 in. plate and frame press using 8 frames. This press capacity proved inadequate and at least double the capacity would be more satisfactory for this scale of operation. Mud could alternatively be sent to a 1 ft. x 1 ft. pilot plant Oliver-Campbell filter. The necessity of returning Oliver filtrate continuously to the clarifier involved a holdup of juice which unduly complicated the completion of test runs and liquidation of the plant after each run, and a different method of determining continuous filterability will be necessary in future experiments.

Since evaporation of the juice was not being studied, the evaporator was purposely designed to have a larger capacity than the 50-gallon per hour processing rate of the rest of the pilot plant in order to expedite this operation. It was a high speed type with forced circulation through a 40 sq. ft. heater provided by a 5 h.p., 100 GPM, double-suction circulating pump suitable for operation under vacuum. The design provided for evaporation of 700 pounds of water per hour. As delivery of parts of this evaporator were delayed, a similar evaporator available at the Audubon Sugar Factory was used during the past season with a wet vacuum pump, but the equipment finally installed includes a barometric jet vacuum condenser to maintain the required capacity with a water supply of 85 gallons per minute.

A portable 3 ft. x 3 ft., 160-gallon tank served to collect the sirup produced in each run and transport it to either of the two available

Table I—Summary of Pilot Plant Processing Results

Cane Variety	Rate gal./hr.	Clarity	Mud level in clarifier‡	Mud volume pounds per ton cane	Dilute juice pH	Limed juice pH	Clarified juice pH	Clarified juice temp.	Purity dilute juice	Purity clarified juice
C. P. 36-105	−52	Very poor	+2 or below*	245	5.60	7.90	------	213	63.7	68.5
C. P. 34-120	−51	−28	+2 or below*	199	5.45	7.75	7.24	211	76.8	76.8
C. P. 34-120	−51	−35	+2 or below*	264	5.45	7.70	6.50	211	79.7	81.7
C. P. 34-120	47–62	38–38	+2 or below*	347	5.17	7.68	6.70	213	71.2	72.2
C. P. 34-120(f)	43–56	12–9	+2	174	5.50	7.75	6.83	214	73.1	80.0
C. P. 34-120(f)	34–50	17–12	+1 −3 (50%)	219	5.63	7.47	6.70	214	75.6	80.8
C. P. 44-101	39–53	32–	+1 −2 (50%)	197	5.40	7.83	7.01	211	81.9	84.3
C. P. 44-101	20–37	47–	+1 −2 (60%)	173	5.20	7.60	7.00	206	81.7	81.9
C. P. 44-155	44–62	35–25	+1 −2 (30%)	126	5.55	7.61	7.00	212	81.4	84.5
C. P. 44-155(f)	37–48	15–16	+1 −2 (10%)	155	5.30	7.59	6.55	216	83.4	85.4
C. P. 44-154	44–65	36–30	+1	155	5.23	7.48	7.00	212	71.2	73.4
C. P. 44-154	42–60	52–48	+2 −3 cloudly	164	5.44	8.18	6.88	214	72.4	75.3
C. P. 43-47	27–46	34–40	+2	289	5.45	7.71	6.50	212	80.0	81.5
C. P. 43-47(f)	32–44	30–28	+1 −2 cloudly	158	5.38	8.19	6.82	215	80.4	82.2
Co. 290 (f)	40–52	9–10	+1 −2 cloudly	105	5.25	7.99	6.92	216	79.6	81.6
Co. 290 (f)	33–50	23–25	+1 −2 cloudly	147	5.20	7.40	6.64	215	78.5	78.7
C. P. 45-184	23–43	48–49	+2	237	5.41	7.72	6.73	210	77.5	79.8
C. P. 43-33	40–56	38–36	+1 −2 (25%)	126	5.37	8.19	6.79	216	78.1	79.5

‡ +2 indicates above level 2, −2 indicates below 2, 2 (50%) indicates at level 2, 50% of time.
* No hourly checks made on these runs.
(f) Processed after freeze of November 24-25, 1950.

vacuum pans. Practically all of the sugar boiling done during the season was carried out in the smaller pan of 2.5 to 3 cu. ft. working capacity, but a 5 cu. ft. pan is available and should be preferable for boiling first strikes, which are larger than can be handled in one boiling in the small pan. An available 18-inch centrifugal was used for completing the process.

Experimental Proceedure

The most significant data for comparing the samples tested were the rate of clarification at a given mud level in the clarifier, the clarity of the juice and increases in apparent purity, and the weight of mud obtained. Practically all comparisons were made by liming to the same pH and no attempt was made to study systematically the effect of variations in liming. In some runs the liming was initially too low and as soon as this was determined by measurements of the pH of the clarified juice, liming was increased, usually in the first hour or two of operation.

In carrying out an experiment the processing was started at a rate of approximately 40 gallons per hour and continued at this rate until clarified juice began to flow to the clarified juice tank. This required about an hour, and within another hour or less the rate could be adjusted to maintain the mud level at the required height, and to obtain as good clarity or freedom from suspended matter as possible for the particular juice being processed. Operation of the clarifier thus determined the rate of processing so that this figure is significant in comparing the samples as to processing quality. The total weight rather than total volume of mud was determined in each test; the mud could be weighed more accurately to provide a comparison of the samples in respect to mud production. The filter press discharge was in all cases clear enough to add to the clarified juice for evaporation. The muds obtained in these experiments, even with large additions of fine bagasse, would not form a satisfactory cake on the continuous rotary filter, and yielded filtrates which were very turbid.

Sufficient clarified juice was usually available after about 4 hours of operation to provide starting capacity for the evaporator in which the juice could be concentrated rapidly to sirup density, and evaporation of all the juice completed within an hour or so after liquidation of the pilot plant. The sirups could be held for boiling when the services of the sugar boiler was available. It was possible to boil first and second strikes of sugar, but the scheduling of the runs during the past season was such that no footing was available to permit boiling a third strike and exhausting the molasses in a small crystallizer. This would have been possible if duplicate samples were scheduled to be run consecutively, in which case the strikes from the two runs can be combined in a regular sugar boiling procedure and the average raw sugar yield for the two combined processing tests could be determined. For this series of experiments the purities of sirups and molasses determined analytically can be used to indicate possible sugar recoveries.

Results of Processing Experiments

The results of tests on the samples processed during the season were markedly affected by the weather conditions experienced. The first freeze occurred on November 12, at which time only the first four experimental runs had been completed. Cane was not affected at that time to an extent sufficient to alter the results appreciably, but on November 24 and 25 temperatures below 30° resulted in the killing of most of the cane, and decidedly different results were subsequently obtained. Ten of the experimental runs were made before this killing freeze, and eight were made afterwards. The fact that low

temperatures prevailed until December 13, prevented even more serious deterioration of cane still in the fields. The results of the tests fall into definite patterns if comparisons are made only between those carried out before the freeze, or those carried out after the freeze. Data are available on samples of four varieties processed both before and after the freeze, and it is possible to determine the effect of freezing on processing quality of these canes.

Varieties, and the number of samples of each processed were: 34-120 (5), 44-101 (2), 44-155 (2), 44-154 (2), 43-47 (2), 45-184 (1), 43-33 (1), 36-105 (1), and Co. 290 (2). Two or more tests were made on all of the five more important varieties studied. The duplicate tests on Co. 290 were both made after the freeze, and served to compare pilot plant and factory scale results on this cane. The single run on 36-105 was made early in the season primarily for comparison with Audubon Factory results on this cane. Only one sample each of 45-184 and 43-33 was available, and these were processed just before the severe freeze of November 24.

As many as possible of the experimental results are summarized in Table I. More complete details were given in graphic form in the paper by the authors recently distributed to members of the American Society of Sugar Cane Technologists. Both these, and the results of chemical analyses completed after the close of the campaign are to appear in early issues of the Sugar Journal.

Conclusions

It must be emphasized that definite conclusions should not be drawn from the results obtained in these tests beyond those which may correctly be deduced from the processing of the limited number of samples which could be handled during this campaign. It should not be inferred that the same processing behavior would be observed in samples of these cane varieties grown in the western part of the sugar belt, as all of the samples were supplied from the Baton Rouge area.

Some of the results appeared to be inconsistent until the effect of the freeze in mid-November was taken into account; in fact, the effect of freezing on the processing behavior of those samples which were tested both before and after the freeze is possibly one of the more interesting observations made in this series of experiments.

With the limited personnel available and the necessity of perfecting the operation of a new pilot plant installation, it was not possible to carry out as complete a study of each sample as would be desirable from the point of view of supplying all pertinent processing information. It is important that it has been established that valuable data can be obtained in controlled experiments carried out on this small pilot plant scale.

Determinations have been made of a range of varieties of the more important processing qualities, including the rate of clarification, the weight of mud produced, the clarity of the juice, and the increase in purity effected by clarification under uniform conditions. Where consecutive or nearly consecutive runs were made on a given variety of which two or more samples were available, it was possible to duplicate results with reasonable accuracy, and in the case of samples of the cane which was being processed on a large scale in the Audubon factory the pilot plant results agreed satisfactorily with those of the large factory. Relative results on the different variety samples were, in the main, consistent both before the freeze and after, despite the effect of freezing on the magnitude of some of the quantities measured.

THE IMPROVED PELICAN SOYBEAN

By John Gray

The Improved Pelican soybean produces sufficient tonnage for the cane area and other sections of the state where high yields of forage are required for soil improvement and for hay. The plants are viny to semi-viny in habit of growth and provide sufficient cover to hold other vegetation in check during the entire summer.

Seed yields of approximately twenty-six bushels per acre have been obtained in tests at the Baton Rouge station since 1944. The yellow seed is high in oil and in protein. The 1949 analysis showed 21.3 per cent of oil and 43.2 per cent of protein on a moisture-free basis. The iodine number of the oil, which is an indication of the drying quality, was relatively high in the same analysis, being 135.6. The seeds are of medium size approximately 4,000 to the pound, straw yellow with an outstanding brown hilum and somewhat ellipsodial in shape, shattering little. The two to three seeded pods are golden yellow and the pubescence is tawny. The flowers are purple.

The commercial quality of the seed is good; however, this variety has a tendency to produce some rather small seed under adverse growing conditions. The Improved Pelican soybean matures about November 1 at Baton Rouge regardless of the date of planting to July, however, the forage production is reduced when planting is made after about June 1. Satisfactory seed yields have been obtained from plantings made during April through early June. They may be planted immediately following the harvesting of oats, if ample moisture is present in the soil. Date of planting tests at the Baton Rouge station have shown that late planting of late maturing varieties facilitated combining since the soybean stalks were smaller in diameter and had a tendency to grow more upright than was the case when planting was made early in the season.

The Improved Pelican variety of soybeans was developed by the Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station. It is a selection from Tanloxi x P.I. 60406. The outstanding brown hilum was selected as a possible means of identification in later seed certification of purity.

Previous releases of the Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station include the Acadian and Pelican varieties. The Acadian (La. 40-290) is a selection from P.I. 60406 x P.I. 04910. It is similar to the Improved Pelican in the production of seed and forage, seed analysis, maturity and in general appearance, except that the hilum is more of a tan brown and is not as conspicuous as is the hilum of Improved Pelican. The Pelican (La. 38-40) was an earlier selection of Tanloxi x P.I. 60406. It was selected as a forage variety and is not as high in oil content (18.9%), but is somewhat higher in protein content (44.2%) than the other two varieties. The seed of the Pelican may be distinguished from that of the other two varieties by its black hilum.

The success of these pilot plant evaluation experiments suggests not only the value and desirability of more extensive tests of this nature, but the even greater value of studies on this experimental scale directed toward the development of improved processing methods for handling particular varieties of cane more efficiently.

[1] Report of a study in which certain phases were carried on under the Research and Marketing Act of 1946.

[2] One of the Laboratories of the Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry, Agricultural Research Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

RECOMMENDATIONS

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between 6 p.m. and 9 a.m. A heavier application will give better control of the second generation, and should prove more profitable where there is a heavy growth of cane or an unusually severe borer infestation.

4. Use an airplane for treating large areas. The width of swath should not be over 36 feet, and the plane should be flown as close to the cane as necessary to get a good even distribution of the dust.
5. Use a power dusting machine or rotary hand gun for treating smaller areas. About 10 acres of cane can be treated per hour with a 3-row machine and about 15 acres with a 5-row machine. With a hand gun one man can dust about 1 acre per hour. Dusting more than 300 acres for control of first-generation borers on any one plantation by ground machine is impractical.
6. On ground machines use one or two nozzles to the row. Two nozzles give some insurance against incomplete coverage through clogging or misplacement of nozzle.
7. The cost of dusting for either generation with either cryolite or ryania is estimated at about $7.50 to $8.00 per acre.

Sprays

Although sprays have shown promise, they have not been thoroughly tested and are not recommended.

New Materials

Benzene hexachloride, DDT, chlordane, toxaphene, and parathion are not recommended for borer control.

[1]These recommendations were prepared jointly by A. L. Dugas and C. E. Smith, of the Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station, and J. W. Ingram and E. K. Bynum, of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Agricultural Research Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

IN WASHINGTON

(Continued From Page 212)

1951. Under an earlier announcement, the time was limited to March 24.

All persons who desire to submit such data, views, or arguments for consideration in the establishment of the proposed standards may do so by filing them in duplicate with the Director of the Sugar Branch, Production and Marketing Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

Georgia producers of sugarcane sirup requested a further extension of time in order to more fully evaluate the specifications included in the proposed standards. The proposed standards for sugarcane sirup appear at page 6476 of the Federal Register of September 26, 1950.

U.S.D.A. Personnel Transfers and Reassignments

The following personnel transfers and reassignments became effective March 30.

Mr. Ralph S. Trigg, transferred from the position of Administrator of Production and Marketing Administration to the position of Special Assistant to the Secretary for Commodity Credit Corporation affairs;

Mr. Frank K. Woolley, transferred from the position of Deputy Administrator of Production and Marketing Administration to the position of Special Assistant to the Secretary for Commodity Credit Corporation affairs;

Mr. Gus F. Geissler, transferred from the position of Manager of Federal Crop Insurance Corporation to Administrator of Production and Marketing Administration;

Mr. Harold K. Hill, transferred from the position of Assistant Administrator for Production of Production and Marketing Administration to the Deputy Administrator of Production and Marketing Administration.

UP FRONT

(Continued From Page 211)

In plain English, this study has to do with the loss of sucrose in harvested sugarcanes and related plants. It rates the various varieties according to their keeping qualities after harvesting.

Technical Bulletin Number 1021, dated November 1950, also a U.S.D.A. publication, is by R. T. Balch, C. B. Broeg, and J. I. Lauritzen. Its title is the "Effect of Burning On The Deterioration Of Sugarcane Under Louisiana Conditions." The title of this one tells what it is about.

The other bulletin is a reprint from the May 1950 issue of Phytopathology, a scientific publication. The title is "Pathogennicity Studies With Collectorichum From Different Hosts On Sorghum And Sugarcane," by J. C. LeBeau.

Whew! Here is a jaw-breaker if I every saw one. However don't let the title scare you. When you get into this document you will find that "Pathogennicity Studies With Collectorichum From Different Hosts On Sorghum And Sugarcane" boils down to plain old "Red Rot Disease" which is, of course, a major problem in the Louisiana sugar industry.

Dr. Brandes To Move

Dr. E. W. Brandes, Head of the Division of Sugar Plant Investigations of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, who has done so much for the Louisiana sugar industry during the many years that he has been in charge of the U.S.D.A. sugarcane breeding program, will have a new title and address after June 20th, 1951. After that date Doctor Brandes' title will be Collaborator, U. S. Department of Agriculture, and his address will be P. O. Box 421, Canal Point, Florida.

I am sure that the entire Louisiana sugar industry joins with me in hoping that Dr. Brandes will enjoy his new home, and that we will continue to enjoy his very valuable advice and council.

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Dr. Chilton Honored

Dr. S. J. P. Chilton is now the President of the Louisiana Academy of Science.

We take this means to publicly congratulate Dr. Chilton on attaining this high office, and to also commend the members of the Louisiana Academy of Science for their good judgment in selecting him as their leader.

Other officers named by the Academy are Dr. C. S. McCleskey, of Louisiana State University, Vice-President; Dr. H. Bruce Boudreaux, also of L.S.U., Permanent Secretary; R. K. Spears, of Centenary College, Secretary - Treasurer; Dr. R. G. Kent, of L.S.U., Editor; and Mrs. A. F. Gates, of Baton Rouge High, Chairman of the Junior Academy.

Beet Acreage Reduced

This year's sugar beet acreage will be reduced more than 12 percent if growers' planting intentions as of March 1st are carried out. This information is contained in the March 1, 1951 Crop Report of the U.S.D.A., which states that the prospects for this year call for a total planting of 887,000 acres as compared with an acreage of 1,013,000 last season.

A Map

The brokerage firm of Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane have issued a map of the United States which shows sugar deliveries, per capita consumption, and the per capita income in the forty-eight states. It is very interesting if you like these kind of comparisons.

Louisiana during 1950 consumed 114 pounds of sugar per person, and we had a per capita income of $1,002, which is better than most of the southern states, and 75% of the national average income of $1,330 per person.

If you would like one of these maps, write to Mr. Philip Holland, Jr., who is manager of the sugar department of Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane. The address is 818 Gravier Street, New Orleans 12, La.

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ANDREW W. DYKERS, Managing Editor

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UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

BY A. W. DYKERS

The League office in New Orleans has completed a compilation of the equipment and material requirements of the Louisiana sugar industry during 1951 and 1952 and has mailed the results to your office in Washington.

The next time one of these "belittlers" tells you that your industry means very little in the economy of our Nation, we suggest that you call attention to this report. It shows that during the short period of two years, the Louisiana sugar industry expects to spend nearly forty-two and a half million dollars ($42,500,000.00) on materials and equipment and this, even in these days of devalued dollars, is very definitely out of the "hay" class. This is especially true when we realize that these figures do not take into account the wages that will be paid workers who handle and install the items listed.

Louisiana Bulletin No. 448

We take the liberty of again calling your attention to Louisiana Bulletin No. 448, by Dr. C. W. Edgerton, the title of which is "Forty-two Years of Sugarcane Disease Research at the Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station." This is a very comprehensive work covering the major cane growing developments in the Louisiana sugar industry since 1820. It is written in a style that all of us can understand and I am sure that you will enjoy the complete absence of those long Latin names that usually pop up in scientific reports.

Write to Dr. W. G. Taggart, Director, Agricultural Experiment Station, Louisiana State Experiment Station, Baton Rouge, La., for a copy of Dr. Edgerton's bulletin.

Executive Committee Meets

The regular monthly meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Sugar Cane League was held in New Orleans on April 25th. The governing body of your organization was in session for over three hours discussing the St. Lawrence Seaway Project, artificial rainfall, meetings in the country Parishes, blackstrap molasses, labor relations, and etc. A short resume of the proceedings follows:

St. Lawrence Seaway Project. Mr. Louis A. Schwartz, General Manager of the New Orleans Traffic and Transportation Bureau, talked about the fight that is being made by local interests to defeat the proposed $2,000,000,000 St Lawrence Seaway Project. He said that the completion of the waterway would encourage the building of new sugar refineries in the Great Lakes area because it would then be possible for ocean-going vessels to transport off-shore raw sugar directly to this section. Since the great bulk of Louisiana's sugar production is sold in the middle-west, Mr. Schwartz believes that the Louisiana sugar industry should oppose the development of the St. Lawrence Project. Your Committee took this matter under advisement.

Artificial Rainfall. There is certainly no scarcity of water in the Louisiana sugar district this Spring, and Mr. Chas. A. Farwell, the Louisiana rainmaker, readily admits this fact. He pointed out, however, that the elements are very fickle and that we must be prepared to do something about a drought if our luck changes. With this thought in mind, your Committee agreed to allow Mr. Farwell to spend slightly over $200.00 to purchase a machine known as a silver iodide generator which will allow him to continue

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IN WASHINGTON WITH C. J. BOURG

Exchange Between Ellender and Brannan

United States Senate
April 6, 1951

Honorable Charles F. Brannan
Secretary
U. S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Secretary:

I have noticed for the past few days that the price of raw sugar in New York is now only $5.75 per hundred pounds, at wholesale, in New York, while the refiners' price is actually $8.25. This hardly carries out the Sugar Act, or the provisions of Section 201, and means that the refiners are enjoying a $2.50 margin, which is higher than they have enjoyed at any time.

In view of the fact that my constituents are producers, who should be favored by the Department of Agriculture, I am somewhat amazed that you are willing to permit this condition to contiune. I believe that the price for raw sugar should be above 6¢. Actually, we are entitled to around $6.75, acording to Section 201, or $6.62 on a ten-year average. But I would be perfectly satisfied, in view of the dangers of inflation which beset us, and the need for some reasonable control, to maintain the price of raw sugar at about $6.40.

Actually, thè refiners exist on their so-called margin and they always pass on to the consumer whatever the margin is, plus the price of raw sugar. Therefore, I do not believe that they are really interested in the price of raw sugar, except to the extent that they are permitted to get their raw material for cheaper refining.

I hope that you will look into the price of sugar thoroughly and either reduce the consumption estimate or issue a public statement in which you would express regret at the very low price of raw sugar and perhaps comment upon the high refiners margin ($2.50) which results.

Thanking you for your attention to this matter, and assuring you that I would appreciate it if you would write me a report on the action which you have taken in the premises, I am

Very truly yours,
"ALLEN J. ELLENDER"

April 23, 1951

Hon. Allen J. Ellender
United States Senate

Dear Senator:

This is in reply to your letter of April 6, 1951, in which you call attention to the severe declines that have occurred in domestic prices for raw sugar and to the resulting increase in refiners' margins, and decreases in incomes to sugar growers. You also call attention to the fact that current prices are considerably below the levels indicated by the formula contained in Section 201 of the Sugar Act and you suggest that consideration be given to the advisability of reducing import

(Continued On Page 233)

THE GOVERNMENT'S SUGAR PROGRAM

By William H. Doherty, Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association

The decade since Pearl Harbor, which included the greatest war in history and the beginning of another emergency period the extent of which is still undetermined, has demonstrated to government officials that the federal sugar control program has the power and flexibility to withstand any crisis, with fairness to both consumers and producers.

Now, as the country mobilizes against another threat to its survival, the Sugar Act of 1948 promises to maintain the sugar industry at peak production. Unless full-scale war comes, sugar supplies promise to be fully adequate for all needs; prices will continue among the lowest of all the countries of the world, and the domestic sugar industry, as well as Cuba, the principal foreign producer for our market, will continue to thrive.

Probably the greatest recent test of the sugar program came with the outbreak of war in Korea in mid-1950. A period of panic buying by industrial users and housewives cleaned out the supply lines at a time when purchases were at their seasonal peak. Prompt action in raising the sugar consumption requirement estimate to 8,700,000 tons, far more than had ever been consumed by the country in any year, and the government purchase of 600,000 tons of Cuban stocks, halted the run on sugar and the inflationary aspects of the scare demand. Buyers quickly returned to their normal purchasing habits, and the price, while rising slightly, held even below the final figure when price control ended for sugar in October of 1947.

The experience following World War II is in marked contrast to the explosive period which followed World War I. Premature decontrol of prices then brought the wholesale price of sugar in May, 1920, to 26 cents per pound. Then followed a tumble in December of that year to eight cents, and a continued recession to five cents a year later. This "boom and bust" cycle ruined many in the industry, and caused violent dislocations in the sugar-using industries. In the words of Mr. Lawrence Myers, director of the Sugar Branch of the Department of Agriculture, "no doubt that experience made it possible to gain the support necessary in this country and abroad to achieve the controls needed to meet the sugar problems of World War II.

The Sugar Act of 1948 follows in broad outline the features of the earlier legislation. The first regulatory law was the Jones-Costigan Act of 1934, which was followed by the Act of 1937 and its various extensions. These laws "broke new economic ground," as Mr. Myers expressed it, by providing restrictions on the domestic production of an imported commodity. The producers of sugar wanted stability for their industry, and the tariff had proved ineffective. World-wide over production threatened both the domestic and Cuban growers.

The provisions of the control legislation are well known throughout the industry and need not be repeated here. One feature that sometimes escapes attention is that during the life of the laws it has been possible to reduce the tariff on sugar from Cuba from two cents to one-half cent per pound. This would seem to answer the charge sometimes made by opponents of the Sugar Act that it is opposed to a freer world trade. Actually the act expanded the Cuban market for sugar compared to its prewar share, and thus expanded Cuba's market for our exports.

(Continued On Page 237)

THE EFFECT OF SPLIT APPLICATIONS OF NITROGEN AS ANHYDROUS AMMONIA ON THE YIELD OF SUGARCANE

Jack D. DeMent and M. B. Sturgis

The use of higher amounts of nitrogen fertilizer on sugar cane has led to the questions of the best time and method of application.

The value of split applications of nitrogen was tested by the Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station in 1950. The tests were at four locations on pleistocene terrace soils and old alluvial soils of Louisiana. Stubble cane was used in all experiments. A total application of 60 and 100 pound levels of nitrogen was used. The treatments applied at each location included: half of the nitrogen in the early spring followed by the remainder as anhydrous ammonia at lay-by time, half of the nitrogen as ammonium nitrate and the remainder as anhydrous ammonia in the early spring, and all of the nitrogen as ammonium nitrate in the early spring. Forty pounds of phosphate (P_2O_5) and sixty pounds of potash (K_2O) per acre were included in some of the treatments at both the 60 and 100 pound per acre levels of nitrogen. Where phosphorus and potassium were used, they were mixed with the ammonium nitrate and applied in the early spring.

The data in Table 1 shows the results of an experiment on Lintonia silt loam at Youngsville. The highest yielding treatment was a 100-40-60 mixture with half of the nitrogen applied at lay-by. Thirty-three tons of cane per acre were obtained from this practice. This was slightly more than a four-ton increase over the use of a 100-40-60 mixture in which all of the nitrogen was applied early in the spring. Higher yields of cane were obtained where 100 pounds of nitrogen were applied than where only 60 pounds were used. The use of phosphorus and potassium resulted in increased yields, especially at the 100 pound level of nitrogen. The calculated yields of sugar per acre closely followed the yields of cane. Late applications of nitrogen did not depress sucrose content. Sucrose content was high throughout the plots in the check as well as in the plots of all fertilizer treatments.

The results of the same type of test on Iberia silty clay loam at Orange Grove plantation are shown in Table 2. The highest yield at this location again was from the 100-40-60 treatment with a split application of nitrogen. At this location, however, the increase over the use of 100-40-60 applied early was small. On this soil there was some increase from the use of phosphorus and potassium, but the increase was not statistically significant. The response to nitrogen was also less pronounced than on the lighter Lintonia silt loam. Increases of about 3.5 tons per acre were obtained from the use of 60 pounds of nitrogen alone. Further increases of 3 tons or better were obtained from the use of 100 pounds of nitrogen with or without phosphorus and potassium.

The response to phosphorus and potassium where high levels of nitrogen were applied was especially noticeable in the data from Iberia silty clay loam at St. Martinville (Table 3). Increases of as much as 19 tons of cane per acre were obtained where phosphorus and potassium were applied with 100 pounds of nitrogen as compared to a 14-ton increase obtained from 100 pounds of nitrogen alone. Split application of nitrogen with phosphorus and potassium was the highest yielding treatment, but splitting the application of nitrogen did not increase the yield of cane practically over the conventional method of application. Split application of nitrogen was of no definite value when 60 pounds of nitrogen were applied. At the lower

Table 1. The effect of split applications of nitrogen on the yield of sugar cane and sugar on Lintonia silt loam at Young's Industries Plantation, Youngsville, La., 1950

Treatment	Tons cane per acre	Normal juice			Pounds 96° sugar		Increase from fertilizer	
		Brix	Sucrose	Purity	Per ton	Per acre	Tons cane	Lbs. sugar
50-40-60 + 50 lb. N at layby*	32.89	18.12	14.22	78.48	196.0	6446	18.95	3618
50-40-60 + 50 lb. N in combination**	28.58	17.77	13.64	76.75	186.5	4330	14.64	2502
100-40-60	28.06	17.26	13.30	77.06	181.1	5082	14.12	2254
50-0-0 + 50 lb. in combination**	24.27	17.99	14.15	78.65	194.8	4728	10.33	1900
100-0-0	24.33	18.02	14.46	80.24	200.0	4866	10.39	2038
60-0-0	21.63	18.61	15.39	82.70	215.3	4657	7.69	1829
60-40-60	21.17	18.27	14.76	80.79	204.9	4338	7.23	1510
30-40-60 + 30 lb. N in combination**	20.55	18.16	14.51	79.90	200.8	4126	6.61	1298
30-40-60 + 30 lb. N at layby	20.25	18.43	14.99	81.33	208.6	4224	6.31	1396
30-0-0 + 30 lb. N in combination**	19.45	18.72	15.21	81.25	212.3	4129	5.51	1301
0-0-0	13.94	18.04	14.64	81.15	202.9	2828	-----	-----

Variety C. O. 290 1st stubble; fertilized March 30, 1950; side dressed May 23, 1950; harvested November 1, 1950.

Least difference necessary for significance was 2.12 tons of cane and 198 pounds of sugar.

Table 2. The effect of split applications of nitrogen on the yield of sugar cane and sugar on Iberia silty clay loam at Orange Grove Plantation, New Iberia, La., 1950

Treatment	Tons cane per acre	Normal juice			Pounds 96° sugar		Increase from fertilizer	
		Brix	Sucrose	Purity	Per ton	Per acre	Tons cane	Lbs. sugar
50-40-60 + 50 lb. N at layby	23.68	19.18	15.83	82.53	222.5	5269	10.63	2369
50-40-60 + 50 lb. N in combination**	22.14	18.37	15.00	81.65	208.8	4623	9.09	1723
100-40-60	21.70	17.74	13.81	77.85	189.4	4110	8.65	1210
50-0-0 + 50 lb. N in combination**	20.15	19.51	15.99	81.96	225.3	4540	7.10	1640
100-0-0	20.15	19.14	15.33	80.09	214.3	4318	7.10	1418
60-40-60	17.02	19.33	15.72	81.32	220.8	3758	3.97	858
30-40-60 + 30 lb. N in combination**	16.90	18.09	14.74	81.48	204.5	3456	3.85	556
60-0-0	16.60	19.95	16.57	83.06	234.1	3886	3.55	986
30-0-0 + 30 lb. N in combination**	16.47	19.17	15.49	80.80	216.9	3572	3.42	672
30-40-60 + 30 lb. N at layby*	15.50	19.36	16.07	83.01	226.6	3512	2.45	612
0-0-0	13.05	19.11	15.80	82.68	222.2	2900	-----	-----

Variety C. P. 36-13 1st stubble; fertilized April 26, 1950; side dressed May 25, 1950; harvested November 6, 1950.

Least difference necessary for significance was 2.27 tons cane and .498 pounds of sugar.

*Mixed fertilizer applied then side dressed with the indicated amount of nitrogen as anhydrous ammonia.

**Mixed fertilizer applied, followed immediately by the indicated amount of nitrogen as anhydrous ammonia.

Table 3. The effect of split applications of nitrogen on yield of sugar cane and sugar on Iberia silty clay loam at Dr. J. L. Beyt's farms, St. Martinville, La., 1950

Treatment	Tons cane per acre	Normal juice			Pounds 96° sugar		Increase from fertilizer	
		Brix	Sucrose	Purity	Per ton	Per acre	Tons cane	Lbs. sugar
50-40-60 + 50 lb. N at layby	35.95	18.65	15.02	80.54	209.1	7517	18.88	3913
100-40-60	35.96	18.48	14.99	81.11	208.6	7501	18.87	3897
50-40-60 + 50 lb. N in combination**	34.55	18.80	15.09	80.27	210.3	7266	17.37	3662
100-0-0	29.90	18.60	15.14	81.40	211.1	6312	14.12	2708
50-0-0 + 50 lb. N in combination**	28.96	18.64	14.88	79.83	206.9	5991	11.78	2287
30-40-60 + 30 lb. N in combination**	23.63	18.80	14.97	79.63	208.3	4922	6.45	1318
30-40-60 + 30 lb. N at layby*	23.45	18.67	15.30	81.95	213.8	5014	6.27	1410
60-40-60	22.82	18.41	15.21	82.62	212.3	4845	5.64	1241
30-0-0 + 30 lb. N in combination**	22.54	18.74	15.12	80.68	210.8	4751	5.35	1047
60-0-0	22.16	18.64	15.00	80.47	208.8	4627	4.98	1023
0-0-0	17.08	18.45	15.13	82.00	211.0	3604	-----	-----

Variety 36-105 1st stubble; fertilized April 22, 1950; side dressed May 27, 1950; harvested November 3, 1950.

Least difference necessary for significance was 3.17 tons cane and .730 pounds of sugar.

Table 4. The effect of split applications of nitrogen on the yield of sugar cane and sugar on Baldwin silt loam at Glencoe-Vacherie Plantation, Franklin, La., 1950

Treatment	Tons cane per acre	Normal juice			Pounds 96° sugar		Increase from fertilizer	
		Brix	Sucrose	Purity	Per ton	Per acre	Tons cane	Lbs. sugar
50-40-60 + 50 lb. N at layby	37.77	16.61	12.70	76.46	171.4	6474	17.25	3107
50-40-60 + 50 lb. N in combination**	35.16	15.89	11.84	74.51	157.7	5545	14.64	2178
100-40-60	34.94	16.41	12.29	74.89	164.9	5762	14.42	2395
100-0-0	30.88	16.37	11.68	71.35	155.2	4793	10.36	1426
50-0-0 + 50 lb. N in combination	30.27	16.08	11.86	73.76	158.0	4783	9.75	1416
60-40-60	26.70	16.47	12.31	74.74	165.2	4411	6.18	1044
60-0-0	26.62	16.52	12.29	74.39	164.9	4390	6.10	1023
30-40-60 + 30 lb. N in combination	26.04	16.10	12.08	75.03	161.5	4205	5.52	838
30-40-60 + 30 lb. N at layby	25.97	16.26	12.22	75.15	163.7	4251	5.45	884
30-0-0 + 30 lb. N in combination	25.72	16.06	12.17	75.78	162.9	4190	5.20	823
0-0-0	20.52	16.29	12.24	75.14	164.1	3367	-----	-----

Variety C. P. 290 1st stubble; fertilized April 12, 1950; side dressed May 23, 1950; harvested November 1, 1950.

Least difference necessary for significance was 3.41 tons cane and 198 pounds of sugar and 340 pounds of sugar.

*Mixed fertilizer applied, then side dressed with the indicated amount of nitrogen as anhydrous ammonia.

**Mixed fertilizer applied, followed immediately with the indicated amount of nitrogen as anhydrous ammonia.

levels of nitrogen there was no significant response to phosphorus and potassium.

The results of the experiment on Baldwin silt loam, as shown in Table 4, again indicate strongly that where as much as 100 pounds of nitrogen were applied to cane there was a more efficient use of nitrogen from split applications. The cane crop responded well to 100 pounds of nitrogen. Where this large application was made a 7-ton increase in yield was obtained from the use of 40 pounds of phosphate (P_2O_5) and 60 pounds of potash (K_2O).

The results of one year's study, while not conclusive, do show that where as much as 100 pounds of nitrogen are applied to cane on light and medium textured soils, a split application may be of value. The split application is not as beneficial on heavy soils. When amounts as small as 60 pounds of nitrogen were used, there was little or no response to splitting the application.

These tests on light and medium textured soils also indicate very clearly that where as much as 80 to 100 pounds of nitrogen are used phosphorus and potassium should be applied for best results.

———o———

Minimum Beet Wage

The U. S. Department of Agriculture on March 29th announced fair and reasonable wage rates to be paid for work on the 1951 crop of sugar beets in regions other than California, southwestern Arizona, southern Oregon. The determination for these latter regions was issued December 26, 1950. Payment of not less than the announced rates is one of the requirements producers must meet to qualify for payments under the Sugar Act of 1948. In addition to the wage payments, producers are required to furnish, without charge, customary housing, garden plot, and similar items.

In the 1951 wage determination the basic minimum piecework wages per acre have been increased an average of $1.83 per acre, or about 4.5 percent, over those in effect for the 1950 crop. The basic time rates of last year continue unchanged.

The increases in minimum wages per acre are distributed among several areas and operations but not in a uniform pattern. The greatest increases have been made in those areas and for those operations where field studies have shown the man-hour requirements to be such as to result in comparatively low hourly earnings of workers. Department officials stated that an examination of standards customarily considered in Sugar Act wage determinations indicated that the increased wage rates will be within the producers' ability to pay without serious impairment to their financial position.

Copies of the determination in English and Spanish soon will be available at State and County Production and Marketing Administration offices.

———o———

IN WASHINGTON

(Continued From Page 228)

quotas as a means of correcting this situation.

The Department of Agriculture is also concerned with this situation from the growers' standpoint, to which you call attention. In addition, certain features of the present situation involve dangers with respect to future supplies.

Since the latter half of December the domestic spot price of raw sugar has declined 70 cents per 100 pounds. One-half of this decline has come in the past month. Although, as you point out, it is necessary to avoid inflation, it is necessary also for sugar producers to receive prices in line with today's production, processing, and distribution costs. The fact that current sugar prices are not in line with current costs and with net incomes from other crops is demonstrated by the fact that farmers reported on March 1 that they intend to reduce their plantings

for sugar beets by 12.4 percent. Since sugarcane is usually planted only once in four years, the acreage of cane does not respond promptly to price changes.

Domestic sugar prices have not been subject to the inflationary forces which have affected prices of so many other commodities in recent years. As a result, the current wholesale basis price of refined sugar is 8.25 cents per pound in the East, and 8.05 cents per pound in the Central States, compared with 8.40 cents per pound at the termination of price control in 1947. Raw sugar prices are approximately ½ cent per pound below the level that existed at the end of price control. Current estimated returns from sugar beets are only 88 percent of parity, whereas the parity ration for agriculture as a whole on March 15 was 111 percent.

As you point out, the decline in domestic raw sugar prices have resulted in unusually wide refining margins as calculated on the basis of present prices. Trade reports would indicate, however, that refiners purchased most of their current supplies at the higher prices existing earlier in the year in anticipation of the rise in demand that usually occurs at this season. In fact, it is said that recent low prices represent primarily those received for a few cargoes which arrived unsold and were, therefore, in somewhat distress positions. Moreover, the futures market, to the extent that it may be taken as an indicator, corroborates reports that sellers are not willing to accept present prices for sugar to be delivered far in the future. For example, at the close on April 13, 1951 the domestic July contract was 20 cents per 100 pounds over the May contract, and the September contract was 30 cents per 100 pounds over the May contract.

The most unusual feature about the current situation is the fact that domestic sugar prices are approximately 75 cents per 100 pounds below a parity with world prices. On April 13, for example, the c. i. f. New York price of raw sugar was 5.20 cents per pound, which was equivalent to approximately 4.70 cents, f. a. s. Cuba. On the same day the world price was 5.45 cents f. a. s. Cuba. Although Cuban producers show every evidence of filling their U. S. import quotas despite the lower prices they are receiving on sales to this market, it is evident that it would be necessary to pay materially higher prices for sugar if this country were forced to compete for supplies in the world market.

The basic reason for the recent declines in the raw sugar prices is the inordinately low distribution for this season of the year. This is demonstrated strikingly by the closing down for a week of a large eastern refinery. For the month of March primary sugar distribution fell to 509,000 tons compared with 619,000 tons in March a year ago. Normally, sugar distribution increases in March as consumers and distributors build up stocks for the heavy summer consuming season. It is quite apparent that consumers permitted stocks to decrease during March. If consumers should continue to let their stocks run down, serious difficulties might be encountered during the summer months. Last year, household consumers and industrial users started the heavy consuming season with inadequate stocks. As a result, when the scare buying following the outbreak of fighting in Korea was added to the heavy seasonal requirements, distribution could not keep pace with demand. Distribution in July reached the extremely high level of nearly 1,200,000 tons. For the year as a whole distribution was the highest on record. Nevertheless, some buyers were unable to obtain as much sugar as they desired until fall.

At the present time, domestic refiners and beet processors have

large stocks and ample supplies are being produced in Cuba, Puerto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines to meet all anticipated requirements of this market.

However, a great deal of time is required to import, refine, and distribute the huge quantities of sugar required in this country. Unless household consumers and industrial users buy in an orderly manner and anticipate their heavy seasonal requirements to some extent, a heavy burden is placed on our refining and distributing facilities. Any unusual developments at such time could create a situation which would take weeks to meet. In this connection it must be kept in mind that the international situation has materially reduced the supply of ocean shipping available for handling sugar. Moreover, our domestic defense program, together with a growing shortage of boxcars, is placing an increasing strain on our railroads. It is expected that the problem of railroad transportation will become most acute during the summer and fall period of heavy grain movement. It may not be possible to make up immediately at that time for sugar not brought in and refined now.

We have given careful consideration, as you suggest, to the advisability of a reduction in import quotas. Such action would probably correct the price difficulties, and that in turn might cause buyers to speed up their purchases. However, such action would also involve serious risks in other respects. So far as we can determine, it appears that actual consumption by household and industrial users in 1951 will exceed that of 1950. Maximum employment, plus large purchases of foods by military agencies will cause a larger use of sugar. Moreover, the fact that sugar is cheap in comparison with other foods will continue to encourage its use. Therefore, it still appears that the 8,000,000 tons of sugar provided for in 1951 will be required. If our import quotas were to be cut we could not in fairness ask Cuba, which would be the principal country involved, to continue to hold the present supply of sugar for this market when it could sell such sugar for higher prices in the world market. Therefore, we might find subsequently that the required quantity of sugar would not be available. For the time being, therefore, we wish to avoid a reduction in import quotas. If it should become clear at any time, however, that our present estimate of requirements is excessive, we shall not hesitate to reduce it in order to stabilize prices at an equitable level.

In the meantime, I agree that it would be a good thing to take steps to explain the situation, calling attention to present prices and pointing out the need for orderly buying by household consumers and industrial users. If you agree, this letter can be released—either by you or by the Department of Agriculture—to give the necessary background.

We shall appreciate your advice on this proposal, and any other suggestions you may have.

Sincerely yours,

"CHARLES F. BRANNAN"
Secretary

UP FRONT

(Continued From Page 227)

his experiments in producing artificial rainfall. The Committee expressed its appreciation of the work that Mr. Farwell has done for the Louisiana Sugar Industry in this very important field of science.

Country Meetings. Your Executive Committee has long been considering the advisability of holding some of its meetings in the smaller towns throughout the sugar belt so that you good people in the country parishes could attend them without taking the long trip to New Orleans. Meetings have convened on several occasions in Thibodaux, and we are sure that those of you who live in the western part of the belt will be glad to know that an invitation of

the Louisiana Sugar Producers Club (Western Division) that the Executive Committee of the League meet with them in New Iberia has been unanimously accepted. The time of the meeting will be announced later.

Blackstrap Molasses. Mr. C. S. Churchill, President and Manager of the Evan Hall Sugar Cooperative, has been appointed to represent the Louisiana sugar industry on the Molasses Advisory Committee of the O.P.S. He will leave for Washington on Saturday, April 28th, to attend the first meeting of the Committee. The Molasses Advisory Committee is a group selected by the Government to advise the powers that be in Washington about fixing a ceiling price on blackstrap molasses. Your Executive Committee thoroughly discussed Louisiana's position in this matter with Mr. Churchill.

Going to Washington to fight the battles of an entire industry is a large order and we are sure you will endorse the appreciation expressed by your Committee to Mr. Churchill.

Labor Relations. This Committee, of which Mr. T. M. Barker, of Lockport, is Chairman, has already begun work on the brief that will be presented in your behalf when the Government hearings on the Fair Price Determination are held in Louisiana in July. The brief will be referred to the Executive Committee for study before the final draft is completed for presentation at the hearing.

Florida Wage Hearing

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has announced that a public hearing on wages and prices for Florida sugarcane will be held on May 5, 1951, in the Sugarland Park Auditorium, Clewiston, Florida, beginning at 10:00 A. M.

History Speaks

(April 4, 1892)

The regular monthly meeting of the *Louisiana Sugar Planters' Association* was held this day at 7:30 o'clock P. M. in the room of the Continental Guards.

There were present President John Dymond and Messrs W. B. Schmidt, L. C. Keever, Wm. Golding, J. C. Morris,, Jon. S. McDonald, W. H. Cook, E. W. Deming, H. C. Minor, Jas. Mallon, Henry Shredniczka. L. M. Ferris, Professor Crowley, and others, membering in all about 30 members.

On motion of Mr. Keever the reading of the minutes of the meeting held March 10th was dispensed with.

Messrs Geo. S. Eastwick and James I. Hayden were unaminously elected members of the Association, their names having been proposed by Mr. Keever.

Mr. Keever, chairman of the World's Fair Committee, reported progress and stated that his Committee was endeavoring to secure a creditable exhibit at the fair.

Prof. Crowley, of the Chemists' Association and Sugar Experimental Station, suggested that a committee of three be appointed by the Chair to confer with a committee of the Chemists' Association relative to the collection and publication of various experiments made. The same was placed in the form of a motion and was adopted.

The subject for discussion "Preparation of Cane For Milling" came up. Prof Lebermuth's paper on the subject was read by Prof. Crowley, and one by Mr. E. W. Demming was read by himself.

The same were received with thanks and ordered published.

Mesrs Wm. Golding, Jas Mallon, John S. McDonald, Hy. Shredniczka, H. C. Minor, E. W. Demming, W. B. Schmidt, L. M. Ferris, and President Dymond joined in the discussion.

The selection of a subject for discussion at the next meeting being in order, the following were suggested:

By Mr. Golding: "The Equipment Of Hot Rooms For Sugar Houses".

By Mr. Demming: "Clarification Of Cane Juice".

The former subject was seconded by Mr. Ferris and adopted.

The meeting adjourned. (Respectfully submitted Hy. H. Smith, Secretary)

PROGRAM

(Continued From Page 229)

It is in the field of price stabilization, at fair levels to all branches of the industry and the consuming public, that the Sugar Act has scored possibly its most dramatic success. Bearing in mind the wild fluctuations of other periods, recent price trends have been tranquil, indeed. At a time when the prices of almost all other commodities have been lunging forward, sugar has remained relatively stationary. The recent price freeze and the specific orders imposed by the Office of Price Stabilization may have been necessary to stem the rising price trend of most articles of commerce, but at the time it was invoked, sugar prices were actually trending lower. Under an amendment to the General Ceiling Price Stabilization, issued February 12, sugar and liquid sugar were added to the list of commodities exempt from price control. The reason given was that the Department of Agriculture was in a position to control sugar prices at all levels. Increased demand could be offset by additional imports through quota mechanism, O.P.S. officials said.

As this is written, prices for both raw and refined sugar are well below the $6.32 and $8.40 basic price quotations, respectively, when price controls ended two and one-half years ago. Also, sixty-five points, or less than one cent per pound, marked the extremes of the fluctuation in the United States market throughout all of 1950. Contrast this with the world raw sugar market which went from a low of $4.15 to a high of $5.95, or a spread of $1.80 per hundred pounds. During July alone, the range was from $4.30 to $5.90, or $1.60. For the months of August, September, October and November, the world price stayed ahead of the United States price.

To the consumer of sugar, whether householder or industrialist, the trend of prices on the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange is of itself a matter of only indirect interest. All consuming groups were definitely interested, however, in the fact that from August, 1950, through the early part of 1951 the basic United States wholesale refined price of sugar remained at $8.25 per hundred pounds, fifteen cents below the final government-controlled quotation. In large sections of the country sugar was freely available at a discount below the basic price. Sugar is still the cheapest food the American housewife buys. Her market dollar buys more calories in the form of sugar than in any other food. When buying other foods, her dollar buys on the average thirt percent less than it did in 1946 when the Office of Price Administration last controlled most food prices.

United States sugar consumption per capita is almost the highest in the world. The average is about 30 pounds per person per year, whereas in the United States the average is roundly 100 pounds. Some interesting facts are revealed in a study of sugar consumption in foreign lands. In Czechoslovakia, for instance, which unlike the United States is a large sugar exporting country, the consumption is but 53 pounds per capita. A principal cause for this low rate of use is that the wholesale price there is in excess of twelve cents per pound. Turkey, where the wholesale price is twenty-six cents uses 15 pounds per capita, and Spain, with a twenty-four cent price, consumes at the rate of but seventeen pounds per person. Stiff internal taxes and other government policies are keep-

ing sugar beyond reach of most of the world's peoples.

Wholesale price changes in foods between the last period under World War II control and the figures released in February by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, show a decrease of two percent for refined sugar, and increases, some of them very great, for almost all other foods. Some sample increases among major cost-of-living items were: butter, 25 percent; coffee, 115 percent; beef, 35 percent; rice, ten percent; corn flakes, 62 percent; canned salmon, 128 percent; cocoa beans, 159 percent.

The price of raw sugar is at *too low* a level of a mere $5.85 while being confronted with higher prices on many things the cane processors buy.

The story is the same, relatively, over the past half-century. In an article in Sugar for December, 1949, the writer analyzed Bureau of Labor Statistics figures on the retail cost of eight major food items, also on the wholesale cost of the ten basic commodities making up the BLS list. An average retail grocery bill of $1.31 in 1898, for example rose to $4.43 fifty years later —an increase of 239 percent, whereas the sugar price increased 59 percent during the period. The commodity study was based on the BLS Index (1926 equaling 100) and covered farm products, all foods, hides and leather products, textiles, fuel and lighting, building materials, chemicals and drugs, and house furnishings. The average increase for all commodities was 240 percent. For sugar, 19 percent.

Most critics of the sugar program have been silenced by events. The charges that it would restrict supplies to a point of scarcity, or gouge consumers, are now seldom heard. A charge sometimes levelled against the Sugar Act is that it legalizes a raid by sugar producers on the federal treasury. The contrary is the fact. In developing the sugar program it became plain that some sort of incentive was required to bring compliance with production restrictions, minimum wage and similar provisions. The act provides a processing tax on refiners for all sugar sold. The tax is not on the refiners—they reduce the price they will pay for raws accordingly. Compliance payments are made to producers from Congressional appropriations which invariably are less than the amount received by the Treasury from the processing levy. In round figures, the amount of import duties paid on sugar since 1937; the Sugar Act manufacturing tax, and the tax on direct-consumption sugar from foreign countries, has brought the government one billion, seven-hundred million dollars since 1937. The conditional payments to growers; the balance of gains and losses sustained by the Commodity Credit Corporation in its World War II sugar program, a few miscellaneous payments, and administration expense, total some nine-hundred million. This meant a profit to the government from its sugar program of about eight-hundred million dollars from 1937 through 1950.

A high point in the development of the government's sugar program came when the United States Supreme Court early in 1950 sustained the validity of the Sugar Act of 1948 against attacks by two Puerto Rican refiners and the insular government of Puerto Rico. The act itself, and the method of allocating refined sugar quotas, and the action of the Secretary taken under this authority, were upheld by the nation's highest court as valid and within the power of the Federal government under the commerce clause of the Constitution. The decision reversed a lower court ruling.

It should be remembered that the Sugar Act of 1948 was prepared in consultation with the Secretary of Agriculture and had his full ap-

proval, plus the endorsement of the State and Interior Departments and overwhelming support in both Houses of Congress. Attorneys of these departments, and lawyer legislators on Capitol Hill, scrutinized the measure carefully through all stages of the law-making process, but nevertheless there has been some doubts cast on its constitutionality until the Supreme Court acted.

The initial consumption estimate for 1951 announced by the Secretary of Agriculture provides for 8,000,000 tons, raw value, for United States consumers during the year. This figure was a compromise between the domestic producers' and the industrial users' views, and of course may be adjusted upward or downward as needs warrant. There was no dispute over the fact that ample sugar is in sight from the country's normal supplying areas to meet all needs. Domestic producers sought a lower initial consumption estimate in order to protect the price against decline, which they asserted would be ruinous to them in view of their rising operating costs. Industrial users, on the other hand, were naturally interested in obtaining sugar supplies at the lowest possible price. They did not explain how destruction of the domestic industy through too low a price would help them over the long run, if the nation then had to rely on foreign sources exclusively for sugar, or if they had to compete actively price-wise with each other for supplies that just would not stretch.

Philip E. Spalding, retiring president of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, said in his annual report: "The Sugar Act has been grossly maligned by self-serving persons purporting to speak for industrial groups and by others who are poorly informed. Actually, it is one of the most constructive pieces of agricultural legislation ever enacted."

A year ago Mr. Myers, in a New York speech, said: "To my mind the outstanding feature of the sugar situation from the beginning of the war to date has been the comparative stability in prices. Unstinted credit belongs to those who were responsible for dealing with sugar during the war and early postwar period.

"This includes not only the individuals who were assigned responsibilities in the various agencies in Washington, but producers, processors and consumers throughout the nation, and the leaders in foreign exporting and importing countries who made possible the sugar program of the allied nations as a whole. The sugar problem of that period could be met only through a huge cooperative undertaking which greatly involved self-discipline and self-sacrifice to achieve the over-all objective."

Those words were true then. They are are even truer now.

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UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

BY A. W. DYKERS

Blackstrap Ceilings

Mr. C. S. Churchill, President of the big Evan Hall Sugar Cooperative, who is your representative on the Industrial Molasses Industry Advisory Comittee of the OPS, is back in Louisiana after attending a meeting of the Committee in Washington on April 30th. We are printing the official news release of the OPS regarding the meeting on page 245 of this issue.

Mr. Churchill advises us that the meeting was a rather routine affair, and that, as far as he knows, none of the industry representatives, the buyers or the sellers, recommended any ceilings on industrial molasses. It is noted, however, that a ceiling price of 22 cents a gallon on Puerto Rican and Virgin Island blackstrap, f.o.b. Puerto Rican ports, has since been announced by the OPS. This is probably the opening wedge and an indication of things to come. (See the official release on page 245).

There is considerable difference of opinion as to just what the 22 cent ceiling on Puerto Rican blackstrap means in terms of a delivered price in this Country. The ceiling is f.o.b. a Puerto Rican Port and the blackstrap has to be shipped to the U. S. and the freight and other handling charges added to the price. If tankers for transporting the molasses are scarce, the freight rate may be as high as eight cents a gallon, but if there is stiff competition among the transportation companies, the freight rate could, conceivably, be as low as 3 cents a gallon.

Attention is called to the fact that only about 2,000,000 gallons of Puerto Rican blackstrap were unsold at the time the ceiling was announced and it is generally agreed that this is too small a quantity to have much affect on the market.

The danger to domestic producers lies in the fact that the ceiling has been fixed f.o.b. an offshore port.

The price of blackstrap molasses affects every cane farmer and every sugar factory operator in Louisiana, and your League is doing everything in its power to protect your interests. The small sub-committee appointed by the Government is supposed to report back to the full advisory committee at some future date, and Mr. Churchill will again be present when the full committee meets.

Sugar Prices

The sugar markets are very strong. Since April 12th our Domestic spot price has advanced seventy cents a hundred pounds to $6.35 delivered New York, duty paid, and the spot price of the raw sugar that Cuba is selling in the World market has advanced from $5.45 to $6.45 a hundred pounds, which is an increase of an even dollar.

The World sugar price is f. o. b. Cuba, whereas the Domestic price is delivered New York, duty paid, and, when the price of sugar in this Country is brought to an f. o. b. Cuba basis by subtracting the 50 cent duty and a freight rate of 43 cents, it is easy to see that Cuban sugar is selling in the American market for $1.03 less per hundred pounds than Cuban sugar is selling in the World market. This is a remarkable development and would seem, almost surely, to point to better prices in the Domestic market. Already sugars for July delivery are being sold at $6.40 delivered New York.

Mr. R. H. Chadwick

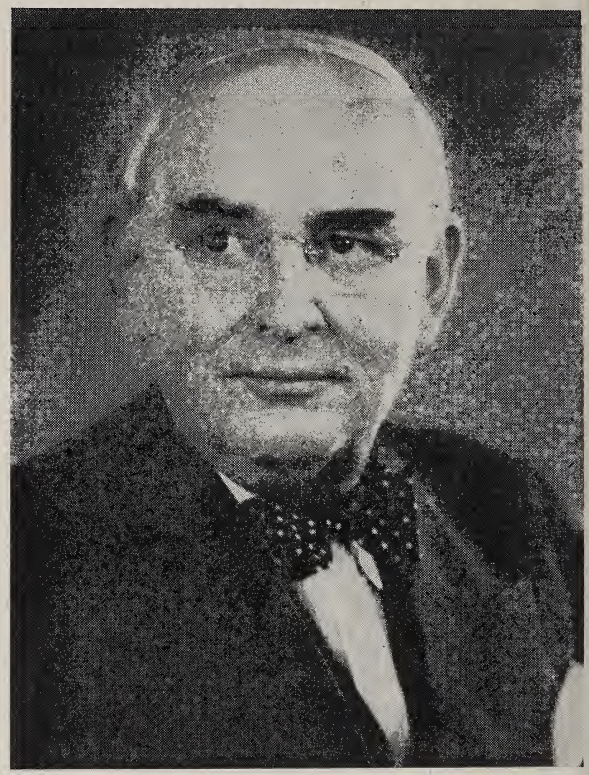
It is with extreme regret that we report the death of Mr. R. H.

(Continued on Page 250)

IN WASHINGTON WITH C. J. BOURG

Senator Vandenberg

Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, the great statesman from Michigan, and the loyal friend of the domestic sugar industry, has departed this life. We regret his leaving us, particularly at this time of crisis in world affairs. The Senator was undoubtedly a great and magnificent leader in the Foreign Affairs of our country. He was the Father of the Bi-Partisan Policy which, during his healthful life, he was able to maintain, but which has somewhat slipped during his illness.



It was our good fortune to be intimately associated with him with respect to the interests of all persons engaged in the production of sugar beets in the Eastern Beet Area. He was a most reliable adviser and was constantly alert to the interests of domestic sugar beet and sugarcane producers. He stood stalwartly in opposition to the original Costigan Bill by which the New Deal sought to gain complete control over the domestic sugar industry. He insisted upon four of five amendments, and it was only upon his final acceptance that the Sugar Act was passed.

We are grateful for his excellent service and shall miss him greatly. May his Great Soul rest in the peace which he so richly deserves!

The Crop Reporting Board of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, issued a supplement of Agricultural Prices on April 27, 1951. In this mimeographed release, on Page 46, it shows that sugar beets have an ad-

(Continued on Page 254)

DISCUSS MOLASSES CEILING PRICES

A dollars and cents ceiling price regulation for industrial molasses was considered by the Industrial Molasses Industry Advisory Committee in its first meeting with officials of the Office of Price Stabilization held in Washington on April 30, 1951.

Industry spokesmen indicated it would be desirable to put such a program into operation well ahead of the time the new industrial molasses crop starts moving to the market in the fall.

There also was some discussion of inequities caused in the industry by the general price freeze of January 26 with prices of different distributors frozen at varying levels.

It was felt, however, committee members said, that it would not be practicable to work out a per cent markup program for molasses now in the hands of distributors because of variations in prices paid and costs incurred in importing offshore molasses.

Industrial molasses, a byproduct of the sugar cane, sugar beet, wet corn and citrus industries, is an important item in the manufacture of livestock feed, the making of alcohol and producing yeast. There are four general types—blackstrap from cane, beet molasses, hydrol molasses from wet corn and citrus molasses.

OPS officials appointed a subcommittee to assist in gathering data and working out recommendations for uniform prices through the proposed regulation for the 1951 crop. The subcommittee started work immediately after the meeting of the full committee adjourned.

Subcommittee members are: Sidney L. Crochet, Director of Sales, U. S. Sugar Corporation, Clewiston, Fla., Douglas W. Love, vice president, Utah-Idaho Sugar Corporation, Salt Lake City, Roy L. Parker, Corn Products Sales Company, New York City, Ben H. Tichnor, II, president, Industrial Molasses Company, Leonia, N. J., and James H. Ferguson, president, Pacific Molasses Company, Ltd., San Francisco, Calif.

Representing OPS at the conference were O. W. Woods, chief, Grocery Products Branch, Food and Restaurant Division; Alfred A. Greenwood, assistant to Division Director John B. Hutson; J. W. Paschke, economist; Israel Sonenshein and George Willi of the Legal Division; L. C. Cunningham, R. E. Spencer and Hugh E. Wesiberger.

Attending the conference as observers were Lawrence Myers, B. L. Doyle, Phillips E. Jones and W. C. Dachtler of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and Paul E. Callanan of the State Department.

CEILING PLACED ON PUERTO RICAN AND VIRGIN ISLAND BLACKSTRAP MOLASSES

TITLE 32A—NATIONAL DEFENSE, APPENDIX
Chapter III—Office of Price Stabilization, Economic Stabilization Agency
(General Ceiling Price Regulation, Supplementary Regulation 24)
GCPR, SR 24—Puerto Rican and Virgin Island Blackstrap Molasses

Pursuant to the Defense Production Act of 1950 (Pub. Law 774, 81st Cong.), Executive Order 10161 (15 F. R. 6105), and Economic Stabilization Agency General Order No. 2 (16 F. R. 738) this Supplementary Regulation 24 to the General Ceiling Price Regulation is hereby issued.

Statement of Considerations

The commodity designated as blackstrap molasses is the liquid re-

(Continued on Page 251)

MINUTES OF THE SPRING MEETING OF THE CONTACT COMMITTEE OF THE AMERICAN SUGAR CANE LEAGUE

(*March 29th and 30th*, 1951)

The first day's meeting of the Contact Committee of the American Sugar Cane League was called to order by Chairman Stephen C. Munson at 9:45 in the morning, March 29, 1951, in Room 110 of the Agronomy-Horticulture Building, Louisiana State University.

The Plant Pathology Department presented the first part of the program. A mimeographed report of the work for the year 1950 was distributed and discussed by Dr. S. J. P. Chilton, Chairman of the Department, and Mr. E. R. Stamper, Assistant Plant Pathologist. Dr. Chilton indicated that seed treatment, which has been applied experimentally during the past four years, is one of the tools that looks promising and may be of value to the sugar planters in increasing stands and yields of sugar cane. In discussing the seedling program, Dr. Chilton showed the group a greenhouse flat in which were growing what he described as the first seedings ever produced under controlled conditions in Louisiana. He added that the severe winter had handicapped the entire seedling program considerably.

Mr. Stamper discussed the chemical control of weeds in sugar cane fields, using the tables in the report to show the results of the experiments in figures. Mr. Nelson questioned him about the figure of 5.83 tons per acre in Table 10. Mr. Stamper stated that in the Evergreen area as soon as the cane was planted, he started applying chemicals. Where there is a lot of Johnson grass seedlings, there is a tendency to decrease the germination of cane. There were seven plots of cane, and the check was in the middle on the fourth and fifth plots. Mr. Nelson asked if the only difference was that there was no chemical applied on 5.83 tons per acre. Mr. Stamper said yes, that that was the only difference. Mr. Stamper referred to Table 11 and pointed out that there was a 9.5 ton per acre yield in plant and stubble cane.

The group was advised by Mr. Stamper that he used the best control methods available in the summer to control Johnson grass seedlings in order to test the efficiency of other chemicals and methods in the spring of the year. TCA and 2, 4-D are the two best chemicals for weed control at present. Mr. Stamper stated that 2, 4-D will last only three to four weeks, depending on the rainfall. If there is a heavy rainfall, the chemical should be reapplied in about three weeks. Without a heavy rain, there is a little longer lasting effect from the original application. One cannot be sure of 2, 4-D after the fourth week. With TCA, however, the original application lasts five to six weeks. Mr. Stamper emphasized that in all chemical weed control work timing is *very important*. If you let the grass grow until it is two or three inches high, a different control has to be applied. As a post-emergency measure one should apply two pounds of 2, 4-D per acre after the grass is two to three inches high, following with flaming one week later.

Mr. Lepine asked Mr. Stamper whether or not after a rain TCA is effective in freshly plowed, dry soil. Mr. Stamper answered that if an all-chemical method of control is to be used, you should plant the cane, cover it, roll the tops of the rows and apply 2, 4-D. This should take care of the situation until it rains, he said. After a rain the TCA should be applied at the rate of five pounds per acre on 36 inches of the row. This should give good control until frost. TCA is not effective on freshly plowed soil.

KEY FARM JOBS NOW ON CRITICAL OCCUPATION LIST

Secretary of Agriculture Charles F. Brannan announced April 30th that farm operators and assistants have been added to the list of critical occupations by the Labor Department.

The Secretary has been notified by Secretary of Labor Maurice J. Tobin that he has accepted the recommendation of the Inter-Agency Advisory Committee that key farm workers be added to the critical list. The action is the result of intensive study by the Committee, on which the Department of Agriculture is represented. The Department of Agriculture acts as the official claimant agency for critical farm manpower, machinery and other equipment before other defense agencies.

Secretary Brannan said the list of critical occupations is used as a guide in the selection of manpower for the Armed Services. It is used by the Department of Defense for considering requests for delay in call to active duty of reservists and the National Guard. Also, Selective Service makes the list available to local Selective Service boards as information to assist them in the proper classification of workers engaged in essential civilian activities. The addition of farm operators and assistants to the list will aid Selective Service in considering cases of key farm workers needed to produce record agricultural supplies for defense.

Detailed definitions of "Farm Operators and Assistants" included on the critical list follow:

"Farm Operators and Assistants: Performs without supervision a wide variety of the following skilled tasks in commercial agricultural production where applicable to the particular type of farm on which he works: or supervises workers of lesser skill; prepares soil for planting by plowing, harrowing, and fertilizing; seeds; cultivates, and harvests crops. Irrigates arid lands and practices erosion control. Plants, sprays, and prunes fruit trees. Cares for livestock. Operates, repairs, and maintains farm implements and mechanical equipment, such as tractors and electric motors, combines, gang plows, ensilage cutters, corn and cotton pickers, milking machines, and hay balers, used in the production of crops, such as grain, vegetables, hay, fruit, cotton, and/or livestock, poultry, and their products. Repairs farm buildings, fences, and other structures. On specialized farms, such as dairy or livestock farms, performs such tasks as scientific feeding and selective breeding, rotating pastures, operating and maintaining dairying equipment, sterilizing containers and equipment, and maintaining sanitary conditions in barns. Knows over-all farm operations including when, where, and how crops should be planted, cultivated, sprayed, and harvested. May determine when and where products will be marketed. Trains and supervises casual and seasonal workers during planting and harvesting."

Mr. Lepine asked whether or not TCA would affect a cover crop. Mr. Stamper said that TCA will affect most legumes, that the soybean is the most sensitive plant. It was suggested that along the Mississippi where there is a heavy Johnson grass seedling infestation, it is best not to put a winter cover crop on plant cane for that particular year. Or it might be possible to work the sides and middles and plant a winter cover crop late, Mr. Stamper added. If you plant a cover crop early and have a grass seedling problem, you will destroy the cover crop if you destroy the seedlings Mr. Stamper stated that a second application of TCA is the method that he

(Continued on Next Page)

thinks can be substituted for flame control, if the TCA is applied immediately after a rain in summer plant cane.

The question was asked how much TCA was used in the state this year in spraying sugar cane. Mr. Stamper answered that nine carloads (a quarter of a million pounds) have been sold and distributed in the state.

Chairman Munson asked if anyone else had used TCA. Mr. Savoie replied that he had sprayed his whole field with TCA and 2, 4-D mixed together. He asked if it was correct to do that. Mr. Stamper told him that it was a correct way to do it. For seedling control in plant cane, four pounds of 90% material plus two-thirds of a pound of 2, 4-D is used per acre; and in stubble cane, eleven pounds per acre with one pound of 2, 4-D is used. These rates are for spraying on 24 inches of the drill. The question was asked how would the eleven pounds of TCA and one pound of 2, 4-D per acre affect Johnson grass that had already germinated and was four to five inches in height. Mr. Stamper answered that it was not as effective as if it had been put on immediately after shaving and off-barring. In stubble cane that is going to be sprayed with TCA and 2, 4-D, it is advisable not to shave cane all at one time. It should be divided into sections to be shaved, off-barred and sprayed.

At this point the group was told that these grass control recommendations had been published in the October, 1950, "Sugar Bulletin," that mimeographed copies of the recommendations had been circulated through the county agents' offices.

Mr. C. A. Arceneaux asked how long one must wait to plant winter legumes after TCA has been used. Mr. Stamper replied that the length of waiting time depends on the rainfall. Mr. Nelson made the point that it isn't advisable to plant winter legumes where chemical weed control is practiced in the fall.

Mr. Burden again suggested that where chemical seed control is practiced that winter cover crops might be planted later on summer plant cane or after the sides and middles are chopped.

Chairman Munson asked Mr. Leon Godchaux to comment on his weed control problem. Mr. Godchaux said that he had found that a reasonable time after chemical weed control treatment and after planting, he could plant cover crops if he was careful to time it correctly. He warned the group about the trouble he had had with 2, 4-D. While the 2,-4-D was being stored during the cold weather, the active ingredient had settled out in the bottom of the drum. That which he had used didn't have much 2, 4-D in it. He informed the planters that those who used Chlorate in ditch banks in marginal areas could get a carload price on TCA by combining Chlorate and TCA. At this point Mr. Stamper was asked if fifteen pounds of TCA could be used on stubble cane, and he replied that eleven pounds of TCA is the maximum amount for one application and the amount that the average stubble will tolerate. Any increase would injure the cane. Mr. Godchaux wanted to know if TCA was preferable to 2, 4-D. Mr. Stamper told the group that TCA plus 2, 4-D is preferable as a chemical control. It is desirable if grasses and broadleaved plants both are to be controlled, and it is necessary to use a combination of both 2, 4-D and TCA. If 2, 4-D without TCA is to be used, flame cultivation is necessary to kill the Johnson grass seedlings that survive the 2, 4-D treatment.

Mr. Gibbens wanted to know whether with seedlings one, two, or three inches high it would be better to use TCA and 2, 4-D or apply the 2, 4-D and follow ten days afterwards with a flame cultivator. Mr. Stamper answered that if seedlings have not emerged following the pre-

emergence applications of 2, 4-D, a combination will give a long lasting effect. If seedlings have started to emerge, do not delay the spraying operation before fertilization in the spring. Spray ahead of the fertilization operation. If TCA plus 2, 4-D combination is not to be used, an application of 2, 4-D at this time followed by flame cultivation one week later should give good control.

Mr. Munson asked Dr. Chilton to come back and give the group more information on the breeding work at Grand Isle, that the work shows great promise and the group would want to know more about it.

Dr. Chilton gave credit to Dr. Steib and Mr. Simon who helped in getting five rows of cane to begin the work. Then in 1948, through the efforts of Mr. Savoie, State Representative, a $14,000 legislative appropriation for sugar cane breeding work at the Louisiana State University was obtained. To date only $1,500 - $2,000 has been spent. Dr. Chilton stated that they are going to have to build another greenhouse with two temperatures for experimental work. The big job is to work out technical details on making cane flower and produce seed. Thus the program will be expanded this year.

Mr. Munson wanted to know why, if the temperatures were controlled, the work could not be done at Baton Rouge. Dr. Chilton explained that apparently conditions were not suitable at Baton Rouge in that during previous tests the cane outside the greenhouse flowered whereas that in the greenhouse did not. In other words, Dr. Chilton feels that temperature control coupled with day length is the determining factor in making sugar cane flower. Another thing to be investigated, therefore, is the possibility of artificially shortening day-length. Dr. Chilton pointed out that in Hawaii it was found that when light is taken away, the cane can be made to head. For such an experiment a man would be needed to put the canes in the greenhouse and take them out. However, it would first be necessary to work out a system to get flowers in the greenhouse here. At the present time, the only place where they can be sure the cane will head each year is Grand Isle. Therefore, that is the place to make the study, Dr. Chilton added. Then if the secret of why the cane heads is learned, it may be possible to do the study in Baton Rouge.

With further reference to the special appropriation for the sugar cane breeding work, Dr. Chilton stated that at present money is not the problem. When the time comes that money is needed, he has no doubt that they could get it. Right now the main problem at Grand Isle is land. Not only is the island small, but there are so many oil operators who have to have the land. The work cannot be moved down closer on the Gulf because the cane has to be protected from freezes.

Dr. Chilton told the group that in 1949-50 they could have produced plenty of seedlings. But it was good that they had a tough winter in 1950-51 because they were better able to evaluate the limit of what could be done.

Chairman Munson pointed out that the industry should know what Dr. Chilton is doing, that many planters think the salvation of the sugar industry is in seedlings. It is most important, therefore, that everyone understand what is being done at Grand Isle. Mr. Munson told Dr. Chilton that eventually the question of money would come up and invited him to call on the chairman of the Finance Committee whenever he needed help in getting money.

Mr. A. L. Dugas of the Entomology Department took over the program at this point and distributed a report, "Sugar Cane Insect Investigations, 1950." To supplement the report Mr. Dugas showed films, illustrating by printed tables and by scenes of the experimental plots the

(Continued on Next Page)

borer control work of the past year. He made the general observation that the borer problem had reached a crisis last year and that now we were over the crisis and were in a new era as far as the borer question is concerned. Mr. Bubenzer asked whether or not the small percentage of borers now was due to weather conditions. Mr. Dugas said the lower infestation had been due more to weather than to control measures.

At the conclusion of Mr. Dugas' report, the group recessed for lunch. (*To be continued in June* 15 *Issue*)

UP FRONT

(Continued from Page 243)

Chadwick, who passed away on May 3rd, 1951 at his home in Bayou Goula, La.

Mr. Chadwick was a former President of the American Sugar Cane League, having served as the guiding head of your organization from October 1933 through September 1935. At the time of his death he was the League's Treasurer and a very active member of your Executive Committee.

The writer is proud to be able to say that Mr. Chadwick was his friend and we know that a host of other members of the Louisiana sugar fraternity are also proud that they have enjoyed this distinction. All of us will personally miss him very much, and the Louisiana sugar industry will suffer additionally through the loss of his leadership.

Our misfortune, however, is small when compared with that of his family, and to them, we extend our deepest sympathies.

History Speaks

In this issue we print the minutes of the meeting of the *Louisiana Sugar Planters' Association* held in New Orleans, Louisiana on May 12, 1892:

The regular monthly meeting of this association was held this day at 7:30 o'clock P.M. at the Continental Guards Armory. Present: Mr. L. Keever, presiding in the absence of the President and Vice Presidents, and a large number of prominent planters and machinery men.

The reading of the minutes of the previous meeting was dispensed with.

Papers on the evening's topic of discussion, "The Proper Construction of Hot Rooms for Sugar Houses," were read by Messrs. Wm. Golding and J. M. Ferguson.

On motion of Mr. Thompson the papers were ordered published and the thanks of the Association were extended to those gentlemen.

The discussion was quite generally entered into, and among whom may be mentioned the following participants: Hon. H. C. Warmoth, Geo. P. Anderson, Daniel Thompson, W. B. Schmidt, John Peters, Maj. La-Lagarde, Fred Arras, L. C. Keever, John S. McDonald, Emile Rost, B. A. Oxnard, W. J. Turl, W. C. Stubbs, John Dymond Jr., and others.

Mr. Keever here surrendered the chair to Second Vice-President Emile Rost.

Prof. Stubbs described the tobacco drying house recently erected in North Louisiana, and spoke of the lessons which might be applied to hot rooms.

Various methods of heating hot rooms, also the proper construction of the walls, etc., were suggested and discussed.

Likewise was considered the question of large tanks or small wagons for the storing of low grade material, the advantages and disadvantages of each being brought under observation.

The selection of the topic for discussion at the meeting of June 9th, next being then in order, on motion of Mr. Anderson, seconded by Mr. Keever, the following was decided upon: "The Proper Way of Applying Fertilizers."

The meeting then adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,
Hy. H. Smith, Secretary.

(Continued from Page 244)

sidue of the manufacture of sugar from sugarcane. This commodity contains varying quantities of sucrose, glucose, fructose, various reducing sugars, minerals, water and other materials. The molasses of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands is customarily sold on a basis of percentage content of 52 percent total sugars. The combined Puerto Rican and Virgin Island 1950-1951 production of blackstrap molases is a quantity in excess of 60,000,000 gallons.

The chief commercial uses of this commodity are as a raw material used in the production of industrial alcohol and as an ingredient in mixed feeds.

The outbreak of hostilities in Korea precipitated a rapid and sustained advance in the market price of blackstrap molasses. This advance was further reinforced recently by reason of the historical season of short supply during the months of December and January.

The season of production of blackstrap molasses in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands runs approximately from the latter part of the month of January through the month of July. Customarily this molasses is sold under contracts entered into during the late fall and winter months of the preceding year. The current crop of Puerto Rican and Virgin Island molasses was sold in this manner so that a very substantial portion of the crop is subject to contracts entered into between September 1950 and January 26, 1951. Further because of this seasonal production factor Puerto Rican and Virgin Island processors, almost without exception, neither delivered nor offered for delivery any molasses during the base period so as to establish a ceiling price for this commodity under the General Ceiling Price Regulation. Deliveries were made in a few isolated instances at widely divergent prices. The quantities involved were of very small volume and the deliveries were, for the most part, made to local purchasers for local consumption. To establish ceiling ceiling prices for all processors under General Ceiling Price Regulation, Section 6, by using the sales figures of these few deliveries would produce an inequitable result. Because of the foregoing facts this regulation departs from the general policy of the Office of Price Stabilization in that it permits written contracts for the sale of blackstrap molasses entered into prior to January 26, 1951, to be carried out according to their terms.

The ceiling price for the sale of Puerto Rican and Virgin Island blackstrap molasses is established at 22 cents per gallon f. o. b. steamer at Puerto Rico port of shipment. This figure approximates the weighted average of the contract prices used in the contracts mentioned above. This price also is comparable to the price at which most molasses from Cuba is being shipped to this country for sale for feed purposes.

It appears that the ceiling prices of many distributors on the mainland are out of line with the price established by this regulation. However, data available to the Director is not adequate at this time to establish dollar and cents ceiling prices for blackstrap molasses at all levels of distribution. Cost data must be assembled and consultations will be held with representatives of the industry at an early date with the view of establishing ceiling prices to conform generally to the ceiling price established herein.

The Director has concluded that the action taken by this regulation is the most practical course at his disposal at the present time for clarifying the existing confusion with respect to ceiling prices in these areas of production so that the flow of molasses from such areas will not be seriously disrupted. This action will not result in any increase in the

prices to consumers and is the first step in establishing a uniform and more reasonable price for blackstrap molasses.

Findings of The Director of Price Stabilization

In the judgment of the Director of Price Stabilization the provisions of Supplementary Regulation 24 to General Ceiling Price Regulation are generally fair and equitable and are necessary to effectuate the purposes of Title IV of the Defense Production Act of 1950.

So far as practicable the Director of Price Stabilization gave due consideration to the national effort to achieve maximum production in furtherance of the objectives of the Defense Production Act of 1950; to prices prevailing during the period from May 24, 1950 to June 24, 1950, inclusive; and to relevant factors of general applicability.

Regulatory Provisions

Sec.

1. What this regulation does.
2. Applicability and exemptions.
3. Ceiling prices for sellers of Puerto Rican and Virgin Island blackstrap molasses.
4. Records.
5. Definitions.

Authority: Sections 1-5 issued under Section 704, Pub. Law 774, 81st Cong. Interpret or apply title IV, Public Law 774, 81st Cong., E. O. 10161, September 9, 1950, 15 F. R. 6105.

Section 1. *What this regulation does.* The purpose of this regulation is to establish ceiling prices for sales by Puerto Rican and Virgin Island processors of blackstrap molasses produced in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. The regulation allows written contracts for the sale of such molasses legally entered into by these processors prior to January 26, 1951, to be carried out at the contract price.

Sec. 2. *Applicability and exemptions*—(a) *Applicability.* The provisions of this regulation apply to sales by Puerto Rican and Virgin Island processors of blackstrap molasses produced in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

(b) *Exemptions.* If, prior to January 26, 1951, you legally entered into a written contract for the sale of blackstrap molasses for which ceiling prices are provided by this regulation, you may carry out the contract according to its terms.

Sec. 3. *Ceiling prices for sales by Puerto Rican and Virgin Island processors of blackstrap molasses produced in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.* Your ceiling price for the sale of blackstrap molasses shall be as follows:

(a) *Blackstrap molasses in bulk.* F. O. B. steamer at Puerto Rican ports of shipment, 52 per cent sugar content: Twenty-two cents per gallon.

(1) *Differential for delivery at processor's mill.* If you sell the molasses described in this regulation for delivery at your mill, your ceiling price will be the price set forth in (a) of this section less the cost of delivering the molasses free on board a steamer at the nearest Puerto Rican port suitable for the marine export shipment of blackstrap molasses.

(2) *Differential for delivery in containers.* If you sell the molasses in drums you may add two cents per gallon to the price otherwise authorized under this regulation.

(3) *Differential for variations in percentage content of total sugars.* The customary differential for variations in percentage content of total sugars above or below 52 per cent shall continue to apply.

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Sec. 4. *Records.* If you are a seller of Puerto Rican or Virgin Island blackstrap molasses for which ceiling prices are established by this regulation or a seller to whom the exemption provisions of section 2 (b) of this regulation apply, then you must preserve and keep available for examination by the Director of Price Stabilization, while the Defense Production Act of 1950 remains in force and for a period of two years thereafter, accurate records of each sale. These records must include:

(a) The date of the sale.
(b) The name of the purchaser.
(c) The price received.
(d) The quantity sold.

Sec. 5. *Definitions.* (a) Terms used in this regulation shall, unless defined herein, or unless the context requires a different meaning, have the same meaning as when used in the General Ceiling Price Regulation.

(b) The term "blackstrap molasses" as used in this regulation means the final by-product liquid incident to the manufacture of sugar after the extraction of all commercially available sucrose.

Effective date: This supplementary regulation shall become effective May 8, 1951.

Note.—The record keeping requirements of this regulation have been approved by the Bureau of the Budget in accordance with the Federal Reports Act of 1942.

Michael V. DiSalle,
Director of Price Stabilization.
May 3, 1951.

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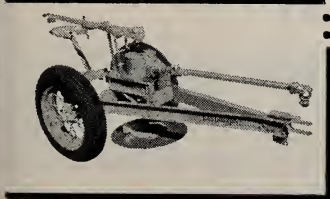

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CASTAGNOS CANE LOADER CO., INC.
DONALDSONVILLE, LA. MANUFACTURERS OF SUGAR EQUIPMENT FOR OVER FORTY YEARS

IN WASHINGTON

(Continued from Page 245)

justed price, under Section 402 (d) (3) (ii) and (iii) of the Defense Production Act of 1950, of $13.70. while sugarcane has an adjusted price of $7.62. The legal minimum or ceiling prices, as shown by parity, is indicated as being $16.00 for sugar beets and $9.09 for sugarcane. By simple deduction, sugar beets are about $2.30 under the parity price-ceiling, and sugarcane is about $1.47 below the legal ceiling. Under these circumstances, we feel that the Office of Price Stabilization is without authority to fix a ceiling price on molasses. The Defense Production Act specifically provides that no agricultural commodity shall have its price fixed as long as the price received for the agricultural product is less than parity.

We are under two Acts of Congress—the Sugar Act of 1948 and the Defense Production Act of 1950. The Sugar Act authorizes specifically that the price of molasses can be determined by the Secretary of Agriculture as the basis for the price paid for sugarcane or sugar beets. This price, in 1950, amounted to 75c per ton of sugarcane. As long as the parity price of sugarcane or sugar beets remains under the price received by growers, OPS is without authority to fix any price on sugar or any price on molasses. We consider that elemental in view of the Law We have so notified the OPS through our representative, Mr. C. S. Churchill, a processor of sugarcane and a producer of blackstrap molasses, who represents Louisiana producers on the Industry Advisory Committee for Molasses, and Congressman Hale Boggs of the House Ways & Means Committee, who submitted to OPS his protest, citing these facts and requesting that a written legal opinion be submitted to justify any action taken by OPS in this matter.

ATLACIDE

Kills JOHNSON GRASS

Atlacide is the *safer* chlorate weed killer. It kills grasses and weeds by destroying roots. Use it for eradicating Johnson grass in ditches, along headlands, railroad tracks and in other non-crop areas.

Atlacide is a tried and *proven* weed killer with 25 years of successful use. Comes in powder form . . . easy to mix and apply as spray.

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You get twofold protection when you use ALCOA Cryolite. It protects your cane fields from the borer, and your expensive dusting or spraying equipment from the damaging abrasive action common to ordinary insecticides.

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Castagnos Tractor Loader—See Page 264

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UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

BY A. W. DYKERS

The next time your best friend gives you a blank stare, and has a look on his face that reminds you of one of those trapped rats that the scientists use in their frustration experiments, take it easy; don't disturb him; the poor fellow is probably suffering from *regulations dementia,* which is a new mental disturbance brought on by an overdose of amendments to price regulations, "DO" priority ratings, and the ever-changing parity price of a ton of sugar cane.

Now a ton of cane is worth $7.62 and we can get $9.09 for it before we exceed our parity rights. Our good friend Mr. Thomas H. Allen explains why on page 260 of this issue.

Contact Committee Meeting

A general meeting of the Louisiana sugar industry, under the auspices of the Contact Committee of the American Sugar Cane League, will be held at the USDA Sugar Station, in Houma, La., on Thursday, June 14th, 1951, beginning at 9:30 in the morning.

This is the meeting at which the Government and State scientists discuss new cane varieties and other subjects of vital importance to everyone who grows or grinds sugarcane. Mr. Stephen C. Munson, Chairman of the Contact Committee, has asked us to cordially invite you to be present.

The time is half-past nine on the morning of June 14th, and the place is the USDA Sugar Station, Houma, La.

A meeting of the sub-committee of the Contact Committee will be held in Mr. Munson's office at the Delgado-Albania factory, in Jeanerette, on the morning of June 7th to review data on unreleased cane varieties that will be discussed at the big meeting. The members of this sub-committee have been duly notified of their meeting.

New Contact Members

The Contact Committee of the American Sugar Cane League has two new members. They are Mr. Moise Hymel, of Gramercy, La., and Mr. Richard McCarthy, of New Orleans, La.

Mr. Hymel moved to the east side of the Mississippi River in 1926 and began his cane growing activities on a small 100 acre farm. He now has approximately 1,500 acres of land in cane cultivation and is rated one of the most progressive farmers in the business.

Mr. McCarthy is a Vice-President of Godchaux Sugars, Inc., and is the assistant head of the Agricultural Department of this big cane farming and sugar manufacturing enterprise.

These two gentlemen are both admirably prepared for their new assignments on the very important Contact Committee of your League.

Chadwick Chairman

Mr. J. J. Munson, President of the American Sugar Cane League, has announced the appointment of Mr. W. H. Chadwick, of Bayou Goula, La., to the Chairmanship of the League's Edible Molasses Committee. Mr. Chadwick succeeds his deceased father, Mr. R. H. Chadwick, to this important position.

He and Mr. H. M. Row will leave for Washington on June 2nd to confer with officials of the O.P.S.

Dr. Grayson Honored

Dr. Wilmer M. Grayson, head of the Sugar Section of the Louisiana office of the Production And Marketing Administration of the United States Department of Agriculture, was called to Washington by his bosses on May 15th to receive a

(Continued on Page 271)

NOTICE REGARDING OUR WASHINGTON OFFICE

By act of the Executive Committee of the American Sugar Cane League, Mr. Josiah Ferris is now in complete charge of the Washington Office of the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A., Inc. Mr. Ferris succeeds Mr. Clarence J. Bourg, who will remain in Washington as an advisor to Mr. Ferris until arrangements for his retirement can be completed.

The Executive Committee feels that Mr. Bourg should no longer be called on to endure the hardships of the Washington assignment.

Mr. Ferris has represented the Florida Sugar Industry in Washington since 1936. He is familiar with the Washington scene and is well versed in the problems of the domestic cane sugar industry. Your executive Committee feels that he is in every way capable of assuming the duties of Manager of the Washington Office of the American Sugar Cane League.

J. J. MUNSON, *President.*

A LETTER EXPLAINING PARITY

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT
OF AGRICULTURE
Production and Marketing
Administration
Sugar Branch—Washington
May 16, 1951

Mr. Clarence J. Bourg
American Sugar Cane League
510 Union Trust Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Bourg:

This is in reference to our telephone conversation of May 14 during which you asked for an explanation of the prices for sugar beets and sugarcane as reported in "Agricultural Prices", issued April 27, 1951.

The Defense Production Act of 1950 imposes on the Secretary of Agriculture responsibility for determining certain minimum prices below which no ceiling prices for agricultural commodities may be established. Specifically, Section 402 (d) (3) of the Defense Production Act provides, in part, "No ceiling shall be established or maintained for any agricultural commodity below the highest of the following prices: (i) the parity price for such commodity as determined by the Secretary of Agriculture in accordance with the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended and adjusted by the Secretary of Agriculture for grade, location, and seasonal differentials, or (ii) the highest price received by producers during the period from May 24, 1950 to June 24, 1950, inclusive, as determined by the Secretary of Agriculture and adjusted by the Secretary of Agriculure for grade, location and seasonal differentials, or (iii) in the case of any commodity for which the market was not active during the period May 24 to June 24, 1950, the average price received by producers during the most recent representative period prior to May 24, 1950, in which the market for such commodity was active as determined and adjusted by the Secretary of Agriculture to a level in line with the level of prices received by producers for agricultural commodities generally during the period May 24 to June 24, 1950, and adjusted by the Secretary for grade, location and seasonal differentials . . .".

The legislative history of this provision indicates that as used in this section the term "agricultural commodity" means any commodity for which a parity price is determined

Mainland Sugarcane

Old Parity Formula		
Returns per ton sugarcane (1909-13)	$ 3.73	
Index of prices paid, interest and taxes—April 15, 1951	272	
Old parity price		$ 10.10
New Parity Formula		
1. Ten-year average returns per ton sugarcane (1941-50)	$ 6.84	
2. 120-month average (Jan. 1941-Dec. 1950) of the index of prices received by farmers for all commodities (1910-14 = 100)	218	
3. Adjusted base price (Line 1 ÷ Line 2)	$ 3.14	
4. Index of prices paid, interest, taxes and wage rates—April 15, 1951	283	
5. New parity price (Line 3 x Line 4)	$ **8.89**	
6. Effective parity price[1] (90 percent of $10.10)		$ **9.09**
Highest Price Received May 24-June 24, 1950 or Most Representative Period Prior Thereto:		
1. Season average price, 1949 crop (estimated 1-18-51)	$ 7.38	
2. Index of prices received by farmers during representative period (Oct.-May)	239	
3. Index of prices received by farmers—June 1950	247	
4. Ratio of line 3 to line 2	103.3	
5. Adjusted 1949 crop price to June 1950 index of prices received		$ **7.62**

[1] Since the new parity price, $8.89, is more than 10 percent below the old parity price, $10.10, the transitional parity concept is used. Therefore, for mainland sugarcane, the effective parity price computed on the basis of the April 15, 1951 index is 90 percent of old parity (90 percent of $10.10) or $9.09.

Sugar Beets

Old Parity Formula		
Returns per ton sugar beets (1909-13)	$ 5.50	
Index of prices paid, interest and taxes, April 15, 1951	272	
Old parity price		$ 15.00
New Parity Formula		
1. Ten-year average returns per ton beets (1941-50)	$ 12.30	
2. 120-month average (Jan. 1941-Dec. 1950) of the index of prices received by farmers for all commodities (1910-14 = 100)	218	
3. Adjusted base price (Line 1 ÷ Line 2)	$ 5.64	
4. Index of prices paid, interest, taxes and wage rates, April 15, 1951	283	
5. New parity price (Line 3 x Line 4)	$ 16.00	
6. Effective parity price[2]		$ **16.00**
Highest Price Received May 24-June 24, 1950 or Most Representative Period Prior Thereto:		
1. Season average price, 1949 crop (estimated 1-18-51)	$ 13.70	
2. Index of prices received by farmers during representative period (Sept.-Aug.)	240	
3. Index of prices received by farmers—June 1950	247	
4. Ratio of line 3 to line 2	102.9	
5. Adjusted 1949 crop price to June 1950 index of prices received		$ **13.70**

[2] Since the parity price for sugar beets calculated by the new formula is higher than 90 percent of the parity price calculated by the old formula, the new parity price is the effective parity price. Therefore, for sugar beets the parity price computed on the basis of the April 15, 1951 index is $16.00.

by the Secretary of Agriculture.

In view of the fact that during the period May 24, to June 24, 1950, there was no active market for sugar beets and sugarcane, it was necessary to select the most recent period during which the market for such commodities was active. For that purpose the 1949 crop was selected. This price was adjusted by the ratio of the index of prices received by farmers on June 15, 1950, to the average of the index of prices received by farmers during the marketing period. In the case of mainland sugarcane the marketing period extends from October to May, inclusive. Therefore, in conformity with the Defense Production Act it is necessary to calculate effective parity prices as well as the price during the most recent representative period prior to the period May 24 to June 24, 1950, the highest of which is then designated as the legal minimum for ceiling prices. There follows a restatement of the parity

(Continued on Page 271)

THE POSSIBILITY OF MAKING PAPER FROM BAGASSE

Editor's note—Because of the interest that is presently being shown, both in and out of the Louisiana sugar industry, relative to the use of bagasse for making paper, the following news release by the Louisiana State University Bureau of Public Relations should be welcomed by our readers.

Everybody's talking about the possibility of making paper from sugar cane bagasse, but few people have done anything practical about it.

The chemical engineering specialists at Louisiana State University are among the few—and probably the foremost authorities now on what can and can't be done with the sugar cane waste.

Paul M. Horton, department head, and Arthur Keller, professor and specialist in sugar engineering, have been studying the matter for six years, with several graduate students' teams assisting in the project. They have designed and built three different experimental plants, with the present one deemed highly successful.

From their 1949 and 1950-51 research has come these conclusions:

1. Good quality paper CAN be made from bagasse, under pilot plant conditions.
2. About 27 percent of the weight of the raw bagasse can be recovered as high grade fiber, from which the paper is made.
3. One ton of bagasse per hour can be processed in their present experimental mill.

Facts still to be pinned down are on the storage quality of the fiber; power requirements and production data; and methods for sterilizing and storing.

Most important, of course, is the need for full-scale commercial plant tests. A paper mill has offered to run these tests when enough fiber can be provided for the full-scale operation.

The economic feasibility will, of course, be the major factor there. And there will be the production problem, too, of what chemicals to use in the cooking process. The Kraft process as now used with pine would be too drastic for bagasse fiber. The L.S.U. experts hope that waste chemicals of lesser strength, might prove feasible.

If and when all the question-marks are removed, say the University specialists, it could mean a sizeable extra income per year in the Louisiana sugar cane industry.

"There are about a million tons of bagasse going to waste each year now," states Dr. Keller. "We estimate that three tons of fiber could be extracted from each 10 tons of bagasse, and the fiber would be worth about $14 per ton."

They aren't ready to say yet what use could be made of the pith—extracted in the same process. Possibly it might prove usable as fuel; in feed, as an absorbent for blackstrap molasses, or as mulch paper for agricultural use.

The raw bagasse now has only two profitable uses other than as fuel—and most sugar factories find Louisiana's abundant hydrocarbon fuels cheaper to use than the bagasse.

The major value for bagasse has been in the manufacture of building board (but other materials have been developed, to cut down that market) : and a dehydrated material for animal litter and for loose mulch.

These current by-product uses amount only to about 25 cents profit per ton of bagasse above the bagasse fuel value, according to Keller.

Scientists have been experimenting with bagasse uses for the past century, but all attempts to produce pulp or paper commercially have

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R. H. Chadwick

The following resolution was adopted by the Executive Committee of the American Sugar Cane League at its regular monthly meeting held in New Orleans on May 30, 1951.

WHEREAS—On the afternoon of Wednesday, May 2nd, 1951, death took from us Mr. R. H. Chadwick, who was a member of the Executive Committee of the American Sugar Cane League as well as the League's Treasurer, and

WHEREAS—Mr. Chadwick was first elected to the League's Executive Committee on the twenty-fourth day of September in the year of our Lord 1925, at which time he began an uninterrupted career of service to the American Sugar Cane League and the Louisiana Sugar Industry that was to last for over two and a half decades, and

WHEREAS—Mr. Chadwick's tireless efforts in behalf of the League, and his outstanding qualities of character and leadership, lifted him to the Presidency of this organization in September 1933; a position that he held with distinction until September 1935, and,

WHEREAS—He was a personal friend of the members of this Committee and loved and respected by all of us; Therefore be it

RESOLVED—That the Executive Committee of the American Sugar Cane League does hereby publicly declare, on behalf of the Louisiana Sugar Industry, that the loss of Mr. Chadwick has deprived our industry of one of its most competent and skillful leaders; and be it further

RESOLVED—That the members of this Committee, both as individuals and as the representatives of the entire Louisiana Sugar Industry, desire to extend their deepest sympathies to the loved ones of Mr. Chadwick in their great loss, and wish this resolution to be made a part of the minutes of this meeting and copies of it mailed to the family of Mr. Chadwick.

REVISE EDIBLE MOLASSES STANDARDS

A revision of proposed U. S. standards for grades of edible sugarcane molasses has been announced by the U. S. Departmnet of Agriculture, as a result of views submitted by interested parties following the issuance of the notice of proposed rule making which appeared in the *Federal Register* (15 F.R. 6474) on September 26, 1950. Two extensions of time for submitting views were granted following the issuance of the proposed standards last September.

The announced revisions include changing the names of two of the grades from "U. S. Medium-Light" and "U. S. Medium-Dark" to "U. S. Choice" and "U. S. Standard," respectively, in keeping with the U. S. Department of Agriculture grade names which are in use on more than 100 processed foods. The method used for calculating the grade factors has been changed from "percent of solids" basis to "percent of sample" basis since the latter is acceptable and is more generally used by the industry. Tolerances to be used for ascertaining the grade of officially drawn samples also have been introduced for the first time.

The grade specifications are still based on solids content, total sugar, ash, sulfites, and color, although some of the specifications have been changed in keeping with recommendations from interested parties.

The standards are being developed under authority of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 1087).

The revised proposed standards

(Continued on Page 270)

HISTORY SPEAKS

The regular monthly meeting of the Louisiana Sugar Planters' Association held on December 8, 1892, was upset because of the controversy raging at that time relative to the bounty on sugar. The meeting adopted a resolution condemning comments in the Press regarding the attitude of the Louisiana Sugar Industry towards the bounty, and the following very interesting article from the November 27, 1892 issue of The New York Times was made a part of the minutes:

"New Orleans, La., Nov. 26, 1892—Sugar planters all over Louisiana are showering letters upon Mr. Cleveland and the Democratic leaders of Congress. A cry is going up from every parish that the bounty system must go, and that duty on sugar should be restored in a modified form.

Five hundred thousand persons are dependent on the industry in this State. The planters sell $25,000,000 worth of sugar a year.

The Louisiana Sugar Planters' Association will send a strong delegation to Washington to urge the abolition of the sugar bounty. It will be a fight to the death between the Democratic sugar growers of the South and the Republican sugar refiners of the North. The Associated Press correspondent has visited several of the most important plantations and has talked with leading planters. A few extremists take the view that the bounty is in the nature of a fifteen years' contract between the Government and the planters, but the overwhelming majority of the growers laugh at the idea that the Government can be held to a responsibility upon such grounds. Planters claim that the bounty system is undemocratic and demoralizing in its nature, and cannot last.

In some cases they have had to wait for six months for the bounty, and in the meantime borrow money at 8 per cent interest. Their profits have been cut down and their credit hurt, not to speak of the annoyance of Government inspection and the rules that put them on a footing with whisky distillers. The feeling is growing more intense every day. Planters claim that the duty was abolished and the bounty adopted by the Republicans in order to damage a Democratic Southern agricultural interest and help the Republican and Northern Manufacturers who wanted free sugar. In order not to embarrass the Democratic Party, by asking for protection, planters will simply tender sugar as a good article to tax in raising necessary revenue. They are willing to accept as low a duty

(Continued on Page 269)

THE COVER PICTURE

Shown on the cover of this issue is the latest development of the "Castagnos" Tractor Loader. This loader is now available for mounting on Minneapolis Moline UTC, Allis Chalmers UC, Case DCS, International Harvester MV MDV and F-30, and John Deere GH tractors. The units can be operated by one or two men, depending on which the farmer prefers.

In the cover picture the machine is being used to dig cane field ditches. This attachment has a capacity of approximately 4,500 linear feet of ditch per day. The loader, together with attachments, is manufactured by the Castagnos Cane Loader Company, Inc., of Donaldsonville, La. Their agents in the Teche section are the Switzer Farm Equipment Company, of Jeanerette, La.

MINUTES OF THE SPRING MEETING OF THE CONTACT COMMITTEE OF THE AMERICAN SUGAR CANE LEAGUE

(*Continued from May 15, 1951 Issue*)

Afternoon Meeting

Mr. E. C. Simon opened the afternoon meeting of the Contact Committee with a discussion of new sugar cane varieties. A report of the material was distributed in mimeographed form. Mr. Simon acknowledged the close cooperation between the United States Department of Agriculture personnel at the Houma station and the Baton Rouge station staff and told of the eight new sugar cane varieties which the two stations had agreed to send to their test fields in the fall of 1950. Referring to the tables in the report, Mr. Simon stated that C.P. 44-101 is an outstanding cane, but one must consider that variety with one reservation—It may have a borer problem. C.P. 44-155 is also good, Mr. Simon said. It was revealed that C.P. 43-47 had performed better on the test fields than on the station. Mr. Simon felt that this was a good example of why there is a need for test fields. Also, the test fields are of great value in selecting canes for the various soil types and areas of the sugar district. Mr. Simon announced that while C.P. 46-51 has given high yields as shown in the tables, because of its low sucrose its only possible promise would be in the Teche area.

Mr. Nelson questioned Mr. Simon about the Co. 290 in Table II. This was selected seed, Mr. Simon answered. As a whole, the 290 this year on the station was very disappointing in stubble, he said.

Chairman Munson asked about the C.P. 36-13. Mr. Simon said that this variety had been a little off in this area. Canes of that type are adapted only to certain soils. Mr. Simon asked Mr. Ben Devall about the 36-13 and was told that the stubble from the year before was very good. But then after it had grown up to four or five feet tall it didn't do anything—it just stayed at that height. He was very disappointed in the results. Mr. Devall added that his cane had been on good, sandy, well-drained land. Mr. Simon emphasized that it would perform well only on certain soils.

Mr. McCarthy asked Mr. Simon what the characteristic of C.P. 45-125 was. It has a very high sucrose content, Mr. Simon answered, but it does not have yielding ability.

Mr. Fourmy wanted to know something about C.P. 43-47. He was getting very poor germination and very poor stubbling at LaPlace, he said. Mr. Simon told him that the variety had been doing satisactory with him but asked Mr. Gouaux about his experience with it. Mr. Gouaux said that what he had seen was doing alright, that it had done well along bayous Lafourche and Teche.

Mr. Munson told the group that he had found the time of cutting to be of great influence on cane. The later it is cut, the better it is.

Dr. Chilton discussed the susceptibility of C.P. 36-13 to the Phytophthora rot. There are many other canes which are superior to this commercial variety, he said. Mr. Gibbens said he found that the 36-13 required a lot of fertilizer in comparison with other commercial varieties such as 34-120.

Dr. Forbes asked for Mr. Hebert or someone else from the Houma Station to explain why Dr. Abbott could not be present. Mr. Hebert explained that there had been a severe outbreak of leaf scald disease in the British Guianas and that the British government had asked the E.C.A. to send someone to investigate the outbreak in this hemisphere. Dr. Abbott is on that mission. The leaf scald is one of the most dangerous diseases of sugar cane, Mr. Hebert added.

(Continued on Next Page)

Mr. I. L. Saveson of the United States Department of Agriculture Soil Conservation Service was asked by Chairman Munson to speak to the group on sugar cane machinery. Mr. Saveson showed slides of the machinery in the field including the leveler, ditch digger, etc. With reference to paragraph 5 on page 18 of the mimeographed report which was distributed, Mr. Saveson advised the planters that if they did not have 1,000 hours of "turtlebacking" to do each year, they had better contract the grading work rather than try to liquidate the cost of heavy grading machinery. He admitted, however, that if a farmer did not have 222 acres a year to be graded (page 19 of the report), he could supplement the use with other types of farm work. Mr. Saveson then called attention to the bottom of page 22 of the report in which appreciation is expressed for the amount of help given by the Experiment Station.

Mr. Maier told the group that turtlebacking had in effect increased the cane yield on the South Coast properties.

At this point Mr. Barr, Head of the Agricultural Engineering Research Department spoke to the group informally on anhydrous ammonia equipment, advising them on buying the equipment and applying the ammonia. Dr. Forbes asked about the hoses. Mr. Barr explained that some people are using 1/4, 1/8, 3/16 and 3/8 hose and that some are using ordinary air hose. Mr. Barr stated that there are seven different types of applicators.

Mr. LeBlanc of the State Department of Agriculture and Immigration was introduced. He reminded the group that his job was safety, that he did not work with applicators themselves. He advised everyone to take care of the anhydrous ammonia equipment that they now had, that valuable equipment was getting scarce. It was suggested that the planters contact their dealers to see if the equipment was in good shape. Mr. LeBlanc urged those present to be careful with ammonium trailers on highways.

Mr. Barr added that it looked as if machinery rationing would start again. But so far only a group has been appointed in Washington to contact the people as to equipment now on hand and what will be needed next year. A report will go in from each state, Mr. Barr, who is on the Louisiana committee, stated. It is expected that the committee will ask for steel to be allocated both for anhydrous ammonia and for propane and butane tanks. Mr. Bubenzer said that the parish P.M.A. committee had to fill out a form. Data for the year 1949 were used because that was the most recent year that the Department of Agriculture had a clear and complete picture of farming machinery and reports.

With reference to the machinery and equipment, Mr. Stamper said that he had no trouble with using 2, 4-D alone in the machine, but trouble did arise when using TCA. Everyone was advised to wash the machine thoroughly when finished with the application. And with sodium chlorate, he had even greater difficulty than he had had with TCA. So far there is no paint to be used on the inside of the equipment, Mr. Stamper said; the only thing to do is to see that the machine is washed thoroughly.

In connection with Mr. Stamper's discussion, Mr. Fourmy suggested that a man be put on the inside of the tank to paint it with oil. Mr. Stamper suggested that one put in from five to ten gallons of water and add libricating oil to fill the tank. Then the oil will float through the tank. As a last suggestion, Mr. Stamper said the strainer should be removed from the sprayer at the end of the season.

Mr. C. B. Gouaux was presented by Chairman Munson and asked to give a discussion of his outfield

work for 1950. He distributed a report of his experiments and acknowledged the presence of several cooperators at whose places some of his test fields were located. After the report was discussed Mr. Munson said that they were trying to get back into Co. 290, that he thought there was nothing like it except the Florida cane (F. 31-762) which is as good or better.

At the conclusion of Mr. Gouaux's part of the program, the first day's meeting of the Contact Committee adjourned.

Final Session

The final session of the meeting was called to order by Chairman Munson at 10:00 in the morning on March 30, 1951. Dr. Forbes asked if the regular program for the morning could be delayed in order that Dr. John Gray could say something about his soybeans.

Dr. Gray told the group that he wanted to tell them about the soybean that had been developed for the cane area as one of the major projects of the Crops and Soils Department. The bean is called the Improved Pelican, and it is one of the best in so far as tonnage is concerned to cover the rows in the cane areas. Dr. Gray stated that he had been working on the bean for several years. The farmers grow it for the cane areas and for an opportunity to sell the beans to oil mills at a premium. The cane men should have a variety of soybean that produces ample seed in order that some farmer can grow it for them so they won't have to pay too much for it. Dr. Gray informed them that just a few seeds had been released from the Baton Rouge station and from Curtis last year, but now they had several thousand bushels of foundation seed to put out to farmers for increase to be sold to cane people. It is one of the best beans to grow in the cane area for tonnage and for turning under, Dr. Gray emphasized. One should plant early and get tonnage. With the later maturing varieties most of the soybeans will keep on producing tonnage until August. There is more tonnage from later varieties than from early varieties. The bean does not need to mature before being turned under. Dr. Gray stated that there are beans available now in the state to plant this year—600 - 800 bushels. He emphasized again that the cane people should grow the variety which is best. Seed producers will grow it, and it will be available at less cost. Seed may be obtained from most seed houses, Dr. Gray informed them, and probably from Lane Wilson, Shreveport; Alexandria Seed Company; and Louisiana Agricultural Cooperative.

Chairman Munson requested Dr. J. N. Efferson of the Agricultural Economics Department to give a report on his cost studies series. Dr. Efferson went into the general background of the research and told of its beginning in 1937-38 when the League had requested information as to the general nature of costs and returns in the sugar industry for use in discussing problems with Washington. Therein was started the series of annual cost studies of three segments of the sugar cane industry—the small farm, large farm, and sugar mill. In 1938 the League stipulated a sum of money for the Experiment Station for the purpose of making the study, and after that regular legislative appropriations were pushed. These appropriations came directly from the request of the League for basic information to use in analyzing its problems.

Dr. Efferson referred the group to the mimeographed report which he had distributed. This report is preliminary and not for publication, he explained. He said that he wanted to check the data with the Experiment Station individuals and individuals in the sugar industry, and that a series of three bulletins will be issued, summarizing the recent results from 1946-49 of the small

farm, large farm, and mill studies.

As a part of the cost study series, Dr. Efferson said that he wanted the industry to give him the replacement value of the mills in order that he might determine whether the returns that had been high enough to pay costs would be high enough to pay for replacement.

Dr. Efferson discussed his report in detail, making the general observation that the sugar industry has not been a highly profitable industry during the past thirteen years.

At the conclusion of the discussion Mr. Munson instructed Dr. Efferson to ask Mr. Voorhies to request the League to help in the study of replacement costs.

The Chairman requested Dr. M. B. Sturgis, Head of the Crops and Soils Department and Mr. Jack De Ment, Assistant Agronomist, to tell about their work with cane for the past year. Two papers were distributed, "Fertilizers For Sugar Cane," and "The Effect of Split Applications of Nitrogen as Anhydrous Ammonia on the Yield of Sugar Cane." Dr. Sturgis said that they had been conducting a soil survey program in St. Mary Parish for the past two years which involves the surveying and mapping of all cultivated land. This is a cooperative survey with the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering, he said. The maps will go into Washington to the Cardiograph section to be made up in a detailed soil survey report. The University pays for half of the survey; but the cost of publication, which will be ten to fifteen thousand dollars, will be borne by the Bureau.

Dr. Sturgis told of a new project which is just beginning and which will take many years. Mr. Simon and Mr. Scarbrook will be working together on it. The study will deal with the improvement of physical conditions of soils on farms in the sugar can area and will be made in terms of soil fertility and the physical state of the soil, Dr. Sturgis added. A lot more fertilizer is being used; in fact, the amount has doubled in the last ten years. The legume program has helped to an extent, and there is not as much fertilizer used now as there was some years ago. But the physical state of the soil is not improving.

As part of the study, the depth of root zone will be compared with yield, and also they will try to find out how to increase the depth of the soils. Now the only method is through the use of organic matter, Dr. Sturgis said. Part of the experiment will be to determine the quality of organic matter from trash as compared with organic matter from legumes turned under.

It was reported that the South Coast Corporation had had good results from the use of magnesia. Dr. Sturgis said that they wanted to get people interested in phosphorous, potash, magnesia, and other minor elements.

The Argonomists are beginning to recognize that the soil fertility problem in sugar cane is not so simple as they had thought, Dr. Sturgis stated, nor is it so critical as they had thought. There is still a large percentage of soil in the sugar cane areas with not much of

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a mineral problem nor minor element problem. With the great volume of soils, the problem is lack of sufficient organic matter rather than the lack of necessary minor elements, Dr. Sturgis added.

The question was asked how much loss in ammonium from soils would there be as a result of recent heavy rains. Dr. Sturgis explained that there would not be much loss because of the fact that loss does not occur appreciably until the temperature reaches 50-55°.

Mr. DeMent informed the group that there was no set formula for fertilization, that there are individual fields rather than areas where recommendations can be made.

Mr. Maier reported that South Coast had not changed its fertilization program as a result of Dr. Boyd's findings.

At the conclusion of Mr. DeMent's discussion, Chairman Munson questioned the choice of location for the tests. Mr. DeMent answered that going into those particular areas makes possible a demonstration of the effect of organic matter on sugarcane yields rather than just an isolated experiment.

At 12:30 noon the spring meeting of the Contact Committee ended.

HISTORY

(Continued from Page 264)

as 1½ cents a pound rather than continue the bounty of 2 cents a pound.

Gen. William Porcher Miles said to-day that the plantation owned by his children turned out over 13,000,000 pounds of sugar last year, the cost of production being $705,000. This enormous crop, even with the bounty added, yielded a profit of only $4,000.

The entire Congressional delegation from Louisiana, Florida, and Texas, including the Senators, will demand the repeal of the bounty law and the restoration of the tariff in a reduced form."

Folks back in the "Good Old Days" had their troubles too.

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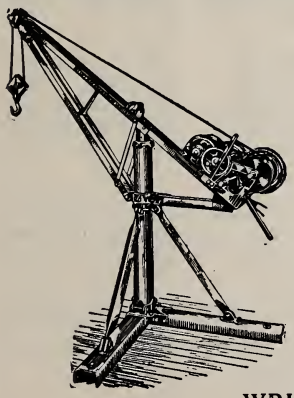

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STANDARDS

(Continued from Page 263)

appear at page 4620 of the Federal Register, issue of May 17, 1951. All interested persons who desire to submit written data, views, or arguments for consideration in connection with possible further revision of the proposed standards, may do so by filing them in duplicate with the Director of the Sugar Branch, Production and Marketing Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C. not later than 30 days after publication of the notice in the Federal Register.

—o—

BAGASSE

(Continued from Page 262)

been economic failures because of the character of bagasse itself.

The crude product is about 50 percent moisture, with the balance about equally divided between a fibrous fraction and pith. Together these materials cannot be processed into satisfactory pulp by any process that is economically sound.

At the L.S.U. Audubon Sugar Factory, this past grinding season's research has resulted in a satisfactory separation of the fiber and pith. It has taken years of engineering study, to devise the right machinery and method; and more seasons of chemical analysis to cause the complete separation of the two components.

Marc Fontaine, a graduate student from Mexico City, has done the final research for his master's degree dissertation.

The sugar chemistry people are keeping an eye now on stored bales of the clean fiber. Unless it stands the storage test, without deterioration, more study will have to be made.

Paper mills would necessarily hold the fiber over a period of several months before processing it into paper pulp—and unless the fiber holds its own during that period, it will never achieve its intended purpose of news print or kraft paper.

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DONALDSONVILLE, LA. — MANUFACTURERS OF SUGAR EQUIPMENT FOR OVER FORTY YEARS

PARITY

(Continued from Page 261)

calculation based on the April 15, 1951 indexes and adjusted prices pursuant to Section 402 of the Defense Production Act for mainland sugarcane and sugar beets.

Returns to growers based on May 9, 1951 market prices of sugar and molasses and present contracts would amount to approximately $8.75 per ton for mainland sugarcane and $13.30 per ton for sugar beets. For comparison, the returns to growers based on April 15, 1951 market prices would amount to $8.10 per ton for mainland sugarcane and $13.30 per ton for beets.

We trust that the above explanation and data will clarify the questions you have raised concerning effective parity prices, adjusted prices pursuant to Section 402 (d) (3) of the Defense Production Act, and legal minimums for ceiling prices.

Very truly yours,
Thomas H. Allen
Acting Deputy Director

UP FRONT

(Continued from Page 259)

citation for the good work he has done in administering the Government sugar programs in Louisiana and Florida.

Dr. Grayson was honored "For his skill, ingenuity and resourcefulness in developing and administering sugar programs in the Mainland sugarcane area".

The only fault we have to find with this development is that it did not happen sooner.

Barker Treasurer

Mr. T. M. Barker, who needs no introduction to the members of the American Sugar Cane League, was elected Treasurer of your organization by the Executive Committee at its regular monthly meeting held in New Orleans on May 30th.

Mr. Barker succeeds the late Mr. R. H. Chadwick to this post. He also follows in the footsteps of his illustrious father who served as the League's Treasurer for many years.

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THE
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ANDREW W. DYKERS, Managing Editor

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UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

BY A. W. DYKERS

Freight Rate Hearing

An important freight rate hearing before a trial examiner of the Interstate Commerce Commission was held in Baton Rouge on May 21st, 22nd and 23rd. This hearing was provoked by the railroads in an attempt to obtain an increase of 8% in the intrastate freight rate on sugar cane, raw sugar, refined sugar and bagasse.

Your Freight Committee, headed by Chairman Herbert C. Vaccaro, of Southdown Sugars, Inc., has been hard at work during recent weeks preparing the case in opposition to the requested boost in freight charges. Comprehensive testimony and exhibits to justify the opposition were presented to the Inter-State Commerce Commission at the Baton Rouge hearing.

Mr. Paul G. Borron, Jr., of Plaquemine, Louisiana, attorney for the American Sugar Cane League and Mr. L. A. Schwartz, of the New Orleans Traffic and Transportation Bureau, acted as counsel to your Committee in presenting the case of the Louisiana growers and processors. Messrs. H. C. Vaccaro, J. J. Munson, Norman Efferson, Walter Godchaux, Jr., F. Evans Farwell, F. A. Graugnard, Jr., Lucien Baudac, D. C. Bolin, Hampton P. Steward, Paul Kessler, Ulysses de St. Germaine and Felix Savoie, appeared on the stand as witnesses for the League.

We will have a more detailed report of the meeting for publication in the next issue of *The Sugar Bulletin.*

Growers-Processors Meet

A meeting of the Grower-Processor Committee, which, incidentally, is *not* a committee of the American Sugar Cane League, was held in Thibodeaux on June 12th. The Committee met to discuss the cane purchase contract for the coming 1951-52 Louisiana grinding season, and other subjects that will probably come up for consideration at the Government Fair Price Determination Hearing scheduled for July 11, 1951, in the Grand Theatre, Thibodeaux, La. The official notice of this meeting will appear in the July 1st issue of *The Sugar Bulletin.*

The Grower members of the Grower-Processor Committee are W. F. Giles, Jeanerette, La., Chairman; J. J. Shaffer, Jr., Ellendale, La., Ed. Schexnayder, Bayou Goula, La., Chas. E. Landry, Belle Rose, La., Maurice Treger, Thibodeaux, La., Fernand Price, Thobodeaux, La., and C. A. Duplantis, Jr., Franklin, La.

Listed as Grower alternates are Clifford LeBlanc, White Castle, La., D. W. Pipes, Jr., Houma, La., and Ray Mullins, New Iberia, La.

The Processor members of the Grower-Processor Committee are J. J. Munson, Houma, La., Chairman; George L. Billeaud, Broussard, La., Walter Godchaux, Jr., New Orleans, La., Irving Legendre, Thibodeaux, La., J. P. Duhe, New Iberia, La., E. W. McNeil, Cinclare, La., and C. S. Churchill, Donaldsonville, La.

Listed as Processor alternates are T. M. Barker, Lockport, La., Bronier Thibaut, Napoleonville, La., and R. J. Gauthier, St. Martinville, La.

Sugar Prices

The sugar markets continue to show decided strength despite the 250,000 ton increase in quotas announced by the U. S. Secretary of Agriculture on June 8th. (See page 276).

Today, June 12th, refiners have cleared the Domestic market of all sugars offered at $6.60, which is an advance in quota sugars of 10 cents

(Continued on Page 286)

SUGAR IMPORT QUOTAS INCREASED

The U. S. Department of Agriculture announced on June 8th that the supply of quota sugar to be available to meet requirements of domestic consumers in 1951 has been increased 250,000 tons to a total of 8,250,000 tons, raw value. The quantity originally provided was 8,000,000 tons. Last year, total distribution amounted to 8,273,000 tons.

This action was taken because of recent sharp increases in sugar distribution. Following three months of low demand, distribution rose sharply during May. So far during 1951 (through June 2) distribution has exceeded that for the corresponding period of 1950 by about 350,000 tons. General basis prices of refined sugar have risen only from 8.25 to 8.50 cents per pound, but prices of raw sugar have risen from the recent low point of 5.65 cents per pound, duty paid in New York, on April 12 to about 6.5 cents per pound during the past three weeks.

Prices of raw sugar in the world market have risen from the February low point of 4.75 cents per pound to 7.20 cents per pound recently. As a result, f. a. s. Cuba prices in re-

(Continued on Page 286)

Basic Quotas, Proration of Philippine Deficit and Adjusted Quotas, 1951

Production area	Basic Quota	Proration of deficit in Quota for Philippines	Adjusted Quota
	(Short tons, raw value)		
Domestic beet sugar	1,800,000	.....	1,800,000
Mainland cane sugar	500,000	.....	500,000
Hawaii[1]	1,052,000	.....	1,052,000
Puerto Rico[1]	910,000	.....	910,000
Virgin Islands	6,000	.....	6,000
Philippines[1]	[3] 982,000	(200,000)	782,000
Cuba[1]	2,959,200	190,000	3,149,200
Other foreign countries:[2]			
Belgium	241.3	.....	241.3
Canada	462.6	.....	462.6
China and Hongkong	236.2	.....	236.2
Czechoslovakia	215.9	.....	215.9
Dominican Republic	5,467.6	2,695.8	8,163.4
Dutch East Indies	173.3	.....	173.3
Guatemala	274.6	.....	274.6
Haiti	755.7	372.6	1,128.3
Honduras	2,814.5	.....	2,814.5
Mexico	4,945.7	2,438.5	7,384.2
Netherlands	178.6	.....	178.6
Nicaragua	8,380.4	.....	8,380.4
Peru	9,112.7	4,493.1	13,605.8
Salvador	6,730.4	.....	6,730.4
United Kingdom	287.5	.....	287.5
Venezuela	237.8	.....	237.8
Other Countries	35.2	.....	35.2
Unalloted reserve	250.0	.....	250.0
Subtotal	40,800.0	10,000.0	50,800.0
Total	8,250,000	.....	8,250,000

[1] The following quantities may be entered as direct-consumption sugar: Hawaii, 29,616 tons; Puerto Rico, 126,033; Philippines, 59,920; Cuba, 375,000.

[2] Prorations of basic quota may be filled with direct-consumption or raw sugar. Prorations of Philippine deficit may be filled with raw sugar only.

[3] Regardless of deficit proration, by reason of section 204 (c) of the act of the Republic of the Philippines retains its basic quota.

SUGAR CANE BY-PRODUCT IN THE LIMELIGHT AS PULP SHORTAGE GROWS

(Read by Mr. Geo. T. Billeaud at a meeting of the Louisiana Sugar Producers Club (Western Division) held in New Iberia, La., June 8, 1951).

Paper consumption in all forms appears to be soaring and, as might be expected, prices are following. The United States alone uses 70 per cent of the world's supply—about 350 pounds per capita. Pulped wood, a basic ingredient, is scarce and becoming more expensive. In the search for other materials that might be used, there has been a renewed interest in BAGASSE—the cellulose residue of the cane from which all sugar juice has been extracted. Bagasse has an advantage over other raw materials in that it is collected at a central point in the sugar-making process.

Actually, making paper from bagasse is nothing new. The recent special edition of bagasse newsprint of THE HOLYOKE TRANSCRIPT was preceded by similar trials of THE BALTIMORE ADVOCATE in 1865. THE PHILADELPHIA PUBLIC LEDGER and THE NEW ORLEANS PICAYUNE also ran special editions on bagasse newsprint in the 1870's.

More revolutionary is the development of producing fine papers from bagasse pulp on a commercial scale. One sugar mill in the Philippine Islands has been turning out 15 tons of bank and bond paper for the last ten years.

Normally the mill uses 95 per cent bagasse fibre and five per cent imported wood pulp. Although located several hundred miles from Manila, the process is economically sound enough to enable the mill to sell its product without subsidy in competition with comparable grades of American papers, admitted duty free.

The success of this process has stimulated the installation of bagasse pulping and paper making machinery in two plants in India. The largest sugar producers in Brazil are planning to install a complete paper mill.

Bagasse consists of a fibrous mass associated with a large quantity of fine, pithy material. Traditionally, most raw sugar mills burn their bagasse under steam boilers in the same state in which it comes from the processing operations, and it contains a substantial amount of water. This makes the fuel value of bagasse relatively low.

The moisture content, however, is not normally considered a disadvantage by the sugar mills, as it enables them to dispose of the bagasse, which would otherwise be an embarrassment to them. With the prospect of using bagasse as a profitable paper-making raw material however, sugar producers are beginning to think in terms of reversing this procedure so as to liberate as much bagasse as possible for paper-making.

An essential step in this direction was made with the introduction of a high-capacity baling machine which compresses the wet bagasse to solid bales of a convenient size, weighing about 90 pounds initially. The compressed bales are stored in stacks for a period of three to six months, depending on the weather. During this time, the water in the bagasse gradually evaporates until only 12 to 15 per cent of moisture is left in the bales.

The fuel value of the dried material is naturally considerably higher than that of the wet bagasse. The dry bales are easy to handle, and the bagasse can be used in domestic stoves and for lime kilns.

The fuel value of dried bagasse is approximately half that of coal and it follows that if the economies out-

(Continued on Page 282)

INVESTIGATIONS REGARDING UTILIZATION OF BAGASSE FIBRE

Editor's Note — The Louisiana Sugar Producers Club (Western Division) presented a memorandum to the Executive Committee of the American Sugar Cane League on May 30, 1951 containing the thoughts of the Club regarding certain investigations deemed necessary to clarify the present bagasse utilization picture.

Mr. M. V. Yarbrough, President of the Club, read the recommendations to the Executive Committee and the President of the League was instructed to appoint a Committee to make a thorough investigation of the bagasse situation.

The recommendations of the Louisiana Sugar Producers Club (Western Division) are printed below:

The investigation should be so organized and conducted as to reveal the following information as soon as possible:—

1. Various forms, intermediate and end products into which bagasse might be processed and marketed.
2. Location and size of markets for these various products.
3. Market values of these products.
4. Conduct commercial-scale pilot runs producing the various products from Louisiana bagasse during the coming grinding season by each of the existing processes for processing bagasse fibre.
5. Evaluate and compare the relative yields and efficiencies and operating and capital investment costs of the various existing bagasse treating processes to produce the various products.
6. Determine water and fuel requirements and scope and characteristics of waste disposal incidental to producing the various products using the various existing processes for bagasse treatment.
7. Determination of capacities and locations of bagasse processing establishments economically feasible and desirable for the production of the various products using the various processes for bagasse fibre treatment.
8. Determination of costs for handling, storage and freight on both; the bagasse to the processing establishments, and the various products from processing establishments to points of market.

The contemplated investigation is entirely different in nature from and is in addition to the basic scientific research on the subject as conducted at L. S. U. and the Regional Laboratories.

Basically the contemplated investigation should consist of a complete study and analysis of the possibilities of utilization of bagasse fibre based on existing information and processes, rather than a search for new information and processes. The latter is in the fields of research being conducted at L. S. U. and the Regional Laboratories and this research must be continued.

Three general types of investigative effort will be required to conduct the investigations contemplated:—

I. Marketing Surveys and reports to cover items Numbered 1, 2 and 3.

II. Engineering Surveys and reports to be based on the "MARKETING SURVEYS" and to cover items Numbered 4, 5 and 6.

III. Industrial Surveys and reports to be based on both the "MARKETING SURVEYS" and the "ENGINEERING SURVEYS" and to cover items Numbered 7 and 8.

THE COVER PICTURE

"This car is yours to enjoy. It is our token of our appreciation for your work in helping us through the years to grow more and better sugarcanes." With these words Mr. Stephen C. Munson, of Jeanerette, La., handed over the keys of the new Oldsmobile 88, pictured on the cover of this issue, to Mr. W. G. Taggart, a gift from many Louisiana sugarcane farmers to a man who has faithfully served them for nearly half a century.

Mr. Taggart, as most of our readers know, is the Director of the Louisiana State Agricultural Experiment Station, a position that he has held since 1941. His career at L. S. U. began in 1906 when he became an assistant chemist on the staff of the University. He lived in New Orleans when the Audubon Sugar School and the Experiment Station were located in Audubon Park and was the Director of the Sugar Experiment Station here from 1913 until 1923 when it was moved to Baton Rouge. He served as Assistant Director of all Louisiana State Experiment Stations until his elevation to the position of Director in 1941.

Much could be written extolling the many fine qualities of Mr. Taggart and his outstanding reputation in a profession that abounds with men of distinction, but in doing so we would simply repeat that which is already known.

We will, therefore, finish this report by wishing Mr. and Mrs. Taggart the best of luck with their new car, and congratulating those whose thoughtfulness have made it possible for them to have it to enjoy.

SUGAR EXPORT LICENSE REQUIREMENTS REVISED

On May 31st the U. S. Department of Agriculture announced a change in sugar export licensing policy, made in cooperation with the Department of Commerce, to provide further protection of sugar supplies needed in the domestic market.

During the period May 31 through September 30 export license applications for any one country for quantities totaling more than 135 tons of sugar will be approved only upon certification that the sugar to be exported is foreign world sugar imported under bond for refining and re-export. Reasonable quantities of "quota" sugar not exceeding 135 tons will be licensed for export only to countries normally importing sugar from the United States. ("Quota" sugar is domestically produced sugar or sugar imported for consumption under the Sugar Act of 1948).

On April 30, the Department of Agriculture announced that license applications involving quantities in excess of 1,000 tons would be approved only on certification that the sugar to be exported is foreign world sugar imported under bond for refining and re-export. Before that date the issuance of licenses for these quantities had been determined on the basis of individual merit.

The Department stated on April 30 that the requirement applicable to the quantities in excess of 1,000 tons was taken to conserve United States quota sugar for the domestic market, since prices in the United States were substantially below a parity with world prices, and domestically refined sugar was being offered for export at material discounts under world prices. The difference between United States and

(Continued on Page 283)

HISTORY SPEAKS

The regular monthly meeting of the Louisiana Sugar Planters Association, held in New Orleans on the evening of March 9th, 1893 was the Annual meeting of the Association. Mr. William B. Schmidt, Treasurer, read his annual report and this showed that the Association finished its fiscal year with a balance in the treasury of $695.48. About twenty members were present.

Here we quote from the minutes of the meeting.

"There being no further reports the annual election for officers was declared in order, and nominations being called for, Mr. Studniczka presented the following, which was duly seconded:

For President: John Dymond,

For 1st Vice President; Henry McCall,

For 2nd Vice President; H. C. Minor,

For 3rd Vice President: Emile Rost,

For Treasurer: Wm. B. Schmidt,

For Secretary: Henry H. Smith.

For the Executive Committee: Daniel Thompson, L. C. Keever, Andrew Price, W. B. Schmidt, and W. C. Stubbs.

The nominations were closed and the above parties were unaminously elected, Messers Studniczka and Deming, as tellers, then cast the ballot for those present.

Before considering the regular subject of the evening, Mr. William Baptist was invited to explain his *Crevasse Closer,* a model of which he placed before the meeting.

The subject of the evening for discussion *The Handling of Sugar Cane* was taken up when Vice President McCall was called to the Chair and President Dymond read his own paper thereon.

Mr. Delpha read a paper regarding his patent *Cane Hoist* and exhibited views of his apparatus.

The selection of a subject for discussion at the next meeting being in order, Mr. Keever suggested *The Lighting of Sugar Houses By Electricity,* and Mr. Burt, *The Economy of Steam Particularly In Connection With The Corliss Engine.*

The latter subject was adopted.

Mr. Gilmore offered the following resolutions which were adopted with Mr. McCall's amendment to add President Dymond as ex-officio chairman of the Committee.

Resolved: That the Louisiana Sugar Planters' Association heartily endorses the recently inaugurated movement for the promotion of immigration to this State, and recognizes therein a strong aid to the central sugar factory system in Louisiana.

Resolved: That this Association send ten delegates to the Immigration Convention to be held in New Orleans on the 20th instant, and that the President be requested to appoint the same, he to be ex-officio chairman of the delegation.

The President reported progress in connection with the *World's Fair Sugar Exhibit.* The meeting adjourned."

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FOREIGN LABOR

A report by H. T. Bond

There is every evidence that the supply of labor for the coming grinding season will be less than last year. Some employers may find that after making every effort to secure labor from the usual sources that they are still short and may therefore be forced to consider using foreign labor.

Foreign labor is somewhat more expensive than native labor, but during the last three years, they have proven to be good, reliable workers, who can be depended upon to report for work every day.

The foreign workers used in our sugar cane harvests are British West Indians from Jamaica, Barbados, etc. They are transferred to Louisiana employers from midwestern states, principally Wisconsin, when they have completed the harvest of the corn and vegetable crops there.

The first workers are usually available about September 15th and others at intervals up to about October 10th. The dates are convenient for Louisiana sugar cane growers.

The workers must be paid the prevailing wage and be furnished adequate and reasonable housing. Arrangements must be made to feed them, at a cost of not over $1.25 per day. They must be guaranteed earnings of not less than $25.00 every two weeks.

The principal cost of using these workers lies in the fact that when their work is completed in Louisiana they must be repatriated.

The cost of repatriation from Houma is $50.25 and from Lafayette slightly higher. However, this figure is usually reduced by an agreement with the Wisconsin employers to bear part of the repatriation expense.

Application to use BWI workers must be made both to the Louisiana Employment Service and to the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Those employers who expect to need a number of these workers should apply on or about July 1st to the nearest office of the Louisiana Employment Service and write H. T. Bond of The South Coast Corporation in the Carondelet Building, New Orleans who will furnish all additional information necessary and also make the application to the Immigration Service.

SUGAR MARKETS

(*A report of M. Golodetz & Co., of* 120 *Wall Street, New York, N. Y., dated June* 5, 1951).

The strong statistical outlook of the world sugar market for the balance of the year caused a further advance in prices during the last fortnight. Cuban world raw sugar advanced from 6.60c per lb. on May 17th to 7.20 on May 24th. Then an about face in the sugar market sentiment, induced mainly by rumors of an impending peace in Korea, resulted in a sharp reversal of prices. Between May 25th and May 28th, the July and September positions of the #4 contract on the New York Sugar Exchange lost almost 40 points. However, the setback proved to be shortlived and by the end of last week, raw sugar prices again reached the 7.20 f.o.b. Cuba level.

All but six Cuban mills have by now ceased grinding. The final crop is now reliably estimated at 5,580,000 Spanish long tons, which is very close to the initial estimate of 5,600,000. Last week the Cuban President signed the decree releasing 200, 000 tons from the "special" into the "world free" quota, which action had been generally anticipated and therefore was already discounted by

the trade. About 100,000 tons will still remain in the "special" quota.

Agreement has been reached between Cuba and Canada, whereby the latter will take yearly 75,000 tons of Cuban raw sugar in the next three years and allow the prevailing preferential rate of duty for this quantity. On the other hand, Cuba will grant to certain Canadian products special import duties corresponding to the rates paid by the United States on identical items.

On May 23rd Germany bought 13,500 tons of British refined, 5,000 tons of East German crystals and 10,000 tons whites of other origins at prices ranging from $215 to $225 per ton c.i.f., all for payment in offset dollars via the Dutch-German clearing. Subsequently it was reported that only 12,000 tons of the above sales would actually be delivered. This report seems to be correct because additional purchases were concluded during the last two days in free dollars, namely, 22,000 tons of British refined at around $210 f.o.b. London. Germany also bought last week 7000 tons of Columbian crystals at $166 per metric ton f.o.b. Buenaventura, payment in clearing. The E.C.A. has granted to Germany a supplementary appropriation of $2,900,000 for the purchase of sugar from the Western Hemisphere. Against this allocation a tender for two cargoes of Cuban raw sugar is expected on June 13th.

Iran is seeking to buy 40,000 tons of refined sugar for delivery July/August. During the last two years Iran covered its requirements almost exclusively in England but owing to the present situation, there is a good chance that the 40,000 tons will be purchased from other sources, primarily from Cuba.

Word comes from Japan that the approval of the import of 90,000 tons of raw sugar from Cuba is expected momentarily and that the relative tender will probably take place next week.

British imports of raw sugar during April amounted to 226,876 tons. Exports of British refined aggregated during the same month 88,268 tons. British refined is presently quoted at £76 per long ton for June delivery, £76/5 for July and £76/10 for August/September.

Various parcels of Peruvian raw sugar were purchased by operators at 7.00c f.o.b. for delivery second half of the year.

The Department of Agriculture in Washington has announced that between now and October 1st, applications for export licenses for American refined sugar in excess of 135 tons will not be granted. This change in policy is intended to protect the domestic requirements against losing excessive quantities to other markets.

The United States raw sugar market was steady with prices fluctuating between 5.95 and 6.05, excluding duty. On the basis of the present freight rate of 50c from Cuba to the United States, the equivalent value of f.o.b. Cuba is 5.50 to 5.55, whilst "world free" quota sugar f.o.b. Cuba has a value of 7.20, or a premium of about 165 points.

———o———

PULP

(Continued from Page 277)

lined above do not liberate sufficient bagasse for paper-making then coal or oil can be substituted for it. Since the value of the bagasse so liberated (in the ratio of twice, three times or even more, according to relative substitute fuel) is far greater when used for paper-making than when used for fuel, the substitution is economical in some areas.

Many annual crops—including bagasse and straw—are more delicate in structure than wood, and are consequently penetrated more readily by chemicals in the pulping process. It is, therefore, both unnecessary and undesirable to employ the rather drastic cooking conditions which are normally applied to wood. It may be fairly said that the insistence on the use of the conventional processes

(sulphate and soda) has hindered the exploitation of bagasse as a paper-making raw material in the past. Nevertheless, some recent work in the United States has been along the lines of the soda process, to which has been added some unspecified wetting agent.

Since fine-paper pulp is successfully being made from bagasse, it follows that lower grades can also be readily produced and the manufacturer of insulating board and corrugating board from this raw material is well known. An interesting development has been the discovery that wrapping papers, which have strength properties of the same order as pure kraft paper, can be made with mixtures of bagasse, semi-chemical pulp, and kraft pulp, containing 50 per cent or even 75 per cent of bagasse.

Perhaps one of the reasons why bagasse has not been more widely used is the problem of separating the pith from the true fibre. Whole bagasse can be used for certain grades of coarse papers but for fine paper-making, depithed bagasse is highly desirable. Since methods for depithing bagasse have been improved and the pith promises to be an excellent carrier for molasses in animal feed preparations, it is likely that large quantities of depithed bagasse will be available for paper-making.

One thing is clear: paper from bagasse is beyond the experimental stage, and an extended use of this material may be anticipated in many parts of the world which at present are not now associated with paper-making.

NOTE: The above was taken from "The Sugar Molecule", spring 1951, *published by Sugar Research Foundation, Inc.,* 52 *Wall Street, New York* 5, *N. Y.*

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EXPORT

(Continued from Page 279)

world prices has widened during recent weeks.

Department officials stated that a further tightening of the export license requirements has been necessitated because the action taken on April 30 has not been sufficiently effective.

QUOTAS

(Continued from Page 276)

cent weeks have been as much as 1.70 cents per pound higher for sugar sold for shipment to the world market than for sugar sold for shipment under quota to the United States.

Under the action taken today the quota for imports from Cuba has been increased from 2,902,600 to 3,149,200 short tons, raw value. The import quota for foreign countries other than Cuba and the Republic of the Philippines has been increased from 47,400 to 50,800 short tons, raw value. Details of the quotas are shown in the accompanying table.

Beet Technologists Report

The 1950 proceedings of the American Society of Sugar Beet Technologists are off the press and Mr. James H. Fisher, Secretary of the Society, has advised us that copies of this work may be obtained by sending $8.00 to the office of the Secretary-Treasurer of the American Society of Sugar Beet Technologists, P. O. Box 531, Fort Collins, Colorado.

REPORT ON A FOUR WHEEL DRIVE TRACTOR

A report to the Annual Meeting of the American Society of Sugar Cane Technologists by F. Evans Farwell.

The members of our Association may possibly be interested in another innovation in Louisiana's usual procedures.

Last October the first Thompson 50 H. P. deisel four wheel drive rubber tired tractor in Louisiana was delivered to Smithfield Plantation. The second one was later delivered to Westover. This tractor appears to have both the power and the traction to perform certain duties.

It was able in the fall to completely plow out stubble in one trip. It continued to plow out stubble even in rainy weather.

It was hoped that this tractor could be used as a "snatch tractor" during the harvest season under very wet conditions. It fulfilled our expectations and allowed us to continue hauling with two carts behind regular tractors. The four wheel drive tractor was attached to the regular tractor pulling two carts under the loader. Because of its great bearing surfaces it avoided spinning and digging so badly into the middles. As a result, the middles were in fairly good condition in spite of the cane being loaded-out after heavy rain. It is believed that one such tractor will find a definite place on each moderately large plantation unit in the State.

The main reason these tractors were purchased, however, was to overcome the disadvantage that had been suffered during the last two springs in the application of 2,4-D. There were many times when 2,4-D should have been applied but land was so wet that our conventional tractors would bog down. Of course,

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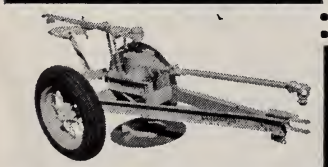

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UP FRONT

(Continued from Page 275)

a hundred pounds, delivered New York, duty paid.

The price of Cuban sugars for the World market is quoted at $7.50 a hundred pounds, f.o.b. Cuba. This means that the Cuban producers are now getting $1.92 more per hundred pounds for the sugar they sell outside the U. S. quota wall, and as long as this situation continues to prevail, prices in our domestic market should remain strong.

Right now the law of supply and demand seems to have the planned economy with its back to the wall. It will be interesting to see what happens.

Sugar Pie

Farr & Company, of New York, have issued a leaflet entitled "Sugar Pie". This shows that the sugar consumed in the United States during 1950 was used as follows: Bakery, Cereal and allied products 8.4 per cent of the total consumption. Confectionery 9.5 per cent; ice cream and dairy products 3.4 per cent; other food uses 3.3 per cent; beverages 10 per cent; canned, bottled, frozen foods, jams, jellies and preserves 7.3 per cent, other food uses 3.3 per cent; non-food products .5 per cent; hotels, restaurants, and institutions .4 per cent; retail grocers and chair stores 15.6 per cent: other deliveries, including Government agencies 1.2 per cent.

FOUR WHEEL

(Continued from page 284)

there is damage to the middles using any tractor in extremely wet weather, but to get efficient results from the application of 2,4-D to control Johnson grass seedlings, it is *imperative* that 2,4-D be applied when we want to make the application rather than when the rains let up sufficiently to use conventional equipment. Preliminary tests indicate the four wheel drive tractor is the answer to the problem.

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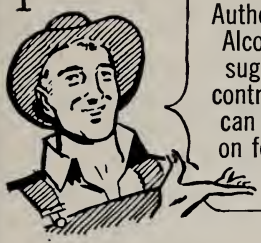

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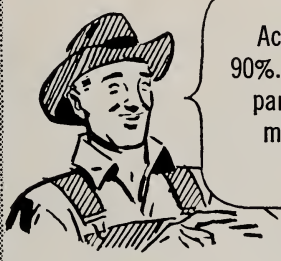

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Applying Anhydrous Ammonia Fertilizer

THE
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ANDREW W. DYKERS, Managing Editor

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UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

BY A. W. DYKERS

The regular monthly meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Sugar Cane League, usually scheduled for the last Wednesday of each month, was moved up to June 20th this month to hear a report, in person, from the Washington representative of your organization, Mr. Josiah Ferris, regarding the proposed extension of the Sugar Act.

On page 293 of this issue we have printed a copy of the proposed legislation preceded by some news items received by wire from Mr. Ferris.

$15,000 for Bagasse

Your Executive Committee received a report from Mr. M. V. Yarbrough, President of the Louisiana Sugar Producers Club (Western Division), containing recommendations for bagasse utilization investigations and, after discussing the pros and cons of Mr. Yarbrough's report, the following motion by Mr. J. P. Duhe was adopted.

"That the American Sugar Cane League obligate itself to match dollar for dollar but not to exceed fifteen thousand dollars, money to be offered by the State Commissioner of Agriculture for the study of bagasse utilization as outlined in the report submitted by Mr. Yarbrough on May 31, 1951."

With so many different theories being advanced regarding the possibility of manufacturing paper from bagasse, the Executive Committee feels that the entire Louisiana sugar industry will benefit through the knowledge obtained by a controlled study of bagasse utilization. The President of the League has been authorized to appoint a Committee to supervise, in an advisory capacity, the bagasse utilization program and the expenditure of the funds allotted for this work.

Distinguished Visitors

We in the New Orleans office of the American Sugar Cane League have recently had the pleasure of meeting two very nice people from other domestic cane sugar producing areas.

Mr. Harry H. Vaughn, Executive Vice-President of the United States Sugar Corporation, Clewiston, Florida, and Mr. William H. Doherty, of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, both honored us by dropping in to call.

Mr. Vaughn is on a vacation tour with his family.

Mr. Doherty chaperoned two winners of the Hawaiian 4-H Club competition on a short visit to our State. His headquarters are in Washington.

Dr. Rene J. Steib

When this report appears in print, Dr. Rene J. Steib, who has been the Assistant General Manager of the American Sugar Cane League since August 1, 1949, will have officially severed his connections with the League.

All of us in the League office are sorry to see Dr. Steib go and the following resolution adopted by your Executive Committee shows how its members feel about his departure.

WHEREAS—Dr. Rene J. Steib, Assistant General Manager of the American Sugar Cane League since August 1, 1949, has officially advised this Committee that he has been offered a position with the Louisiana State University to conduct scientific experiments in developing new sugarcane varieties for the Louisiana Sugar Industry, and

WHEREAS—Dr. Steib has requested this Committee to allow him to resign his position with the American Sugar Cane League, ef-

(Continued on page 302)

MINUTES OF THE CONTACT COMMITTEE

Minutes of the Industry Meeting of the Contact Committee, American Sugar Cane League, Houma, La., June 14, 1951

Chairman S. C. Munson called the meeting to order at 9:30 A. M. in the auditorium of the U. S. Sugar Plant Field Station.

He requested the Secretary to read the minutes of the meeting of the Sub-committee on Varieties held at Jeanerette on June 7. Dr. Abbott read the full minutes during which copies of the more important subject matter were handed to members of the committee. Following the recommendation of the Sub-committee that someone look after the increases of promising unreleased varieties as the seed becomes available following harvesting of test field plots, Mr. Munson called for discussion of the subject and asked Dr. Arceneaux to comment. Dr. Arceneaux agreed that conservation of seed material in this way was most important. Mr. Elliot Jones remarked that it was important to anticipate the amount of seed that would be available and advise cooperating growers in advance so that necessary land could be reserved for plantings. Dr. I. L. Forbes, Assistant Director of Experiment Stations, L. S. U., agreed with the views expressed by the others, and said that he had recently discussed the matter with Mr. Taggart, who reminded him that prior to the establishment of the secondary increase stations, Mr. Gouaux, Field Cane Specialist, had looked after the increase of the canes at his own test fields, but since the League had taken over supervision of this work he had not continued to do so. It was agreed that Mr. Hebert and Mr. Gouaux were too busy at this time to supervise these plantings.

It was moved, seconded and carried that this Committee recommend to the Executive Committee of the League that a man be employed by the League to supervise conservation of seed material at the test fields as it becomes available following harvesting of the variety plots in the Fall.

Discussion of unauthorized increase of unreleased varieties followed. The danger was emphasized of increase cooperators (or others who may obtain unreleased varieties) taking it upon themselves to decide what varieties should be increased to commercial scale production. Serious difficulties may arise if low sucrose, high fiber, or disease susceptible canes are increased because they look attractive to the growers who are not fully aware of their weaknesses. It was moved, seconded and carried that excerpts from the minutes of the Jeanerette meeting emphasizing the dangers of unauthorized increase of varieties be sent to all secondary station cooperators.

Mr. Munson expressed the disappointment of the League in the proposed movement by the U.S.D.A. of the PMA offices from Baton Rouge to Alexandria, and suggested that anyone interested should wire their Representatives or Sec. Brannan about it.

During the balance of the morning and afternoon sessions, the Committee heard reports from the U.S.D.A. staff as follows: varieties, Leo P. Hebert and Dr. George Arceneaux; seedling and disease work, Dr. E. V. Abbott; insect control, J. W. Ingram; harvesting machinery, G. B. Duke; keeping qualities of cane between cutting and milling, R. E. Coleman; juice defecation problems, Dr. R. T. Balch; and fertilizers for sugarcane, L. G. Davidson.

(Continued on page 302)

A BILL TO AMEND AND EXTEND THE SUGAR ACT OF 1948 AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

(BY WIRE)

WASHINGTON D. C. JUNE 27th 11:27 A.M.

HOUSE AGRICULTURAL COMMITTEE TODAY OPENED HEARINGS ON H. R. 4521, THE NEW SUGAR BILL. CHAIRMAN COOLEY ANNOUNCED SHORT SESSION BECAUSE HOUSE WAS MEETING AT ELEVEN A.M., AN HOUR EARLIER THAN USUAL, TO CONSIDER AGRICULTURAL LABOR (MEXICAN LABOR) BILL.

LARRY MYERS, DIRECTOR, SUGAR BRANCH, USDA, TESTIFYING FOR AGRICULTURE, STATE, AND INTERIOR DEPARTMENTS, PRESENTED BRIEF STATEMENT OF POLICY. FULL EXPLANATION OF BILL WAS POSTPONED UNTIL NEXT MEETING OF COMMITTEE, PROBABLY TOMORROW.

INDUSTRIAL USERS PRESENTED BRIEF STATEMENT, ASKING COMMITTEE TO POSTPONE CONSIDERATION OF BILL FOR SIXTY DAYS ALLEDGING THEY HAD BEEN GIVEN INSUFFICIENT TIME TO STUDY BILL. MYERS SAID INDUSTRIAL USERS' WASHINGTON REPRESENTATIVE INVITED TO REVIEW BILL TEN DAYS AGO BUT DID NOT ACCEPT INVITATION.

AT THIS TIME DO NOT ANTICIPATE UNDUE DELAY OR DIFFICULTY IN CONCLUDING HEARINGS.

JOSIAH FERRIS

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That section 202 of the Sugar Act of 1948 is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 202. Whenever a determination is made, pursuant to section 201, of the amount of sugar needed to meet the requirements of consumers, the Secretary shall establish quotas, or revise existing quotas—

"(a) For domestic sugar-producing areas, by apportioning among such areas 4,444,000 short tons, raw value, as follows:

Area	Short tons, raw value
Domestic beet sugar	1,800,000
Mainland cane sugar	500,000
Hawaii	1,052,000
Puerto Rico	1,080,000
Virgin Islands	12,000

"(b) For the Republic of the Philippines, in the amount of nine hundred and fifty-two thousand short tons of sugar as specified in section 211 of the Philippine Trade Act of 1946.

"(c) For foreign countries other than the Republic of the Philippines, by prorating among such countries an amount of sugar, raw value, equal to the amount determined pursuant to section 201 less the sum of the quotas established pursuant to subsections (a) and (b) of this section, on the following basis:

Area	Per centum
Cuba	96
Foreign countries other than Cuba and the Republic of the Philippines	4

"Ninety-five per centum of the quota for foreign countries other than Cuba and the Republic of the Philippines shall be prorated among countries on the basis of the average amount imported from each such country within the quotas established

(Continued on next page)

for the years 1948, 1949, and 1950, except that a separate proration need not be established for any country which entered less than two per centum of the average importations within the quotas for such years. The amount of the quota not so prorated may be filled by countries not receiving separate prorations, but no such country shall enter an amount pursuant to this subsection in excess of one per centum of the quota for foreign countries other than Cuba and the Republic of the Philippines.

"(d) Notwithstanding the other provisions of this title II, the minimum quota established for Cuba, including increases resulting from deficits determined pursuant to section 204(a), shall not be less than the following:

(1) 28.6 per centum of the amount of sugar determined under section 201 when such amount is 7,400,000 short tons or less; and

(2) 2,116,000 short tons, when the amount of sugar determined under section 201 is more than 7,400,000 short tons.

"The quotas for domestic sugar-producing areas, established pursuant to the other provisions of this title II, shall be reduced pro rata by such amounts as may be required to establish such minimum quota for Cuba."

SEC. 2. Section 204 of such Act is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 204 (a). The Secretary shall from time to time determine whether, in view of the current inventories of sugar, the estimated production from the acreage of sugarcane or sugar beet planted, the normal marketings within a calendar year of new-crop sugar, and other pertinent factors, any area will be unable to market the quota for such area. If the Secretary finds that any domestic area or Cuba will be unable to market the quota for such area, he shall revise the quotas for the domestic areas and Cuba by prorating an amount of sugar equal to the deficit so determined to the other such areas on the basis of the quotas then in effect. If the Secretary finds that the Republic of the Philippines will be unable to market the quota for such area, he shall revise the quotas for Cuba and foreign countries other than Cuba and the Republic of the Philippines by prorating an amount of sugar equal to the deficit so determined, as follows:

To Cuba ..... 96 per centum
To foreign countries other than Cuba and the Republic of the Philippines 4 per centum

If the Secretary finds that foreign countries other than Cuba and the Republic of the Philippines cannot fill the quota for such area, he shall increase the quota for Cuba by an amount equal to the deficit.

"Whenever the Secretary finds that any area will be unable to fill its proration of any such deficit, he may apportion such unfilled amount on such basis and to such areas as he determines is required to fill such deficit.

"(b) Whenever the Secretary finds that any country will be unable to fill the proration to such country of the quota for foreign countries other than Cuba and the Republic of the Philippines established under section 202(c), or that any part of such proration has not been filled on September 1 of the calendar year, he may apportion such unfilled amount on such basis and to such countries as he determines is required to fill such proration.

"(c) The quota or applicable proration for any domestic area, the Republic of the Philippines, Cuba, or other foreign countries as established under the provisions of section 202 shall not be reduced by reason of any determination of a deficit existing in any calendar year under the provisions of subsections (a) and (b) of this section."

SEC. 3. Section 207 of such Act

Table 1
SUGAR QUOTAS UNDER PROPOSED BILL
(Short tons, raw value)

Consumption Requirement	Domestic Beet Sugar	Mainland Cane Sugar	Hawaii	Puerto Rico	Virgin Islands	Philippines	Cuba	Other Foreign Countries
8,500,000	1,800,000	500,000	1,052,000	1,080,000	12,000	982,000	2,951,040	122,960
8,250,000	1,800,000	500,000	1,052,000	1,080,000	12,000	982,000	2,711,040	112,960
8,000,000	1,800,000	500,000	1,052,000	1,080,000	12,000	982,000	2,471,040	102,960
7,750,000	1,800,000	500,000	1,052,000	1,080,000	12,000	982,000	2,231,040	92,960
7,500,000	1,749,386	485,941	1,022,419	1,049,632	11,662	982,000	2,116,000	82,960
7,250,000	1,669,391	463,720	975,666	1,001,634	11,129	982,000	2,073,500	72,960
BASIC SUGAR QUOTAS UNDER 1948 ACT								
8,500,000	1,800,000	500,000	1,052,000	910,000	6,000	982,000	3,205,800	44,200
8,250,000	1,800,000	500,000	1,052,000	910,000	6,000	982,000	2,959,200	40,800
8,000,000	1,800,000	500,000	1,052,000	910,000	6,000	982,000	2,712,600	37,400
7,750,000	1,800,000	500,000	1,052,000	910,000	6,000	982,000	2,466,000	34,000
7,500,000	1,800,000	500,000	1,052,000	910,000	6,000	982,000	2,219,400	30,600
7,250,000	1,757,393	488,165	1,027,099	888,460	5,858	982,000	2,073,825	27,200
DIFFERENCE IN BASIC QUOTAS 1948 ACT AND PROPOSED BILL								
8,500,000	0	0	0	+170,000	+6,000	0	—254,760	+78,760
8,250,000	0	0	0	+170,000	+6,000	0	—248,160	+72,160
8,000,000	0	0	0	+170,000	+6,000	0	—241,560	+65,560
7,750,000	0	0	0	+170,000	+6,000	0	—234,960	+58,960
7,500,000	—50,614	—14,059	—29,580	+139,632	+5,662	0	—103,400	+52,360
7,250,000	—88,002	—24,445	—51,433	+113,174	+5,271	0	— 325	+45,760

Prepared by U. S. Beet Sugar Association, June, 1951.

Table 2
AMOUNTS REQUIRED TO MAINTAIN PROPOSED MINIMUM QUOTA FOR CUBA*
(Short tons, raw value)

Consumption Requirement	Beet Area	Mainland Cane	Hawaii	Puerto Rico	Virgin Islands
A. If no deficits allotted to Cuba					
7,630,000 and up	0	0	0	0	0
7,600,000	11,730	3,583	6,855	7,038	78
7,550,000	31,172	8,659	18,217	18,703	208
7,500,000	50,614	14,059	29,580	30,368	338
7,450,000	70,056	19,460	40,942	42,033	467
7,400,000	89,660	24,905	52,399	53,796	598
B. If 100,000 tons of deficits allotted to Cuba					
7,526,000 and up	0	0	0	0	0
7,500,000	10,110	2,808	5,908	6,066	68
7,450,000	29,552	8,209	17,270	17,731	197
7,400,000	49,156	13,654	28,727	29,494	328

* With section 202(d) as in proposed draft of bill (28.6% minimum at 7,400,000 tons and above and 2,116,000-ton minimum above 7,400,000 tons).

Prepared by U. S. Beet Sugar Association, June, 1951.

Table 3
EFFECT OF PROPOSED BILL ON BASIC QUOTAS

Area	Basic quota under 1948 Act to provide 8,000,000 tons	Basic quota under proposed bill to provide 8,500,000 tons	Gain in Basic quota: Average per year	Gain in Basic quota: Four-year total
	(Short tons, raw value)			
Domestic beet sugar	1,800,000	1,800,000	0	0
Mainland cane sugar	500,000	500,000	0	0
Hawaii	1,052,000	1,052,000	0	0
Puerto Rico	910,000	1,080,000	170,000	680,000
Virgin Islands	6,000	12,000	6,000	24,000
Philippines	982,000	982,000	0	0
Cuba	2,712,600	2,951,040	238,440	953,760
Other foreign countries	37,400	122,960	85,460	341,840
Total	8,000,000	8,500,000	500,000	2,000,000

Assuming consumption of sugar in 1951 to be 8,000,000 tons, the average annual consumption during the four years 1953 to 1956 would be approximately 8,500,000 tons if the per capita rate of consumption remains the same and population increases about 1.8 per cent per year (last year's rate of increase).

Prepared by U. S. Beet Sugar Association, June, 1951.

is amended by adding a new subsection (h) as follows:

"(h) The quota for foreign countries other than Cuba and the Republic of the Philippines may be filled by direct-consumption sugar only to the extent of 1.36 per centum of the amount of sugar determined pursuant to section 201 less the sum of the quotas established in subsections (a) and (b) of section 202: *Provided,* That each such country shall be permitted to enter an amount of direct-consumption sugar not less than the average amount entered by it during the years 1948, 1949, and 1950."

SEC. 4. Section 411 of such Act is amended to read as follows:

SEC. 411. The powers vested in the Secretary under this Act shall terminate on December 31, 1956, except that the Secretary shall have power to make payments under title III under programs applicable to the crop year 1956 and previous crop years."

(Continued on page 301)

SUGARCANE AND BLACKSTRAP CONTROLS ADJUSTED

(Amdt. 9 to CPR 22—Manufacturers Ceiling Price Regulation—Sugar and Related Products; Amdt. 15 GCPR, "Parity" Adjustment for Sugarcane)

The Office of Price Stabilization has added sugarcane to the list of agricultural commodities, in the General Manufacturers Ceiling Price Regulation (CPR 22), for which current cost increases may be passed through.

The agency explained that sugarcane is now below the legal minimum and it is necessary to place it on the list to put the commodity on the same basis as sugar beets, which have not sold above the legal minimum since price controls were put into operation.

Amendment 9 to CPR 22, issued June 16th and effective June 20, 1951, takes sugarcane from the Appendix A list of commodities for which cost increase pass throughs are cut off as of March 15, 1951, and places it on the Appendix C list of commodities which are selling below the legal minimum and for which cost increase pass throughs are permitted until they reach this level.

Manufacturers using sugar from sugarcane are now placed under the same pass through provision as manufacturers using sugar from sugar beets. So long as sugarcane remained on Appendix A, cost increase pass throughs on sugar from sugarcane were not permitted beyond March 15 while current cost increases in sugar from sugar beets could be passed through up to the legal minimum.

The amendment also excludes all inedible molasses from CPR 22 since a tailored regulation is being considered to cover these commodities. Sugar beet pulp, used for feed, is also excluded by the amendment. Prices for these commodities will now be governed by the GCPR.

The General Ceiling Price Regulation is also amended to place sugarcane on the list of below legal minimum commodities in this regulation to make this list conform to the list in Appendix C in the manufacturers' regulation. This places manufacturers using sugarcane sugar, who are still subject to GCPR, in the same position as those covered by CPR 22.

The official rulings follow:

"Parity" Adjustment for Sugarcane

TITLE 32A NATIONAL DEFENSE, APPENDIX

Chapter III—Office of Price Stabilization, Economic Stabilization Agency

(General Ceiling Price Regulation, Amendment 15)

GENERAL CEILING PRICE REGULATION "PARITY" ADJUSTMENT FOR SUGARCANE

Pursuant to the Defense Production Act of 1950 (Pub. Law 774, 81st Cong.), Executive Order 10161 (15 F. R. 6105), and Economic Stabilization Agency General Order No. 2 (16 F. R. 738), this amendment 15 to the General Ceiling Price Regulation (16 F. R. 808) is issued.

Statement of Considerations

Under the existing provisions of the General Ceiling Price Regulation (GCPR), as amended, manufacturers and processors using sugar processed from sugar beets, which are on the section 11 (a) list of agricultural commodities, are permitted to increase the prices of their products to reflect increased costs to them of such sugar. However, those using sugar processed from sugarcane, which was removed from section 11 (a) by Amendment 1 to GCPR, are only permitted to reflect the increased cost of such sugar up to February 12, 1951.

Chemically there is no difference in beet and cane sugar and, in the

U. S. STANDARD ANNOUNCED FOR GRADES OF SUGARCANE SIRUP

United States standards for grades of sugarcane sirup were announced recently by the U. S. Department of Agriculture after consideration of the views submitted by interested parties following the issuance of a proposed notice of rule-making which appeared in the Federal Register (15 F.R. 6476) on September 26, 1950. Three extensions of time were granted following the issuance of the proposed standards last September.

The standards provide for two grades of sulfured sugarcane sirup and for three grades of unsulfured sugarcane sirup. The grade specifications are based on total solids content, total sugar, ash, and color, and the additional factor of sulfites is used with sulfured sirup.

The names of the grades have been changed to "U. S. Choice" and "U.S. Standard" for sulfured sirups and to "U.S. Fancy," "U.S. Choice," and "U.S. Standard" for unsulfured sirups. Tolerances for ascertaining the grade of officially drawn samples also have been introduced for the first time.

The standards have been developed under authority of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 1087). They are permissive and may be used by producers or distributors of sugarcane sirup.

The standards appeared in the Federal Register of June 19, 1951.

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market, their prices customarily move together. Some manufacturers use one kind of sugar and others use both kinds in their products. Since manufacturers who use beet sugar are entitled to reflect the current cost of this sugar, they are in a more favorable position than those using cane sugar despite the fact that their end products may be substantially identical. In addition, confusion will result in those cases where one manufacturer uses both beet and cane sugar in his product, since he will be forced to carry the burden of computing the costs of the sugar used on two different bases. Finally, in light of the fact that the prices of beet and cane sugar have increased since February 12, 1951, the present provisions of this regulation may very well distort the normal market relationship of beet and cane sugar as well as the relationship of the end products processed from those commodities.

In view of the above, the Director of Price Stabilization has decided to reinstate sugarcane on the section 11 (a) list so that a current date may be used in calculating the increased costs of that commodity or product processed therefrom.

Amendatory Provisions

Section 11 (a) of the General Ceiling Price Regulation is Amended by adding "Sugarcane" to the list of agricultural commodities, under the heading "Sugar Crops".

(Sec. 704, Pub. Law 774, 81st Cong.)

Effective date. This amendment shall become effective June 20, 1951.

MICHAEL V. DISALLE,
Director of Price Stabilization.

June 15, 1951.

Sugar and Related Articles

TITLE 32A
NATIONAL DEFENSE, APPENDIX

Chapter III—Office of Price Stabilization, Economic Stabilization Agency

(Ceiling Price Regulation 22, Amendment 9)

CPR 22—MANUFACTURERS' GENERAL CEILING PRICE REGULATION

SUGAR AND RELATED PRODUCTS

Pursuant to the Defense Production Act of 1950 (Pub. Law 774, 81st Cong.), Executive Order 10161

(Continued on next page)

PROPOSED STANDARDS FOR GRADES OF REFINERS' SIRUP

Proposed U. S. standards for grades of refiners' sirup were announced June 12th by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

As now proposed, the tentative standards provide for five grades of refiners' sirup—"U. S. Fancy," "U. S. Choice," "U. S. No. 1 Standard," "U. S. No. 2 Standard," and "U. S. Substandard." The grade specifications are based on total solids content, total sugars, ash, and color, and were developed as a result of chemical analysis of representative samples of refiners' sirup and from recommendations submitted by producers.

The standards are being developed under authority of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 1087). They appeared in the Federal Register of June 15, 1951. All interested persons who desire to submit written data, views, or arguments for consideration in connection with the proposed standards may do so by filing them in duplicate with the director of the Sugar Branch, Production and Marketing Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C. not later than July 16, 1951.

(15 F. R. 6105), and Economic Stabilization Agency General Order No. 2 (16 F. R. 738), this Amendment 9 to Ceiling Price Regulation 22 (16 F. R. 3562) is hereby issued.

Statement of Considerations

Under the existing provisions of Ceiling Price Regulation (CPR) 22, manufacturers using sugar processed from sugar beets, which are on the Appendix C list, are permitted to use current sugar prices in calculating the amount of the materials cost increase to which they are entitled. However, those using sugar processed from sugarcane, which is listed in Appendix A, are limited in calculating their materials cost increase for that product to cost increases incurred up to March 15, 1951.

Chemically there is no difference in beet and cane sugar and, in the market, their prices customarily move together. Some manufacturers use one kind of sugar and others use both kinds in their products. Since manufacturers who use beet sugar are entitled to reflect the current cost of this sugar, they are in a more favorable position than those using cane sugar, despite the fact that their end products may be substantially identical. In addition, confusion will result in those cases where one manufacturer uses both beet and cane sugar in his product, since he will be forced to carry the burden of computing the costs of the sugar used on two different bases. Finally, in light of the fact that the prices of beet and cane sugar have increased since March 15, 1951, the present provisions of the regulation may very well distort the normal market relationship of beet and cane sugar as well as the relationship of the end products processed from those commodities.

In view of the above, the Director of Price Stabilization has decided to place sugarcane in Appendix C, so that a current date may be used in calculating the increased costs of that commodity or product processed therefrom. This action makes it unnecessary to leave sugarcane in Appendix A, and it is, therefore, removed from that list.

The exemption, in Appendix A, of "Blackstrap molasses" from CPR 22 fails to include other types of inedible molasses. However, all inedible molasses are more or less competitive. Since it is contemplated that a tailored regulation will be issued in the near future covering all inedible molasses, which includes cane blackstrap, beet final molasses,

(Continued on page 301)

WAGE AND PRICE HEARING JULY 11th

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has announced that, in accordance with the Sugar Act of 1948, a public hearing will be held at Thibodaux, La., in the Grand Theater, on July 11, 1951, at 9:30 a.m. The purpose of the hearing is to receive evidence (1) on wage rates for workers in Louisiana employed in the harvesting of the 1951 crop of sugarcane and in the planting and cultivation of sugarcane during 1952, and (2) on fair prices for the 1951 crop of sugarcane.

One of the conditions which producers must meet to qualify for payments under the Sugar Act of 1948 is to pay wage rates not less than those determined to be fair and reasonable by the Secretary of Agriculture after public hearing and investigation. The act also provides, as a condition for payment, that processors who are also producers must pay for sugarcane purchased from other producers at prices determined to be fair and reasonable by the Secretary of Agriculture.

In order to obtain the best possible information, the Department requests that all interested persons appear at the hearing to express their views and present appropriate data in regard to wages and prices.

ST. JOHN PARISH FIELD DAY

Mr. V. O. Calandro, County Agent of St. John Parish, has announced that the St. John Parish Farmers' Field Day will be held this year on Thursday, July 12th, beginning at 9 o'clock in the morning, at which time the schedule calls for assembling at the Court House in Edgard, La.

A tour of demonstrations and experimental plots will begin at 9:15 A.M. with the T. Lanaux & Sons property, where *Sugarcane Fertilization* will be explained by E. R. McCrory, and *Corn Varieties* by A. G. Kilgore, first on the itinerary.

At 10:15 the tour is scheduled to reach the Goldmine Plantation, and here S. J. Rodrigue and C. L. Hill will comment on *Johnson Grass Control With Sheep,* and *Hogging Off Corn* will be discussed by A. D. Fitzgerald.

Then the Church Plantation will be visited to see another *Sugarcane Fertilizer* experiment, with Mr. McCrory again supplying the comments, and to hear a *Wireworm Control* experiment explained by E. K. Bynum.

Jules Hydel, Jr., has been given the job of being head man at the Barbecue that is down on the program for 1 o'clock, and J. O. Montegut will act as Master of Ceremonies to introduce the speakers who will be Dr. S. J. P. Chilton, L.S.U. Plant Pathologist, who will speak on *Sugarcane Diseases and Breeding;* E. R. Stamper, L.S.U. Experiment Station, who will speak on *Weed Control;* E. C. Simon, Associate Agronomist of L.S.U., who will speak on *New Varieties of Sugarcane;* and W. T. Cobb, Animal Husbandman of the Extension Service, who will speak on the *Control and Use of Johnson Grass.*

The field tour will be resumed on the Reserve Plantation where C. B. Gouaux will comment on *Sugarcane Varieties.*

A *Chemical Weed Control* experiment on the Laplace Plantation with Sam Politz as demonstrator is next on the schedule and, at 3:30 in the afternoon, A. Mont, of Laplace, will bring the tour to a close with his review of *Beef Cattle, Alfalfa, Lindino Clover, Pasture, and Truck Crops.*

HISTORY SPEAKS

The regular monthly meeting of the Louisiana Sugar Planters' Association, held in New Orleans on September 14th, 1893, was having tariff trouble.

These were still the days of the Bounty and the industry was flourishing, but the mumblings and grumblings that were heard late in 1892 were beginning to take hold and Washington was scheduling *Tariff Hearings*. Eventually these were to result in the abolishment of the *Bounty System* and bring to a close one of the most prosperous periods in the history of the Louisiana Sugar Industry.

It is interesting to note that the minutes of the Louisiana Sugar Planter's Association begin to take on a more modern sound with familiar names like Godchaux, the Gays and the Laws coming into the picture. The minutes of the September 14, 1893 meeting are quoted below:

President John Dymond presided and the following members were present. Messrs W. B. Bloomfield, B. M. King, W. J. Behan, C. B. Maginnis, W. B. Schmidt, William Adler, J. C. Murphy, W. H. Chaffe, L. M. Ferris, Professor W. C. Stubbs, and several others.

The Secretary read communications from representative Blanchard and the clerk of the Ways and Means Committee announcing that September 19th had been fixed as the day for a hearing on the *Sugar Tariff Question.*

The President explained fully regarding the question and thought it would be well to send a delegation to place the subject properly before the Committee.

Professor Knopp of New Iberia was called upon to make some remarks regarding the New Iberia Association and to state what action that organization contemplated taking upon the tariff question.

The Professor explained that he had attended this meeting for information and was sure that the New Iberia Association would cooperate upon any plan adopted here.

Mr. Charles Godchaux thought that a delegation should by all means be sent to Washington.

Mr. Schmidt was of the same opinion and offered the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Godchaux and adopted:

'RESOLVED, that the President appoint a committee of seven (7) or more members, of which he shall be one, to proceed to Washington to make such representation covering the Louisiana Sugar Industry to the Ways and Means Committee at the hearing to be granted on the 19th instant, as this Committee may deem best for our interest'.

The selection of a subject for discussion at the October meeting was then considered and Mr. W. H. Chaffe suggested *Putting Up Seed Cane,* which was adopted.

The President then appointed Messrs Henry McCall, J. P. Kock, B. A. Oxnard, A. H. Gay, H. L. Laws, John Foos, H. C. Warmoth, W. T. Miles, S. A. Knopp, and John Dymond as the Committee to Proceed to Washington.

The meeting then adjourned."

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The complete line of cane field power farming equipment
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Thibodaux, Louisiana

A BILL

(Continued from page 295)

SEC. 5. Section 3508 of the Internal Revenue Code (relating to termination of taxes) is amended by striking out "June 30, 1953" wherever apearing therein and inserting in lieu thereof "June 30, 1957".

SEC. 6. The amendments herein shall become effective January 1, 1953, except that sections 1 through 3 hereof shall be effective for purposes of the determinations and regulations required for the calendar year 1953.

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CONTROLS

(Continued from page 298)

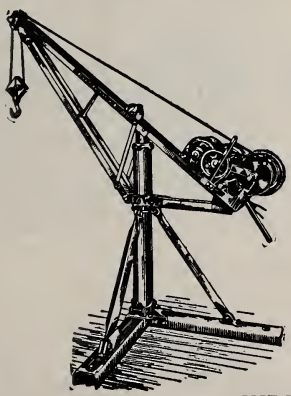
citrus molasses, and hydrol (corn molasses), the Director has found it desirable to place this group of commodities under the General Ceiling Price Regulation until a tailored regulation is issued.

This amendment also exempts sugar beet pulp from the provisions of CPR 22. Beet pulp is a by-product resulting from the manufacture of sugar, and is the only such sugar beet product not exempt from CPR 22. Since it is the customary practice of manufacturers to pay for the sugar beets on the basis of a price determined in relation to their net returns for later sales of the processed sugar products, there is no practical way for such a manufacturer to calculate his material costs under this regulation. Section 21 (f) (2), providing for the borrowing of a price paid by the nearest competitor for a purchase of the commodity, cannot be used since, as mentioned above, all manufacturers of sugar beets operate generally in the same way, and no competitor has a current cash price. In addition, the price pattern of the industry would be distorted by requiring sugar beet pulp to be priced under CPR 22, whereas all other products resulting from the manufacture of sugar are not governed by that regulation.

Amendatory Provisions

Ceiling Price Regulation 22, effec-

Speed the Harvest



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tive May 28, 1951, is amended in the following respects:

1. Paragraph (16) of Appendix A is amended to read as follows:

(16) Sugar beet pulp and sugar and liquid sugar (as defined in the Sugar Act of 1948).

2. Paragraph (c) (23) of Appendix A is amended to read as follows:

(23) Inedible molasses.

3. Appendix C is amended by inserting under the heading "Sugar Crops", the word "Sugarcane".

(Sec. 704, Pub. Law 774, 81st Cong.)

Effective date. This amendment shall become effective June 20, 1951.

MICHAEL V. DISALLE,
Director of Price Stabilization.
June 15, 1951.

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MINUTES

(Continued from page 292)

Before adjournment, Mr. Munson called on Mr. F. Evans Farwell for comments on Mr. Charles Farwell's work on artificial rainmaking. Mr. Farwell reviewed the efforts that have been made toward obtaining suitable planes for this work, which thus far have been unsuccessful. However, these efforts are being continued. He also stated that the League has purchased a silver iodide machine for seeding potential rain clouds.

It was moved, seconded and adopted that this Committee send a telegram to Mr. Charles Farwell, endorsing his work on artificial rain making and urging its continuance.

UP FRONT

(Continued from page 291)

fective July 1, 1951, so that he may accept this offer from the University, and

WHEREAS—This committee feels that it would be selfish and

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unfair for the American Sugar Cane League to take any action that would jeopardize the brilliant future that we are confident is in store for Dr. Steib in the field of sugarcane science

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED—That the Executive Committee of the American Sugar Cane League regretfully grants the request of Dr. Steib that he be allowed to sever his connection with the League on July 1, 1951, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED—That this Committee, on behalf of the entire membership of the American Sugar Cane League, does hereby commend Dr. Steib for the good work that he has done during his tenure as the Assistant General Manager of our organization, and wishes him Godspeed in his new field of endeavor.

Sugar Pie

We made a mistake when we cut the "Sugar Pie" in the June 15th issue of The Sugar Bulletin. In slicing the "Pie" we omitted the heaviest eater of all and hasten in this issue to correct our error. We are reprinting the paragraph that appeared in the June 15th issue with the correction in italics.

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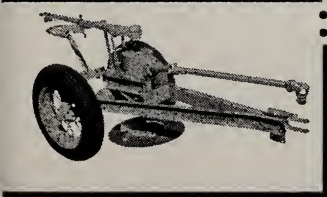

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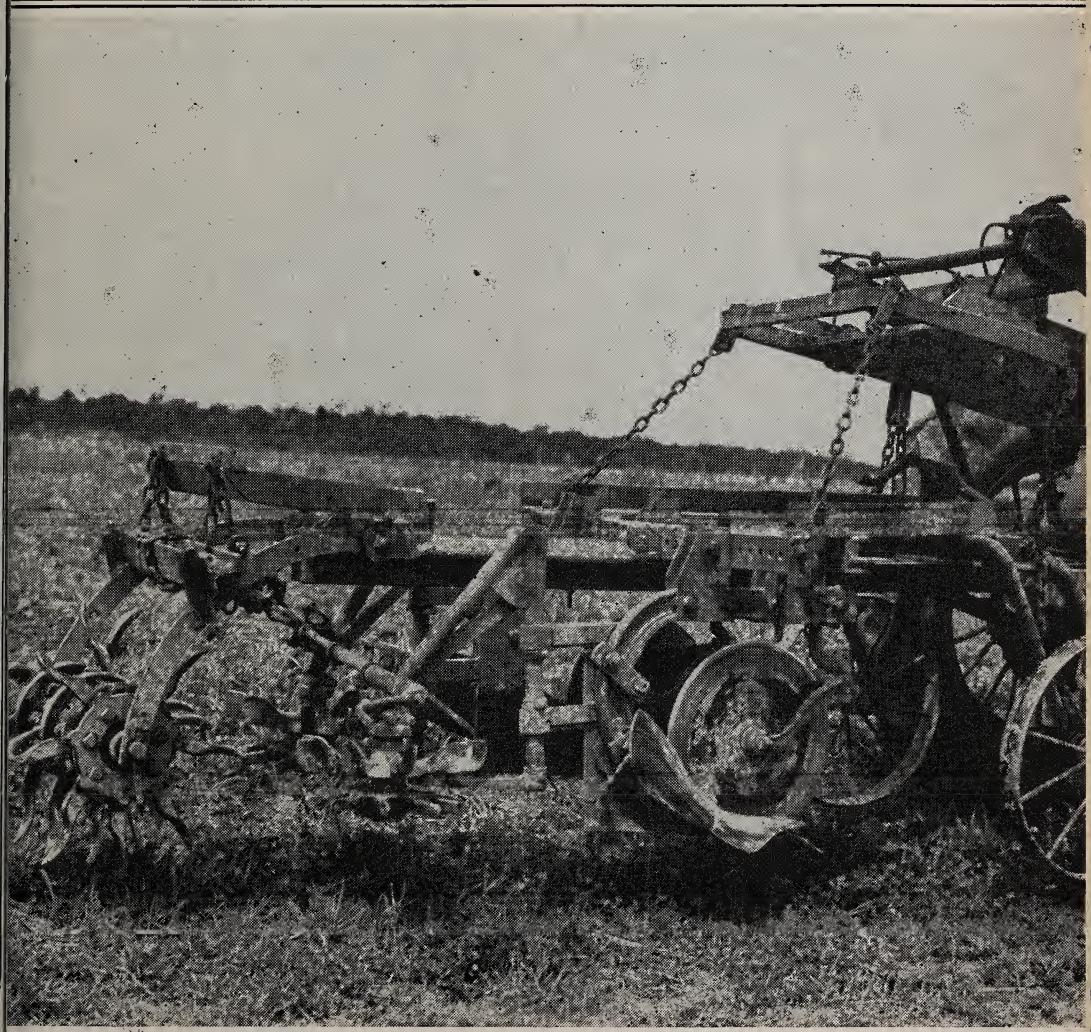

Off Bar Plow—Mechanical Hoe—Stubble Digger

THE
SUGAR BULLETIN

414 Whitney Bldg., New Orleans 12

MARCEL J. VOORHIES, Editor
ANDREW W. DYKERS, Managing Editor

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UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

BY A. W. DYKERS

Mr. Jules Godchaux

The Louisiana sugar industry lost a remarkable citizen on Thursday, July 5th, 1951 when death took Mr. Jules Godchaux, Executive Vice-President of Godchaux Sugars, Inc.

Mr. Godchaux was not an ordinary man. His Maker endowed him with courage and wisdom in greater portions than most mortals possess. Those who knew him realized that life was not easy on him, but he faced it with a steadfast determination that overcame his infirmities.

His worth to the Louisiana sugar industry is attested to by the fact that on October 25th, 1939, twelve years before he died, Mr. Godchaux was voted a Life Membership in the American Sugar Cane League.

The resolution offered by Mr. Chas. A. Farwell, seconded by Senator Edward J. Gay, and unanimously adopted by the Executive Committee of the League stated that

"WHEREAS—In the life of this organization there have developed certain outstanding personalities whose loyalty to the Louisiana sugar industry has been so happily blended in intelligent effort as to produce results of incalculable value to all those engaged in sugar production and sugarcane growing in this State, and

"WHEREAS — Conspicuous among these is Mr. Jules Godchaux, whose whole life from his boyhood to the present time has been spent in skilled and sensible study of the many problems constantly arising, and in the tireless efforts for their solution, to the great benefit of not his own interests alone, but those of his coadjutors in the upbuilding of the sugar industry of Louisiana, therefore be it

"RESOLVED—That a Life Membership in the American Sugar Cane League be conferred on Mr. Godchaux, and that he be given assurance that his invaluable accomplishments will be always gratefully remembered."

These words were written while Mr. Jules Godchaux was alive. Today he is dead, but he leaves with us a record of accomplishments that will serve as a beacon to light the way for those who follow in his footsteps.

"Mr. Jules" was, indeed, not an ordinary man.

Wage-Price Hearing

The Wage-Price Hearing, called by the Sugar Branch of the USDA to obtain evidence on wage rates for workers in Louisiana employed in the harvesting of the 1951 crop of sugarcane and in planting and cultivation of sugarcane in 1952, and on fair prices for the 1951 crop of sugarcane, was held as per schedule on Wednesday, July 11th, 1951 in the Grand Theater, Thibodaux, La.

Mr. Thomas H. Allen presided for the Government with the assistance of Messrs Ward H. Stevenson and T. O. Murphy from the Sugar Branch office in Washington, and Dr. W. M. Grayson, whose headquarters are in Baton Rouge, La. The Hearing was, of course, very ably conducted with these experts in charge, and it is good to be able to report that it was one of the most harmonious meetings of this nature held here in many years.

Elsewhere in this issue we are printing the complete testimony of Mr. Thomas M. Barker, Chairman of the Labor Committee of the American Sugar Cane League, explaining the recommendations of your League regarding harvesting and cultivating wages.

(Continued on page 318)

LABOR HEARING TESTIMONY

My name is T. M. Barker. I reside at Lockport, Louisiana. I am a Louisiana grower of sugar cane and also associated with Valentine Sugars, Inc., a processor of sugar cane.

I am Chairman of the Labor Committee of the American Sugar Cane League, an organization composed of more than 90% of the Louisiana growers of sugar cane, and appear as representative of that organization through its Labor Committee. The Labor Committee consists of a representative group of cane growers, both large and small, from various localities in the Louisiana sugar cane producing area.

At all prior wage hearings conducted under the Sugar Act, this committee has made recommendations with reference to wage rates for harvesting operations and planting and cultivating operations which it considered to be fair and reasonable.

At the public hearings held in 1949 and in 1950, we stated, there can be no doubt the determinations of fair and reasonable wage rates issued by the Secretary have provided the highest possible wage rates which all sources of information indicated to the Secretary could be paid by the average sugar cane grower, considering the grower's ability to pay, based on his return from sugar cane. We further stated, as a general practice, wage rates should not be established by determining the last cent which can be paid for wages by the grower, or any employer, thereby leaving him barely sufficient funds on which to exist. Such practice, if continued during any appreciable length of time, prevents any expenditure for expansion, improvement or research. It is destructive of incentive on which our American economy is based.

Prior to the 1947 Wage Determination, the Secretary of Agriculture pursued the policy of maintaining, as far as possible, the same relationship between wage rates and grower's income per ton of cane that existed in the three-year period 1938-1940. The Secretary stated in his Statement of Bases and Considerations issued in connection with the 1950 harvesting wage determination, "Throughout the years wage rates have been established primarily on the basis of the historical wage-income relationship, although in some years the relationship has been altered somewhat to give recognition to significant changes which have occurred in other factors customarily considered in establishing wage rates."

We have always been of the opinion and urged that the maintenance of the wage-income relationship was fair and equitable, and that this policy should be deviated from only under exceptional circumstances when impelled to give weight to other factors.

Although not justified through the application of the wage-income relationship, in 1947, because of the increase in cost of living, we recommended that the 1947 harvesting wage determination and the 1948 cultivating wage determination include a 12% increase over the rates established in the preceding year, subject to the condition that the rates be revised if the price of sugar advance or recede significantly. This 12% increase was granted in each determination.

The basic time rates established in the 1947 harvesting determination and 1948 cultivating determination were not changed in issuing the 1948 and 1949 harvesting determinations and the 1949 and 1950 cultivating determinations. We recommended in those years that no change be made in the basic rates even though the income of the grow-

TABLE OF RAW SUGAR PRICE RANGES AND APPLICABLE BASIC WAGE RATES

Operations	Price ranges—two-week average price of 100 lbs. of raw sugar													
At least	5.201	5.301	5.401	5.501	6.100	6.200	6.300	6.400	6.500	6.600	6.700	6.800	6.900	7.000
But not more than	5.300	5.400	5.500	6.099	6.199	6.299	6.399	6.499	6.599	6.699	6.799	6.899	6.999	7.199
Basic day wage rates per 9 hr. day: cutting, topping, stripping														
Adult males	3.505	3.570	3.635	3.700	3.765	3.830	3.895	3.995	4.095	4.195	4.295	4.395	4.495	4.595
Adult females	3.055	3.120	3.185	3.250	3.315	3.380	3.445	3.545	3.645	3.745	3.845	3.945	4.045	4.145
Loading	4.155	4.220	4.285	4.350	4.415	4.480	4.545	4.645	4.745	4.845	4.945	5.045	5.145	5.245
Cutting and loading	3.705	3.770	3.835	3.900	3.965	4.030	4.095	4.195	4.295	4.395	4.495	4.595	4.695	4.795
Tractor drivers and truck drivers	4.255	4.320	4.385	4.450	4.515	4.580	4.645	4.745	4.845	4.945	5.045	5.145	5.245	4.345
Teamsters	4.055	4.120	4.185	4.250	4.315	4.380	4.445	4.545	4.645	4.745	4.845	4.945	5.045	5.145
Hoist operators	3.705	3.770	3.835	3.900	3.965	4.030	4.095	4.195	4.295	4.395	4.495	4.595	4.695	4.795
Operators of mechanical or harvesting equipment	4.605	4.670	4.735	4.800	4.835	4.930	4.995	5.095	5.195	5.295	5.395	5.495	5.595	5.695
Pilers	3.705	3.770	3.835	3.900	3.965	4.030	4.095	4.195	4.295	4.395	4.495	4.595	4.695	4.795
Grabmen, spotters, ropemen	4.155	4.220	4.285	4.350	4.415	4.480	4.545	4.645	4.745	4.845	4.945	5.045	5.145	5.245
Scrappers	3.505	3.570	3.635	3.700	3.765	3.830	3.895	3.995	4.095	4.195	4.295	4.395	4.495	4.595
Any other operations connected with harvesting	3.055	3.120	3.185	3.250	3.315	3.380	3.445	3.545	3.645	3.745	3.845	3.945	4.045	4.145

TABLE OF RAW SUGAR PRICE RANGES AND APPLICABLE BASIC WAGE RATES

Operations	Price ranges—two-week average price of 100 lbs. of raw sugar													
At least	5.201	5.301	5.401	5.501	6.100	6.200	6.300	6.400	6.500	6.600	6.700	6.800	6.900	7.000
But not more than	5.300	5.400	5.500	6.099	6.199	6.299	6.399	6.499	6.599	6.699	6.799	6.899	6.999	7.199
				Base Price Range 5.60 6.00										
For all work except as otherwise specified														
Adult females per 9 hr. day	2.45	2.50	2.55	2.60	2.65	2.70	2.75	2.85	2.95	3.05	3.15	3.25	3.35	3.45
Adult males per 9 hr. day	2.95	3.00	3.05	3.10	3.15	3.20	3.25	3.35	3.45	3.55	3.65	3.75	3.85	3.95
Tractor drivers per 9 hr. day	3.70	3.75	3.80	3.85	3.90	3.95	4.00	4.10	4.20	4.30	4.40	4.50	4.60	4.70
Teamsters per 9 hr day	2.95	3.00	3.05	3.10	3.15	3.20	3.25	3.35	3.45	3.55	3.65	3.75	3.85	3.95
Workers between 14 and 16 years of age per 8 hr. day	2.25	2.30	2.35	2.40	2.45	2.50	2.55	2.65	2.75	2.85	2.95	3.05	3.15	3.25

WAGE RATES, BASE PERIOD 1938-40, 1949 AND 1950, AND PROJECTED RATES FOR 1951 ON BASIS OF VALUE OF SUGAR CANE

	1938 Wage Rates	1939 Wage Rates	1940 Wage Rates	1949 Wage Rates	1950 Wage Rates	1951 Factor 232.7
Cultivating wages						
Adult males	1.20	1.20	1.20	2.90	3.25	2.79
Adult females	1.00	1.00	1.00	2.40	2.75	2.33
Tractor drivers			1.50	3.65	4.00	3.49
Teamsters			1.20	2.90	3.25	2.79
Children 14-16			0.90	2.20	2.55	2.09
Harvesting wages						
Cutting topping and stripping						
Males	1.50	1.50	1.50	3.50	3.70	3.49
Females	1.20	1.20	1.20	3.05	3.25	2.79
Loading		1.80	1.80	4.15	4.35	4.19
Cutting and loading		1.60	1.60	3.70	3.90	3.72
Tractor and truck drivers		1.85	1.85	4.25	4.45	4.30
Teamsters		1.75	1.75	4.05	4.25	4.07
Hoist operators		1.60	1.60	3.70	3.90	3.72
Any other harvesting operations not connected with mechanical harvesting and loading						
Males		1.25	1.25	3.05	3.25	2.91
Females		1.00	1.00	3.05	3.25	2.33
Operators mechanical loading and harvesting equipment		1.85	1.85	4.60	4.80	4.30
Grabmen-spotters-ropemen		1.80	1.80	4.15	4.35	4.19
Pilers		1.60	1.60	3.70	4.90	3.72
Scrappers		1.50	1.50	3.50	3.70	3.49
Other operations connected with mechanical harvesting and loading			1.50	1.50	3.05	3.25	3.49
Value of standard ton cane	3.61	3.86	3.90	7.36	8.60	8.82
Value standard ton average 1938-39-40 3.79						
Price 96° sugar	2.82	2.92	2.97	5.8181	6.1941	6.50 Est.
Price blackstrap		5.09	6.41	5.6416	29.2297	0.26 Est.
6.50 sugar 26c molasses 1.28 C. payments	8.82					

er per ton of cane from the 1948 and 1949 crops was appreciably less than from the 1947 crop.

At the 1948 hearing, this committee recommended that the basic time rates established in the 1947 determination be maintained in the 1948 harvesting determination when the value of a ton of standard sugar cane was not in excess of $7.00 and not below $6.34. This recommendation was accepted in principle, except that in the determination the adjustments were geared to the price of raw sugar above $6.25 per hundred pounds and below $5.60 per hundred pounds rather than to the value of a ton of sugar cane. In the Statement of Bases and Considerations issued by the Secretary in connection with the 1948 determination, reference was made to the recommendations of this committee, and in explaining the reason for using the raw sugar basis rather than the value per ton of cane basis, the Secretary said:

> "At the recent fair wage hearing, it was recommended that wage decreases be based upon income of producers from sugarcane and molasses. Although consideration was given to using income as a basis for the modified escalator scale, it is believed that the use of average raw sugar prices will be readily understood by producers and laborers and will provide a more practicable method of administering this provision. Accordingly, the scale employed in this determination is based upon average raw sugar prices."

As we have stated at all hearings subsequent to 1948, we concur in the reasoning and logic of the Secretary in using the raw sugar basis.

At the 1949 hearing, this committee recommended that in issuing the 1949 harvesting and 1950 planting and cultivating wage determinations, the same basic wage rates used in the preceding determinations be applicable, except that the upper limit of the bracket be reduced from $6.25 to $6.00. This, of course, would afford an increase in wages at a lower price for raw sugar than was provided in the 1948 determination. As pointed out at the 1949 and 1950 hearings, this recommendation was made to conclusively indicate to our employees, to the Govermnent and to the public that it was the utmost desire and wish of the Louisiana sugar cane growers to pay their employees the highest rate possible within their ability to pay, and if the price of raw sugar was increased, thereby increasing their ability, they desired to share with their employees such gains as may be made. This recommended change was incorporated in the 1949 determination.

In the 1950 harvesting and 1951 planting and cultivating wage determinations basic wage rates were increased 20 cents per 9-hour day for all classes of workers, and there was continued in each determination the wage-price escalator clause which has resulted in workers receiving higher wage rates than the basic rates.

In arriving at an equitable wage determination there are necessarily differences of opinion as to what factors should be considered and what weight should be given each. It is our firm opinion, regardless of what factor or factors may be considered, there should be a continuation of the same basic rates applicable to the same base price range of raw sugar as were contained in the 1950 harvesting determination and the 1951 planting and cultivating determination. However, we propose and recommend a modification in the escalator clause the details of which I shall hereafter discuss.

In considering the determinations applicable to the harvesting of the 1951 crop and the planting and cultivation of the 1952 crop, we contend, as we have consistently done in the past, that great weight must be given to the historic wage-income relationship. We have pre-

pared a table indicating actual wage rates for each of the three years in the base period 1938—1939—1940, and also indicating the value of a ton of standard sugar cane for each of these years. The table shows the 1950 harvesting rates and projects the 1951 rates based on the wage-income relationship, assuming a price of 6.50 cents per pound for raw sugar and a price of 26 cents per gallon for blackstrap molasses. We offer and file this table in the record of the hearing and ask that it be given the proper mark of identification.

In connection with this table we call particular attention to the fact that the projected rates using the historic relationship as a basis are materially lower than the base rates contained in the 1950 determination which we recommend should be included in the 1951 determination.

In considering the propriety of continuing the same base rates it is well to bear in mind that the base rates which we today recommend and which were fixed in last year's determination are 20 cents per day higher than the rates determined by the Secretary to be fair and reasonable in 1947 when the price of raw sugar was $6.32 per hundred pounds and the average price of blackstrap molasses was 26.762 cents per gallon, and in the 1947 determination there was no escalator clause, such having been included for the first time in the 1948 harvesting determination.

We also deem significant the tremendous increase in our wage rates since the base period 1938—1940. The Secretary mentioned this in his statement of Bases and Considerations issued with the 1950 harvesting determination. He stated:

> "Since the base period 1939-40, the weighted average basic time rate for harvesting has been increased from 17.3 cents per hour to 40.6 cents in 1948, an increase of 134.7 percent. Comparable increases have been made in the basic piece work rates. In sample surveys of worker performance conducted during the 1948 and 1949 harvests it was found that the average earnings of piecework employees in harvesting operations were approximately 70 cents per hour."

We desire to point out, as indicated above, the rates have been further increased since 1948, the year referred to by the Secretary.

At past hearings the contention has been made that basic wage rates should be further increased because of the increase in productivity of labor resulting from the mechanization of sugar cane farms in Louisiana. Undoubtedly some appreciable portion of increases previously granted have been so justified in the opinion of the Secretary. In this connection may we point out that as a farm becomes mechanized the wage rates paid to the employees engaged in operating the mechanical devices necessarily increase because of the higher rates provided for the more skilled job classifications. Further it cannot be overlooked that the mechanization of a farm is a costly undertaking. The original investment in various mechanical devices and the maintenance of these devices, must be paid from the sugar cane dollar. However, more significant in this connection is a statement made by Mr. K. G. Hutchinson, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, in a letter written by him to Mr. Reid F. Murray, a member of the U. S. House of Representatives from Wisconsin, dated June 22, 1950, appearing in the Congressional Record of June 26, 1950, Vol. 96, No. 125. At Page A 4922 Mr. Hutchinson stated:

> "In Louisiana, sugarcane operations are carried on by a number of large-scale operators and approximately 5,500 farmers who produce less than 100 acres of sugarcane each. In this area sugarcane is the predominant crop throughout the Sugar Belt since

there are few alternative uses for sugarcane land. The labor supply is composed of workers who are residents of the farm or the local area in which they are employed, although during the harvesting season many workers are brought into the area from neighboring States. The peak seasons of employment in Louisiana are from September through December and from February through June. Mechanization of both the cultivating and harvesting of the sugarcane crop has been possible on large-size farms. In addition, there is considerable custom work of harvesting on smaller-size farms. On the majority of farms, however, producers are unable to utilize machine methods of production because their units are too small. Such farms may require only two or three hired workers during the harvesting season. While the mechanization of the crop has resulted in some cost savings, it has been accompanied by such problems as the delivery of stale cane and cane which contains excessive quantities of trash. This has resulted in lower recoveries of sugar by the mills and lower payments to producers."

The Secretary has stated in announcing the Bases and Considerations of the most recent wage determinations that the primary factors which have been considered are "(1) prices of sugar and by-products; (2) income from sugarcane; (3) cost of production; (4) cost of living; and (5) relationship of labor cost to total cost. Other economic influences also have been considered."

It is and has consistently been our position since our first recommendation of the use of an escalator clause in the wage determinations that if a fair and equitable base rate is established at a proper income level, and if an escalator clause with proper adjustments is devised to alter the wage rates with any appreciable increase or decrease in the income level of the producer, then the factors mentioned by the Secretary, or any others which may be pertinent, are usually substantially satisfied or given weight, unless the price of the product from which the income is derived is completely out of line with economic conditions in general. The Secretary of Agriculture has the power and authority and has been given the mandate under the Sugar Act of 1948 to adjust his estimate of consumption requirements so as to provide a price of sugar which will protect the producer and the consumer. In protecting the producer and consumer it at least appears that the price of sugar, to which the escalator clause in the wage determination is tried, would be kept in line by the Secretary with economic conditions in general.

We believe and submit the base rates contained in the 1950 harvesting and 1951 planting and cultivating determinations constitute the maximum amount the average grower can afford or be expected to pay his workers in a normal crop year unless the price of raw sugar exceeds 6 cents per pound. The Secretary undoubtedly reached this conclusion in issuing the determination. If the escalator clause is completely ignored, the proper level of the base rate may be subject to question in considering some of the factors employed by the Secretary in prior determinations. However, these being base rates, to which increments must be added when the income of the producer is increased, we feel the fairness and equity of these rates cannot be seriously questioned.

The next question relates to whether the escalator clause as contained in prior determinations is proper or whether any modification in the increments or level of increments is proper or justified. We believe the escalator clause as con-

tained in prior determinations is equitable. We feel the increments have been so graduated as to grant an equitable portion of any increase in grower income to the worker. The Secretary is also evidently of this belief as the details of the escalator clause, particularly the ten point intervals and the increments at these intervals, were worked out by him and his department.

In view of the material increase in cost of living we realize that every effort must be exerted by the Louisiana growers to increase the income of their workers. However, in pursuing this thought we cannot overlook the fact that the cost of living to the growers has increased in like proportion. Equity must be done to both parties. Such can be accomplished only through a price level for sugar which will permit the average grower to afford to pay appreciably higher wages. Considering the problem realistically and in an effort to reach a solution, in spite of our belief as to the fairness and equity of the increments contained in prior determinations, we desire to propose a modification in the escalator clause.

The committee recommends that the 1951 harvesting determination and the 1952 planting and cultivating determination each contain the same base rates as were contained in the determinations for the preceding year, respectively, and also that the same increments as provided in the prior determinations be continued, until the price of raw sugar exceeds $6.30 per hundred pounds; that when the average price of raw sugar advances ten cents above $6.30 per hundred pounds for the preceding two weeks period, and for each additional 10 cents increase above $6.30, the increment be increased from 6.5 cents to 10 cents per 9 hour day in the harvesting determination and from 5 cents to 10 cents per 9-hour day in the planting and cultivating determination. The increments in the piecework rates should be changed proportionately.

It can be readily appreciated that the adoption of this modification would greatly increase the portion of the grower's increase in income that is paid to the workers under the escalator clause.

In order to avoid any question of this recommendation, we have prepared and I file herewith and ask that they be given the proper marks of identification, two tables. The first indicates raw sugar price ranges and applicable wage rates that would be reflected under our recommendation in the harvesting determination. The second table indicates raw sugar price ranges and applicable wage rates that would be reflected under our recommendation in the planting and cultivating determination.

We desire to impress upon the hearing officers and the Secretary of Agriculture that our recommendation of a modification in the escalator clause is conditioned on there being no change in the base rates when the market price of sugar is in the $5.50 to $6.00 per hundred pound price range. As I have indicated, no change in the base rates can be justified under any circumstances. If in spite of this, the Secretary concludes to increase the base rates, then our recommendation of a modification in the escalator clause is of necessity withdrawn.

It is noted the Secretary has recently issued the Florida wage rate determination applicable to the period July 1, 1951, through June 30, 1952. The Florida determination provides for a wage increase of 5 cents per hour, or 45 cents per 9 hour day, above the 1950-51 rates for all workers. In this connection it is well to point out that the Florida determination contains no escalator clause. Further, there was no increase provided in the Florida determination last year, whereas the basic Louisiana rates were increased

20 cents per 9 hour day. Under the recommendation made by this committee today, with raw sugar at $6.40 per hundred pounds, which is approximately the present market price, the increase in wages to the Louisiana workers resulting from the escalator clause and the basic increase granted last year will equal or better the increase granted the Florida workers during the same period. Certainly under the present conditions it is inconceivable to think that the price of raw sugar may be less than $6.40. As the price of sugar advances above $6.40 the Louisiana worker will receive additional increases on account of the escalator clause which does not exist in the Florida determination.

In addition to the modification in the escalator clause this committee recommends one other change in the harvesting determination. This change relates to the rates for handling or moving cane from one place to another by hand.

Prior harvesting determinations have contained a rate for "scrappers" which has been the identical rate as the adult male rate for "cutting, topping, stripping". It has been generally understood and considered by the Louisiana growers that scrapping sugar cane was the operation of picking up cane behind the sugar cane loader. During the harvesting season of 1950 a release was issued by the State Office of the Production and Marketing Administration indicating that scrapping sugar cane was "whenever sugar cane is picked up by hand and moved from one place to another." Under this administrative definition scrapping includes the moving of sugar cane by hand behind a loader, behind a harvester or otherwise. We submit that prior determinations under this administrative definition of "scrapping" are not proper and equitable.

We recommend that the rates for "Scrappers" be left unchanged, but that a scrapper be defined in the determination as "one who picks up and recovers sugar cane from the ground by hand when employed behind a sugar cane loader".

To provide for other hand handling operations, such as picking up and crossing cane or placing it on a heap row behind a harvester, we recommend a new classification to be designated as "handling by hand not otherwise classified", and that this classification carry the same wage rate as the rate for cutting, topping, stripping, including the male and female differential.

In so far as we are advised or have any knowledge, females are not employed as "scrappers" as that term is defined in our recommendation. To pick up and handle cane behind a loader is a difficult assignment and at all times performed under pressure. If a female were employed in this position she would of necessity be required to evidence extraordinary strength and endurance and be entitled to the same rate as a male. It is because of this fact that females are not generally employed in this occupation.

However, other hand handling of cane, such as picking up cane behind a harvester and placing it on a heap row, is work of a completely different character. Many women are employed in this occupation. The only deterrent to the employment of females in this occupation is that their productivity is not as great as that of a male worker. It is well recognized there are inherent differences in the strength and endurance of an average male and an average female, which in jobs of this character justify wage differentials. The same justification exists for the differential in such work as exists for the differential which has always been recognized by the Secretary in the operation of "cutting, topping, stripping".

Other than the modifications which I have indicated, it is recommended that the 1951 harvesting determination be similar to the 1950 harvesting determination and that the 1952 planting and cultivating

determination be similar to the 1951 planting and cultivating determination.

We feel the recommendations made by this committee will provide fair and reasonable wage rates. However, neither the employer nor employee can be adequately sustained unless raw sugar, the product on which both are dependent, sells at a reasonable price.

Respectfully submitted,
T. M. BARKER,
Chairman Labor Committee
American Sugar Cane League

FAIR PRICE TESTIMONY

My name is Edward J. Schexnayder. My address is Bayou Goula, Louisiana, and I am a Louisiana grower of sugar cane.

I make this appearance as representative and on behalf of the Louisiana Grower-Processor Committee, a committee composed of seven Louisiana growers and seven Louisiana processors. The members of this committee were elected at separate state-wide meetings of the Louisiana sugar cane growers and the Louisiana sugar cane processors. I am a grower member of the committee.

It is and has at all times been the purpose of this committee to maintain a fair and equitable relationship between the Louisiana growers and Louisiana processors in the marketing of Louisiana sugar cane for sugar.

At all of the hearings held in prior years under the Sugar Act of 1937 and the Sugar Act of 1948 relative to a fair price for sugar cane, except the hearings held in 1949 and 1950, this committee has been able to make definite recommendations concerning sugar cane prices. Unfortunately, in spite of diligent effort, the grower and processor members of the committee were unable to reconcile their differences in views and opinion in 1949 and 1950 and, therefore, each group made separate recommendations.

The growers and processor members of the committee have given thorough and, we believe, intelligent consideration to the question of a fair price to be paid for the 1951 crop of sugar cane. The committee has analyzed the determination issued by the Secretary of Agriculture with respect to the 1950 crop, and has given consideration to the experience of the growers and processors in the marketing of that crop. The Committee has by unanimous vote concluded to recommend that the 1951 determination be similar to the 1950 determination, except the committee recommends that there be added a provision which would permit the sale and processing of sugar cane on a toll basis when, as a result of freeze damage, the yields of sugar are abnormally low in proportion to sucrose and purity tests.

During the 1950 harvesting and processing season the Louisiana sugar cane area suffered several periods of rather severe sub-freezing temperature. As a result of these freezes, the sugar cane was badly damaged. However, in many instances the sucrose and purity tests remained good and did not indicate the extent of the damage. Large quantities of sugar cane with normal or substantially normal sucrose and purity tests yielded comparatively little sugar. The cane had some value, but in view of reduced yields did not have the value indicated by the tests. However, under the determination as written, the processor had the choice of but two alternatives. He could either accept the cane and pay the price based on misleading sucrose and purity tests, or reject the cane.

When this situation arose, an appeal was made to the Production

and Marketing Administration. As a result of this appeal, the growers and processors who were confronted with this problem were permitted, by administrative action and interpretation, subject to approval by the State Office of the Production and Marketing Administration, to agree on what in effect was a toll arrangement for the processing of such damaged sugar cane.

To care for a possible recurrence of this situation, the committee recommends that a special provision be incorporated in the 1951 determination. This provision should provide, in effect, that in the event a freeze results in a condition where yields of sugar from sugar cane are abnormally lowered in proportion to the sucrose and purity tests, a processor may, by mutual agreement with the sugar cane producers delivering cane to such processor's mill, and subject to approval by the Louisiana State Office, Production and Marketing Administration, process such sugar cane on the following toll basis:

> From the total returns of the sugar and molasses actually recovered from such sugar cane, processor shall deduct a toll charge not to exceed $3.00 per ton of actual sugar cane delivered, minus trash. In addition to such tool charge, the grower shall pay actual hoisting, field weighing and transportation charges on such sugar cane delivered by him. The balance of the returns from the sugar and molasses recovered from such sugar cane shall be paid and distributed to the individual growers who delivered such sugar cane, by proration among them on the basis of tons of standard sugar cane delivered by each grower. Final settlement for such sugar cane delivered shall be made by processor after the close of the pricing period as fixed in the determination, on the basis of the seasons' average price of raw sugar and blackstrap molasses.

It is, therefore, the recommendation of this committee that, other than the addition of the clause I have outlined to permit the processing of such freeze-damaged cane on a toll basis, the 1951 fair price determination be similar to the 1950 determination.

Respectfully submitted,
Louisiana Grower-Processor Committee
Ed Schexnayder

THE LOUISIANA SUGARCANE VARIETY CENSUS FOR 1951

By George Arceneaux, Principal Agronomist, Division of Sugar Plant Investigations, Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering, Agricultural Research Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture

In a survey just completed, County Agents of the Louisiana Sugar Belt kindly assembled information on the proportionate distribution of sugarcane acreage among important varieties in their respective parishes.[1] This report summarizes results of the survey and outlines trends in varietal utilization during recent years. Table 1 gives the percentage of the acreage devoted to each of 11 important varieties in each of the three producing areas and in the region as a whole; also changes in relative prominence of the different varieties since 1947.

C. P. 36/105, now occupying nearly one-third of the Louisiana cane acreage, is an important variety in each of the three producing areas. The area devoted to this variety increased approximately 8 fold since 1947.

C. P. 34/120, grown on approximately one-fifth of the surveyed acreage, dropped from a peak nearly 25 percent in 1949 when it was the

Table 1. Percent distribution of sugarcane acreage according to variety in the 3 principal areas of the Louisiana Sugar District

A. 1951 crop.

Area	Variety												Percent of state acreage[1]
	C. P. 36/105	C. P. 34/120	C. P. 290	C. P. 29/116	C. P. 36/13	C. P. 44/101	C. P. 29/120	C. P. 39/320	C. P. 44/155	C. P. 29/103	C. P. 36/183	Other varieties	
Southeastern[2]	38.05	31.00	0.36	0.90	7.76	5.72	5.65	2.40	3.43	0.68	1.02	3.03	47.82
Southwestern[3]	22.19	2.42	26.42	23.12	5.05	6.61	0.36	0.54	6.30	3.37	1.76	1.86	34.58
Northern[4]	38.00	22.43	—*	—*	5.10	1.11	12.10	17.81	0.67	1.35	0.72	0.71	16.33
18 Parishes	32.49	19.57	9.43	8.53	6.37	5.27	4.86	4.30	3.98	1.73	1.23	2.24	98.73

B. Varietal increase (+) or decrease (—) in percent of surveyed acreage.

Period	Variety										
	C. P. 36/015	C. P. 44/101	C. P. 44/155	C. P. 36/13	C. P. 36/183	C. P. 29/103	C. P. 29/120	C. P. 29/116	C. P. 34/120	C. P. 290	C. P. 29/320
1949 to 1951	+12.85	+5.07	+3.78	+2.94	+0.47	—1.20	—1.36	—2.07	—5.15	—6.85	—8.33
1947 to 1951	+28.47	+5.27	+3.98	+5.87	+1.17	—3.35	—4.67	—2.66	—4.85	—15.80	—12.77

* Less than 0.1%.

[1] Anon. Cropland—Proportionate share—Planted acres of Louisiana sugarcane farms participating in the sugar program, by parishes. Sug. Bul. 28 (2): 342. Aug. 15, 1950.

[2] Ascension, Assumption, Lafourche, St. Charles, St. James, St. John and Terrebonne.

[3] Iberia, Lafayette, St. Landry, St. Martin, St. Mary and Vermilion.

[4] Avoyelles, Iberville, Pointe Coupee, West Baton Rouge and Rapides.

most widely planted variety in the State.

Co. 290, a poor third in point of present utilization, is found on less than one-tenth of the acreage under study. This variety attained its highest popularity in 1939 when it was grown on 40 percent of the state acreage. Its importance has declined steadily since then.

The percentage of the acreage devoted to C. P. 29/116 dropped from 10.60 in 1949 to 8.53 at present. Utilization of this variety increased gradually up to 1947 and has been declining since. Plantings are largely confined to the western area.

There has been a moderate expansion devoted to C. P. 36/13. Its present position at 6.37 percent of the area under cane represents an increase from 3.43 percent in 1949 and from 0.50 percent in 1947.

C. P. 44/101, a recent release, jumped to 5.27 percent of the current crop from experimental plantings in 1949. In view of its splendid performance in experimental and field scale trials, this variety promises to become one of major commercial importance in the immediate future.

C. P. 44/155, also a newcomer, has been extended at a somewhat lesser rate than C. P. 44/101. This variety compares favorably in productiveness with the best varieties now widely cultivated, but has not equaled C. P. 44/101 in yield of sugar per acre.

C. P. 29/320 lost more ground since 1949 than any other variety. It comprises less than five percent of the current crop as compared with a peak of approximately 25 percent of plantings in 1939.

C. P. 29/120, still occupying nearly 12 percent of the cane acreage in the northern area, accounts for less than five percent of the state total. Maximum utilization of this variety was reached in 1947 when it was grown on nearly one-tenth of the acreage in cane production.

C. P. 29/103, grown largely in the western area, comprises less than two percent of the 1951 crop. Use of this variety has been on the decline since 1945 when it reached its maximum of 6.5 percent.

Slightly more than one percent of the area in cane is devoted to C. P. 36/183. Due to its tendency to lodge, this variety is poorly adapted to mechanized harvesting—a shortcoming greatly limiting its usefulness under present conditions.

(Continued on next page)

[1] The author is indebted to the following Agents who supplied the information on varietal plantings in the various parishes: E. S. Landry, E. J. Lousteau, K. J. Ducote, W. E. Williams, Edward Burleigh, S. J. Bowles, C. J. Arceneaux, A. B. Curet, W. L. Roark, A. J. Melancon, Jr., Joseph Lamendola, V. O. Calandro, A. K. Smith, Stanley Angelle, P. J. de Gravelles, Blanchard Sonnier, Murphy Veillon and H. A. Webb.

UP FRONT

(Continued from page 307)

In this issue you will also find the complete testimony of Mr. Ed Schexnayder, who presented the recommendations of the Grower-Processor Committee on fair prices for the 1951 crop of sugarcane.

An outstanding development of the Hearing was the unanimous indorsement of the labor recommendations of your League by the Louisiana Farm Bureau Federation. This was done by Mr. Malcolm Doherty, President of the Louisiana Farm Bureau Federation, and by leaders of the Federation from all of the sugar producing parishes of our State.

Dr. Raymond P. Witte, a Professor from Loyola University of the South at New Orleans, appeared as a dissenting witness. He stated that he represented the Most Reverend Joseph H. Rummel, Archbishop of New Orleans, and a number of organizations of the Roman Catholic Church.

Dr. Witte indorsed that part of Mr. Barker's testimony containing the escalator principle that wages be attached to the price of sugar, but denounced the present wage scale as being wholely inadequate. He made an excellent talk and was roundly applauded, but, admittedly, had no solution to the very vexing problem of wages in the Louisiana sugar industry.

Bagasse Committee

Complying with the action of the Executive Committee of the American Sugar Cane League, taken at its meeting held in New Orleans on June 20th, Mr. J. J. Munson, President of your organization, has named three men to serve on the new Bagasse Utilization Committee. These gentlemen are Mr. A. J. Isacks, of Houma, La., who will be the chairman, Mr. M. V. Yarbrough, of Youngsville, La., and Mr. Dubourg Thibaut, of Napoleonville, La.

This committee is to cooperate with and assist Mr. W. E. Anderson, State Commissioner of Agriculture and Immigration, and Mr. W. G. Taggart, Director of State Experiment Stations, in the bagasse utilization research to be undertaken with funds supplied by Mr. Anderson, matched by funds supplied by your League.

The meeting on June 20th earmarked a maximum of $15,000 for this program.

Ferris in Louisiana

Mr. Josiah Ferris, manager of the Washington Office of the American Sugar Cane League, arrived in Louisiana on July 9th for a short visit.

Mr. Ferris attended a meeting of the Louisiana Society of Sugarcane Technologists in Houma on July 10th, the Government Fair Price hearing in Thibodaux on July 11th, and a special meeting of the Louisiana Sugar Producers' Club (Western Division) held in New Iberia on July 12th. He left New Orleans by plane on July 13th to be on hand in Washington when hearings are resumed July 16th or 17th on the proposed extension of the Sugar Act.

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UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

BY A. W. DYKERS

Field Day

The picture on the cover of this issue was taken last year at the St. James Parish Field Day. It shows the starting point of the field tours.

This year the Field Day is scheduled for Thursday, August 9th, and Mr. Joseph Lamendola, County Agent of St. James Parish, has asked us to again remind the members of the American Sugar Cane League that they and their friends are cordially invited to attend the activities.

Mr. Lamendola has mailed us the following report which we are very pleased to publish:

"St. James Parish will hold its 9th Annual Field Day, August 9th, on the F. A. Graugnard and Sons' Farm beginning at 9:00 A. M.

The Field Day is an annual event for the purpose of promoting a better agriculture in the Parish. The farmers have an opportunity to visit and make observations of the many result demonstrations on sugarcane, hybrid corn, livestock and pasture, and many others. Over 1,000 farmers and visitors attended the field day last year.

Over 20,000 acres of sugarcane are grown in the Parish. The crop has been estimated at about 85% of 1950. However, weather conditions will be the determining factor. The severe cold damaged plant and stubble cane causing poor stands on some farms. The variety 34-120 suffered more than the others."

We will not be able to cover this one for you because we have already talked the boss into a two weeks' vacation and feel that it would be impolitic (and a little stupid) to re-open negotiations at this time.

The folks in St. James Parish know how to give you a good time along with their very excellent field demonstrations, so be sure to attend the Field Day if you possibly can arrange to do so. It will be a day well spent.

Note to Dr. Rene J. Steib. Remember, they ain't fooling in Luling!

The Sugar Act

Starting on page 324 of this issue we are printing that part of the testimony of Mr. Lawrence Myers, Director of the Sugar Branch of the Production and Marketing Administration of the USDA, dealing with the purpose of the Sugar Act.

Mr. Myers presented this to the House Agriculture Committee on June 27th when hearings began in Washington on the proposed extention of the Sugar Act of 1948.

Besides setting forth the official attitude of our Government, this testimony is a very interesting short history of sugar legislation in the United States. Be sure to read it.

Ferris Reports

Mr. Josiah Ferris, Washington representative of your League, reported on July 23rd that the House hearings on sugar legislation would be resumed on July 26th and were expected to be concluded on July 28th. Industrial users, he said, are proposing a two-year instead of a four year extension of the Act. The American Molasses Company is continuing to insist that the non-sugar solids allowable be changed from 6 to 5 %.

Mr. Ferris also reported the following developments:

Ceilings

"House and Senate Conferees are expected to quickly agree on the agricultural portion of the Defense Production Act which prohibits further roll backs. Future ceilings will

(Continued on page 329)

THE PURPOSE OF UNITED STATES SUGAR LEGISLATION

Testimony of Lawrence Myers, Director, Sugar Branch, Production and Marketing Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Before The House Agriculture Committee; June 27, 1951, on H. R. 4521.

The Agriculture Committee of the House of Representatives now has before it H. R. 4521, a bill to extend and amend the Sugar Act of 1948. A companion bill, S. 1694, has been introduced in the Senate.

In major outline, H. R. 4521 extends the Sugar Act from December 31, 1952, to December 31, 1956; it increases Puerto Rico's quota for marketing on the mainland from 910,000 tons to 1,080,000 tons; it increases from 6,000 to 12,000 tons the quota for the Virgin Islands and it increases the participation of the full duty countries supplying our market. The bill also contains a few amendments affecting quota administration.

Although the bill before the Committee can be summarized in this brief fashion, it seems appropriate and desirable at this time to review the conditions that made it necessary for this country to undertake special sugar legislation and to observe the benefits that have come from that legislation. Those facts should demonstrate the important national purpose being served by our sugar legislation and the need for its continuation.

Historically, the sugar industry of the United States has received the benefits of a tariff for the past 162 years, the original sugar tariff having been enacted on July 4, 1789. Prior to the adoption of the first of the sugar acts in 1934, the rates on raw sugar under this tariff ranged generally from 1 cent to over 3 cents per pound. From 1816 to 1832 a special rate of 12 cents per pound was in effect on "loaf" sugar. In one period, from September 1, 1891 to July 1, 1895, raw sugar was duty-free, but a compensating bounty of 2 cents per pound was paid on home production. Thus, the present rate of 1/2 cent per pound on Cuban raw sugar approximates the lowest tariff rate in our history.

Some refineries already existed in this country and therefore benefitted from the original tariff of 1789, but the early sugar tariffs were primarily for revenue purposes. They accounted for an important portion of total federal receipts, but afforded little protection to producers since the domestic sugar producing industry cannot be said to have started until after Louisiana became a part of the United States in 1803. Fragmentary statistics show Louisiana sugar production at only about 5,000 tons as late as 1815, and we had no other domestic areas producing sugar until much later. However, even though the original tariffs on sugar were primarily revenue measures they did constitute an important part of the existing economic framework within which domestic production had its development.

Notwithstanding its importance to the domestic sugar industry, the extent of the protection afforded has been small in comparison to the assistance given by many foreign countries to their sugar industries. High tariffs, import controls, exchange controls, internal taxes, and monopolies keep sugar prices in many foreign countries at such a high level that per capita consumption is only a small fraction of that in the United States. In the period immediately preceding World War II various forms of protection and preferences covered approximately 90 per cent of the world's production and consumption of sugar. The so-called world free market, that is, the quantity of sugar exported from the country of production to a coun-

(Continued on page 330)

Jules Godchaux

A RESOLUTION

WHEREAS—On Thursday, July 5th, 1951 at 11:15 in the morning, Mr. Jules Godchaux was ordered by his Maker to lay down the burdens of this mortal life, and

WHEREAS—Mr. Godchaux was a member of the original Executive Committee of this organization, having been elected to that position when the American Sugar Cane League first came into being on September 28th, 1922, and

WHEREAS—On October 25, 1939 the members of the Executive Committee of the American Sugar Cane League publicly acclaimed the accomplishments of Mr. Godchaux in the furthering of the welfare of the Louisiana sugar industry by bestowing upon him the highest honor of this organization: A Life Membership in the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A., Inc., and

WHEREAS—The members of this Committee feel very keenly the loss that they and the entire Louisiana sugar industry have suffered in the passing of this man of extraordinary qualities, therefore

BE IT RESOLVED—That we, the members of the Executive Committee of the American Sugar Cane League, desire to express our heartfelt appreciation of the long and fruitful years of cooperation that we were allowed to enjoy with Mr. Godchaux, and that we do hereby extend our deepest sympathies, both as individuals and as the representatives of the entire Louisiana sugar industry, to the family of Mr. Godchaux in their time of tribulation.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED—That this resolution be made a part of the official minutes of this meeting, and that a copy of it be sent to the family of Mr. Godchaux.

Clyde W. Peterman

A RESOLUTION

WHEREAS—On July 9, 1951 death took Mr. Clyde W. Peterman, who for so many years was a part of the Louisiana Sugar Industry, and

WHEREAS—Although not a member of the Executive Committee of the American Sugar Cane League, Mr. Peterman was, nevertheless, a frequent visitor to our meetings and always ready and willing to help in any way that he could, and

WHEREAS—Mr. Peterman was, unquestionably, one of the best informed men in the World on the marketing of blackstrap molasses, his intelligent guidance throughout the years having been of great assistance to the Louisiana Sugar Industry in the orderly marketing of our Blackstrap Molasses production, therefore

BE IT RESOLVED—That the members of this Executive Committee individually, and as the official representatives of the American Sugar Cane League, desire to go on record as expressing their extreme sorrow that Mr. Peterman had to be taken from us, not only because we feel that the Louisiana Sugar Industry can ill-afford to lose men of his proven capabilities, but also because we have lost a personal friend.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED—That this resolution be made a part of the minutes of this meeting, and that a copy of it be sent to the family of Mr. Peterman.

FERTILIZER FOR SUGAR CANE

Jack DeMent and M. B. Sturgis

The areas selected in 1950 for the study of the effect of various mixtures of fertilizer on the growth of sugar cane were principally those areas where responses to phosphorus and potassium had not been obtained in previous studies. These soils were primarily the heavier, more fertile soils. In all cases the experiments were with stubble cane.

The results of this year's study followed closely the pattern of previous tests on these types of soils. Responses to nitrogen were obtained in all cases, including the test at Billeaud's (Table 1) and at Idewild Dairy Farm (Table 2). Despite high yields on the check plots at these two locations, the crop responded to the application of 60 pounds of nitrogen. There was little further response when 80 pounds of nitrogen were applied. The addition of dolomitic lime to two of the complete fertilizer mixtures at Billeaud's on Lintonia silt loam did not result in any increase in yield nor any noticeable change in the sucrose content of the crop.

Table 3 contains the data obtained from a test on Sharkey clay loam at Laurel Grove plantation. Here the yields were low in all cases, but the yield of cane was significantly increased by the addition of nitrogen at the 60 pound level.

Eighty pounds of nitrogen were used with good effects at New Hope on Commerce silty clay loam. The data in Table 4 indicate little further increase in yield was obtained above the 80 pound level of nitrogen alone.

At Little Texas on Mhoon clay loam the 100-40-60 gave the highest yield or an increase of 15.6 tons. However, the 100-40-60 was not significantly better than 80-25-40.

Table 1. The effects of fertilizer on the yield of sugar cane and sugar on Lintonia silt loam at Billeauds' Plantation, Lafayette, Louisiana, 1950

Pounds per acre N-P_2O_5-K_2O	Tons cane per acre	Normal Juice			Pounds 96° sugar		Increase from fertilizer	
		Brix	Sucrose	Purity	Per ton	Per acre	Tons cane	Lbs. sugar
80–0–0	37.29	16.19	12.13	74.92	162.3	6052	11.71	1886
60–25–40 with lime*	27.27	16.06	12.08	75.22	161.5	6019	11.69	1876
80–40–60	36.21	15.85	11.61	73.25	154.1	5580	10.63	1414
100–40–60	35.72	15.80	11.85	78.58	157.8	5637	10.14	1471
60–25–60	35.56	16.51	12.41	75.17	166.8	5931	9.98	1765
60–0–60	35.49	16.34	12.40	75.89	166.6	5913	9.91	1747
80–25–60	35.23	15.38	11.61	75.49	154.1	5429	9.65	1213
80–0–60	34.98	16.48	12.14	73.67	162.4	5681	9.40	1515
60–40–60	34.25	16.24	12.21	75.18	163.6	5603	8.67	1437
60–0–0	34.00	15.68	11.37	72.51	150.3	5110	8.42	944
60–25–40	33.55	16.33	12.39	75.87	166.4	5583	7.97	1417
80–25–40	33.39	16.41	12.36	75.32	166.0	5543	7.81	1377
80–40–60 with lime	33.11	16.80	12.42	73.93	166.9	5526	7.53	1360
0–0–0	25.58	16.42	12.17	74.12	162.9	4166	----	----

Variety C. O. 290 1st stubble; fertilized April 22, 1950; harvested November 10, 1950.
*Lime applied at the rate of 600 pounds per acre—dolomitic lime in the off bar slice.
Least difference necessary for significance was 4.40 tons cane and 632 pounds of sugar.

Table 2. The effects of fertilizer on the yield of sugar cane and sugar on Baldwin silt loam at Idlewild Dairy Farm, Patterson, Louisiana, 1950.

Pounds per acre N-P_2O_5-K_2O	Tons cane per acre	Normal Juice			Pounds 96° sugar		Increase from fertilizer	
		Brix	Sucrose	Purity	Per ton	Per acre	Tons cane	Lbs. sugar
80–25–40	47.51	16.52	12.37	74.88	166.1	7891	8.58	1631
60–40–60	47.21	16.11	11.98	74.36	159.8	7544	8.28	1284
80–0–60	46.83	16.01	11.88	73.97	158.3	7413	7.90	1153
60–25–40	46.36	16.40	12.49	76.16	168.1	7793	7.43	1533
80–25–60	45.70	16.30	12.23	75.77	163.9	7490	6.77	1231
60–0–60	45.64	16.28	12.30	75.56	165.0	7531	6.71	1271
80–40–60	45.16	16.13	12.08	74.89	161.5	7293	6.23	1033
80–0–0	44.94	16.86	12.74	75.56	172.0	7730	6.01	1470
60–25–60	43.69	16.54	12.69	76.72	171.2	7479	4.76	1219
60–0–0	43.47	16.62	12.43	74.79	167.0	7263	4.54	1003
0–0–0	38.93	16.21	12.04	74.28	160.8	6260	----	----

Variety C. O. 290 1st stubble: fertilized April 21, 1950; harvested December 2, 1950.
Least difference necessary for significance was 3.80 tons of cane and 664 pounds of sugar.

Where 80 pounds of nitrogen, 40 pounds of phosphate (P_2O_5) and 60 pounds of potash (K_2O) were applied to second stubble cane at Katy plantation on Iberia silt loam, the yield was 3.5 tons above the obtained from 80 pounds of nitrogen alone. The data in Table 6 show that cane grown on Iberia silt loam responded favorably to the addition of more than 60 pounds of nitrogen and to phosphate and potash. Heavy freezes in November and December before the cane was harvested made low topping necessary and reduced yields considerably.

Minor elements on a heavy organic soil at Edna plantation (Table 7)

Table 3. The effects of fertilizer on the yield of sugar cane and sugar on Sharkey clay loam at Laurel Grove Plantation, Thibodaux, Louisiana, 1950.

Pounds per acre N-P_2O_5-K_2O	Tons cane per acre	Normal Juice			Pounds 96° sugar		Increase from fertilizer	
		Brix	Sucrose	Purity	Per ton	Per acre	Tons cane	Lbs. sugar
80–0–0	18.82	16.69	13.40	80.29	182.7	3438	8.51	1518
60–25–60	17.91	16.47	13.22	80.27	179.7	3218	7.60	1291
80–25–40	17.87	16.66	13.52	81.15	184.6	3299	7.56	1379
80–0–60	17.47	16.50	13.06	79.15	177.2	3096	7.16	1176
80–40–60	17.44	16.94	13.72	80.99	187.8	3275	7.13	1355
80–25–60	16.33	16.25	13.15	80.92	178.6	2916	6.02	996
60–25–40	16.03	16.41	13.22	80.56	179.7	2881	6.10	961
60–0–0	15.90	16.51	13.25	80.30	180.2	2865	5.59	945
60–40–60	15.74	16.44	13.26	80.60	180.4	2839	5.43	919
60–0–60	15.48	16.22	12.90	79.53	174.6	2704	5.17	784
0–0–0	10.31	16.78	13.62	81.17	186.2	1920	----	----

Variety C. P. 34-120; 1st stubble fertilized April 27. 1950; harvested November 2, 1950.
Least difference necessary for significance was 3.80 tons cane and 618 pounds of sugar.

Table 4. The effect of fertilizer on the yield of sugar cane and sugar on Commerce silty clay loam at New Hope Plantation, McCall, Louisiana, 1950.

Pounds per acre N-P_2O_5-K_2O	Tons cane per acre	Normal Juice			Pounds 96° sugar		Increase from fertilizer	
		Brix	Sucrose	Purity	Per ton	Per acre	Tons cane	Lbs. sugar
80–0–60	28.03	17.61	14.15	80.35	194.8	5460	15.77	3105
80–25–40	27.15	16.93	13.35	78.85	181.9	4938	14.89	2603
80–0–0	26.52	17.68	14.20	80.32	195.7	5189	14.26	2834
80–25–60	26.25	18.24	14.69	80.54	203.7	5347	13.99	2992
100–40–60	24.76	17.85	14.34	80.34	198.0	4902	12.50	2547
80–40–60	24.66	17.23	13.67	79.34	187.0	4611	12.40	2256
60–0–60	22.15	17.85	14.23	79.72	196.2	4345	9.89	1990
60–25–60	21.40	16.83	13.41	79.68	182.9	3914	9.14	1559
60–25–40	19.99	17.56	13.97	79.55	191.9	3836	7.73	1481
60–40–60	19.74	16.89	13.35	79.04	181.9	3727	7.48	1372
60–0–0	18.33	16.64	13.07	78.55	177.3	3249	6.07	894
0–0–0	12.26	17.54	13.98	79.70	192.1	2355	----	----

Variety C. P. 34-120 2nd stubble; fertilized April 28, 1950; harvested November 22, 1950.
Least difference necessary for significance was 3.81 tons and 720 pounds of sugar.

Table 5. Effects of fertilizers on the yield of sugar cane and sugar on Mhoon clay loam at Little Texas Plantation, Napoleonville, Louisiana, 1950.

Pounds per acre N-P_2O_5-K_2O	Tons cane per acre	Normal Juice			Pounds 96° sugar		Increase from fertilizer	
		Brix	Sucrose	Purity	Per ton	Per acre	Tons cane	Lbs. sugar
0–0–0	13.65	17.46	13.62	78.01	186.2	2542	----	----
60–0–0	21.90	17.18	13.54	78.81	184.9	4049	8.25	1507
60–40–60	22.04	17.82	14.11	79.18	194.2	4280	8.39	1738
60–0–60	22.33	16.97	13.28	78.26	180.8	4037	8.68	1495
60–25–40	24.06	17.31	13.48	77.87	184.0	4427	10.41	1885
60–25–60	24.23	17.45	13.51	77.42	184.5	4470	10.58	1928
80–0–0	24.43	17.30	13.48	77.92	184.0	4495	10.78	1953
80–40–60	25.79	17.80	13.77	77.36	188.7	4867	12.14	2325
80–0–60	26.76	17.86	14.06	78.72	193.4	5175	13.11	2633
80–25–60	27.80	17.32	13.51	78.00	184.5	5129	14.15	2587
80–25–40	28.74	17.34	13.40	77.28	182.7	5251	15.09	2709
100–40–60	29.20	18.08	14.21	78.60	195.9	5720	15.55	3178

Variety C. P. 36-105 2nd stubble; fertilized April 10, 1950; harvested October 16, 1950.
Least difference necessary for significance was 3.38 tons of cane and 871.14 pounds sugar.

did not effect the yield of cane nor the sucrose content of the cane. Dolomitic lime was of no value and while yields were high, the cane crop did not respond to any form of fertilization. The data obtained from this and previous tests lead to the conclusion that, where adequate drainage and cultivation can be managed, such soils are capable of producing high yields, 35 tons per acre, without the addition of fertilizers.

The data obtained from two tests on sources of nitrogen are found in Tables 8 and 9. There appears to be little or no difference in the yield of sugar cane due to the source of nitrogen. Anhydrous ammonia showed up well in both tests. A study was conducted at Katy plantation on various ratios using anhydrous ammonia as the source of nitrogen. The yields were just as good as the yields obtained from the same ratios when ammonium nitrate was used as the source of nitrogen. When phosphorus and potassium are to be applied, it may be desirable to use a low nitrogen mixture for ease of application. The remainder of the nitrogen could be applied as anhydrous ammonia. Price and availability, so far as is now known, are the most important factors to be considered in selecting the nitrogen material to be used.

Table 6. The effect of fertilizer on the yield of sugar cane and sugar on Iberia silt loam at Katy Plantation, Franklin, Louisiana, 1950.

Pounds per acre N-P_2O_5-K_2O	Tons cane per acre	Normal Juice			Pounds 96° sugar		Increase from fertilizer	
		Brix	Sucrose	Purity	Per ton	Per acre	Tons cane	Lbs. sugar
80–40–60	26.81	**	**	**	**	**	16.98	**
80–25–60	24.95						15.12	
80–25–40	24.75						14.92	
80–0–60	23.75						13.92	
80–0–0	23.34						13.51	
60–25–60	22.14						12.31	
60–25–40	22.13						12.30	
60–40–60	22.04						12.21	
60–0–60	21.85						12.02	
60–0–0	21.07						10.14	
0–0–0	9.83						-----	

Variety C. P. 290 2nd stubble; fertilized March 31, 1950; harvested January 1, 1951.

*These yields are low due to very low topping caused by frost.

**Columns on the yield of sugar were not calculated because of the unreliable nature of sucrose determinations due to heavy freezing.

Least difference necessary for significance was 0.99 tons of cane per acre.

Table 7. The effect of fertilizer, lime and minor elements on the yield of sugar cane and sugar on a puddled Sharkey clay loam at Edna Plantation, Lockport, Louisiana, 1950.

Treatment	Tons cane per acre	Normal Juice			Pounds 96° sugar		Increase from fertilizer	
		Brix	Sucrose	Purity	Per ton	Per acre	Tons cane	Lbs. sugar
60–25–40	38.15	16.84	12.42	73.75	166.9	6367	3.33	110
0–0–0 + lime*	36.06	17.11	12.95	71.01	175.4	6324	1.24	67
60–25–40 + Es-min-el**	35.81	16.44	11.99	72.93	160.0	5370	0.99	—527
60–25–40 + lime	35.16	16.64	12.32	74.04	165.3	5812	0.34	—445
0–0–0 + Es-min-el	34.99	16.64	12.11	72.78	162.0	5668	0.17	—589
0–0–0	34.82	17.35	13.22	76.19	179.7	6257	----	----

Variety 34-91 1st stubble; fertilized April 24, 1950; harvested November 13, 1950.

*Dolomitic lime applied at the rate of 1,000 pounds per acre in the off bar slice.

**Es-min-el is a commercial product containing most of the minor elements needed by plants; applied at the rate of 50 pounds per acre at the time of fertilizing.

There was no significant difference between treatments in this test.

Table 8. Effects of source of nitrogen on the yield of sugar cane and sugar on Mhoon clay loam at Little Texas Plantation, Napoleonville, Louisiana, 1950.

Source of Nitrogen	Tons cane per acre	Normal Juice			Pounds 96° sugar		Increase from fertilizer	
		Brix	Sucrose	Purity	Per ton	Per acre	Tons cane	Lbs. sugar
0–0–0	15.22	16.81	12.59	74.90	169.6	2581	----	----
Ammonium Sulfate	22.43	16.74	12.92	77.18	174.9	3923	7.21	13.42
Calcium Cyanamid	24.83	16.88	12.70	75.52	171.4	4256	9.61	1675
Ammonium Nitrate	24.90	17.14	13.18	76.90	179.1	4460	9.68	1879
Anhydrous Ammonia	25.64	17.37	13.84	79.68	189.8	4866	10.42	2285
Sodium Nitrate	26.17	17.11	13.40	78.32	182.7	4781	10.95	2200
Uramon	26.57	17.48	13.73	78.55	188.0	4995	11.35	2414

Variety C. P. 36-105 2nd stubble; fertilizer April 10, 1950; harvested October 16, 1950.
Least difference necessary for significance was 3.81 tons of cane and 802 pounds of sugar.

Table 9. The effect of the source of nitrogen on the yield of sugar cane* and sugar on Iberia silt loam at Katy Plantation, Franklin, Louisiana, 1950.

Source of Nitrogen	Tons cane per acre	Normal Juice			Pounds 96° sugar		Increase from fertilizer	
		Brix	Sucrose	Purity	Per ton	Per acre	Tons cane	Lbs. sugar
Uramon	25.83	**	**	**	**	**	11.84	**
Ammonium Nitrate	25.64						11.65	
Sodium Nitrate	25.25						11.26	
Anhydrous Ammonia	24.77						10.78	
Ammonium Sulfate	24.31						10.32	
Calcium Cyanamid	23.95						9.96	
0–0–0	13.99						----	

Variety C. O. 290 2nd stubble; fertilized March 31, 1950; harvested January 1, 1951.
*These yields are low due to very low topping caused by frost damage.
**Columns on the yield of sugar were not calculated because of the unreliable nature of sucrose determinations on badly frozen cane.
Least difference necessary for significance was 2.1 tons of cane.

Table 10. The effect of fertilizer mixtures on the yield of sugar cane* and sugar where anhydrous ammonia was used as the source of nitrogen on Iberia silt loam at Katy Plantation, Franklin, Louisiana, 1950.

Pounds per acre N-P_2O_5-K_2O	Tons cane per acre	Normal Juice			Pounds 96° sugar		Increase from fertilizer	
		Brix	Sucrose	Purity	Per ton	Per acre	Tons cane	Lbs. sugar
80–40–40	26.22	**	**	**	13.15	**	14.15	**
80–0–60	24.38				12.31		12.31	
80–40–0	24.28				12.21		12.21	
80–0–0	22.50				9.43		9.43	
0–0–0	12.07				----		----	

Variety C. O. 290 2nd stubble; fertilized March 31, 1950; harvested January 1, 1951.
*These yields are low due to very low topping caused by frost damage.
**Columns on the yield of sugar were not calculated because of the unreliable nature of sucrose determinations on badly frozen cane.
Least difference necessary for significance was 1.46 tons of cane.

UP FRONT

(Continued from page 323)

not be less than parity or the average price prevailing during the 10 days prior to ceilings, whichever is higher. Parity will continue to be computed on a monthly basis by the USDA.

The most controversial provision (the Poage amendment) provides that manufacturers' and processors' ceilings on goods produced from agricultural products must include:

1. Current costs of materials or parity, whichever is the higher
2. All costs incurred in manufac-

ture and delivery, and

3. Reasonable profit not less than 85% of the profit enjoyed during the three most profitable years from 1946 through 1949.

Rain Making

Legislation to control and regulate artificial rain making is to be pushed in Congress. The recent Kansas and Missouri floods are blamed on rain makers. U. S. Weather Bureau officials are inclined to discount speculation that extensive rain making in the Middle West caused the floods but they will not take a definite stand. The weather control bill would license and strictly regulate rain making."

Mr. Clyde W. Peterman

Again we are called on to report the death of a friend. Mr. Clyde W. Peterman, who for so many years was connected with the firm of Harry L. Laws & Co., Inc., died suddenly in his New Orleans home during the early morning hours of July 9th. He was sixty-five years old.

Mr. Peterman was a member of the Board of Directors of the Louisiana Sugar Exchange. He was one of the best posted men on the raw sugar and Blackstrap Molasses markets in the Country and the loss of his very wise counsel will be keenly felt by the entire Louisiana sugar industry.

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LEGISLATION

(Continued from page 324)

try in which it had no protection or preference, covered only about 10 per cent of the world's production. As a result, it was difficult to get even small surpluses into consumption in periods of low demand; and in periods of rising demand, all countries competed for the small quantity in the free world market. The result was violent swings in prices. When these conditions are considered in light of the low wages paid in many countries, especially the tropical areas; and the direct and indirect export subsidies given by other countries, it is not surprising that the sugar producing industry of the United States felt that it required continued protection.

Under the United States Tariff Act of 1930 rates of 2 cents per pound were established on raw sugar from Cuba and 2-1/2 cents per pound on raw sugar from other foreign countries. These rates were intended to give adequate protection to the domestic sugar industry and to safeguard it against depression. Nevertheless, the domestic sugar industry went further and further into the depths of depression. Tremendous inventories of sugar accumulated. Sugar beet growers and sugarcane growers lost their farms. Wages in the cane and beet fields were distressingly low.

The net effect of a higher tariff was to bring greater overproduction in the domestic areas and ever increasing depression in the world market. Imports from Cuba were cut in half and the Cuban price fell below one cent per pound. Economic ruin and political revolution were the consequences. By 1933 it had become evident that the tariff was no longer adequate to insure either a healthy domestic industry or a dependable source of foreign supplies. By that time it had also become evident that the destruction of our import trade was tearing down our export trade. This was injuring cotton growers, grain growers, and the producers of our other export commodities. Therefore, the various branches of the sugar industry undertook to work out a satisfactory program under the marketing agreement provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933. When that attempt failed, the Jones-Costigan Sugar Act was developed and enacted in 1934 as an amendment to the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933. The present legislation, the Sugar Act of 1948, contains the general features incorporated in the Jones-Costigan Act.

Major Features of the Sugar Act of 1948 and the Proposed Extension

The Sugar Act is designed to maintain a healthy and competitive domestic sugar industry of limited size and to restore and improve our import trade. Provisions are included in the legislation to insure that a fair share of the consumer's dollar goes to the grower of sugarcane and sugar beets and to the laborers working in the beet and cane fields. As stated in the Act, the objective is to achieve prices "which will not be excessive to consumers and which will fairly and equitably maintain and protect the domestic sugar industry."

The principal means provided in the Act (and in the proposed extension) to achieve its objectives are the following:

(1) *Determination of Requirements*: Each December the Secretary of Agriculture is required to make a determination of the quantity of sugar that will be needed by consumers during the following calendar year. The Act requires that a number of factors be taken into consideration in order that the supply will be adequate but not excessive. These determinations can, of course, be revised from time to time to meet changing conditions.

(2) *Quotas*: Fixed quotas are provided for the domestic areas and the Republic of the Philippines. Under the Sugar Act of 1948, 98.64 per cent of our additional requirements are provided by Cuba, and 1.36 per cent by full-duty countries. Under the proposed extension, 96 per cent would be supplied by Cuba and 4 per cent by full-duty countries. The Act provides for the determination of a deficit for any domestic or foreign producing area that will fail to fill its quota, and for the reassignment of such quantities. The proposed amendments will revise somewhat the administration of these provisions.

(3) *Excise Tax*: The Act contains an amendment to the Internal Revenue Code providing for an excise tax of 1/2 cent per pound, raw value, on the manufacture or importation of sugar until 6 months after the termination of the Sugar Act. From 1933 through 1950 collections under the excise tax exceeded total payments to growers under sugar acts by $248 million. During the past three fiscal years average collections have approximated $76.6 million per year, and average payments have approximated $59.5 million per year. Recently, therefore, the Act has added approximately $17 million per year to the net income of the Treasury.

(4) *Conditional Payments*: The Jones-Costigan Act, in keeping with the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933, to which it was an amendment, provided that the so-called benefit payments would be sufficient to maintain prices at parity. Under the Sugar Acts of 1937 and 1948 the parity objective was dropped, but the conditional payments continue to constitute a significant part of the growers' income. The payments also resulted in some shift in returns from sugar beet processors to growers, since the payments went exclusively to producers, whereas the tax constituted an item of expense which was deducted before returns were divided between the processors and growers.

Payments are graduated downward from 80 cents per 100 pounds for production of less than 350 tons of sugar per farm to 30 cents per 100 pounds for production in excess of 30,000 tons per farm. Therefore, the highest rate of payment is made on the small family-size farm.

Small payments, in the nature of minor crop insurance, are made with respect to acreage that must be abandoned due to crop failure from natural causes, and with respect to yields that fall below 80 per cent normal for similar reasons.

Certain conditions must be met by a grower to qualify for payments:

(a) The grower must not market sugarcane or sugar beets in excess of his proportionate share of the quota for his area.

(b) If the grower is also a processor, he must pay fair prices, as determined by the Secretary of Agriculture, to other producers for sugar beets or sugarcane purchased.

(c) The grower must pay laborers wages at least equal to those determined by the Secretary of Agriculture to be fair.

(d) The grower must employ no child labor.

Accomplishments of the Sugar Acts.

The Jones-Costigan Sugar Act of 1934 and the Sugar Act of 1937 constituted the major means by which our domestic sugar industries and the sugar industry of Cuba were brought from severe economic depression to full recovery. During the war the payment provisions under the Sugar Act helped to maintain production in the face of rising costs and controlled sugar prices. Since the war, the Sugar Act of 1948 has largely stabilized domestic sugar prices. In 1948 and 1949 it helped to keep our domestic prices from falling unduly. During the past year the Sugar Act has been given the new role of keeping domestic prices below the world level. In recent weeks while world raw sugar prices were shooting upward to over 8 cents per pound, f.a.s. Cuba, the rise in domestic prices was moderate.

Some comparisons between 1933, the last year before the sugar legislation was put into effect, and 1950 will demonstrate a few of the benfits that have been derived from our sugar legislation.

The average retail price of refined sugar rose from 5.3 cents per pound in 1933 to 9.75 cents per pound in 1950, a rise of 84 per cent. The duty-paid price of raw sugar in New York also rose by 84 per cent. The price of all foods, however, rose by 143 per cent. Therefore, the rise in prices of sugar to consumers has been only about 60 per cent as much as the rise in prices of foods as a whole.

In contrast with the rise of 84 per cent in the price of sugar, returns to domestic growers per ton of sugar beets and sugarcane increased by around 170 per cent. In other words, the increase in grower returns per unit was twice as large as the increase in the price to consumers.

Since domestic producers have also shared in this country's increased consumption, total returns of sugar beet and sugarcane growers have risen from approximately $133 million in 1933 to $432 million in 1950, a rise of 225 per cent.

Average wage rates for field labor in the domestic sugar beet and sugarcane areas in 1950 were 393 per cent of the 1934 level.

The most striking effects of our sugar legislation concern Cuba. In 1933, Cuban producers received 1.1 cents per pound, f.a.s., for sugar shipped to the United States; in 1950, they received 5.1 cents per pound, an increase of 360 per cent. Imports from Cuba rose from 1,552,000 tons in 1933 to 3,264,000 tons in 1950. The income Cuba received from sugar shipped to the United States in 1950 was nine times as large as it was in 1933. Incidentally, the value of United States exports to Cuba in 1950 was more than eighteen times the value of such exports in 1933.

Need for Continuation of Sugar Act.

It has been suggested that consideration be given to the results that might be anticipated if the Sugar Act were terminated. Some of the major results that could be expected are the following:

1. Domestic sugar prices would become subject to the vagaries of inflationary and deflationary trends

in the world market. If the Sugar Act had terminated last week, it is reasonably clear that domestic sugar prices would have increased by at least two cents per pound. If it had terminated without being replaced by a substitute in May of last year, prior to the outbreak of fighting in Korea, domestic prices would have fallen by about eight-tenths of a cent per pound.

Until more countries are willing to join the United States in its efforts to reduce trade barriers on sugar so that world consumption can be increased and the world "free" sugar market can become larger and more stable, small surpluses will involve disproportionate dangers for producers and small increases in demand will create shortages and high prices for consumers.

2. Wages in our domestic sugar industry would be threatened. Daily earnings of harvest workers in Hawaii and our United States beet area are the highest paid to sugar workers in the world. Only Canada among the foreign producing countries reported higher wages than those paid in Florida and Louisiana. The 275,000 field workers in our domestic sugar growing industry probably would bear the brunt of lower sugar prices if they should occur. The effect on farm wage rates would be greatest in the cane areas having few alternative enterprises.

3. Future production would probably be cut. Production of sugar beets and sugarcane, like the production of other crops, is based largely on the confidence farmers have in future returns. If their confidence in the future were destroyed, our sugar producers, particularly our beet growers, would turn more to the production of other crops. If this happened in a period of world surpluses, it would be welcomed by other producers and would not harm consumers. If it happened in a period of shortage, it could be disastrous. To illustrate, if beet sugar production had been as low in 1950 as it fell in 1948, supplies of beet sugar would now be exhausted.

4. If domestic production were cut, consumers would lose the protection afforded by having that part of their supplies come from the several competing domestic sources. In 1942 the fall of the Philippines cut off imports from that source. The submarine danger and the need for ships to carry troops and munitions made it difficult to import sugar, even from Cuba. As a result, our sugar imports from foreign countries fell to 62 per cent of the prewar (1935-39) level. The recent situation in the world market in which there has been only one important seller illustrates the danger of having inadequate competition among sellers.

5. If the Sugar Act were to expire without being replaced with an

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effective substitute, it is reasonable to expect that it would become necessary in the relatively near future to return to a policy of tariff protection despite its recognized inability to protect consumers and its demonstrated inadequacies for the protection of sugar producers. This would constitute a serious blow to Cuba and our other foreign suppliers. It would constitute a major reversal in the trade policy this country has followed for the past 18 years. In all likelihood, it would prevent this country from occupying a position of importance in international undertakings to reduce world trade sugar barriers and increase world consumption.

The present Sugar Act is a result of years of study and experience. It has demonstrated its ability to protect consumers as well as producers, and it has been effective in assuring that the benefits afforded the industry are passed down to farmers and laborers in the field. It has also proved to be a means by which foreign suppliers can be aided and our export trade increased. Obviously, it will require revisions in quotas and other amendments from time to time, such as those now proposed. It is believed, however, that the Sugar Act constitutes the most desirable method that has yet been developed for dealing with our domestic sugar problem. Accordingly the Department of Agriculture and the other interested executive departments, with the approval of the President, recommend the adoption of H. R. 4521.

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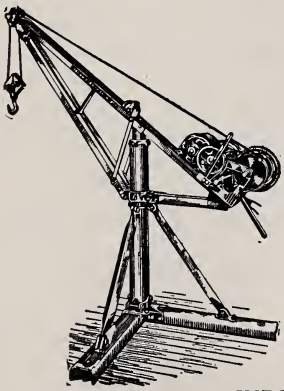

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29 NEW ORLEANS, LA., AUGUST 15, 1951 No. 22

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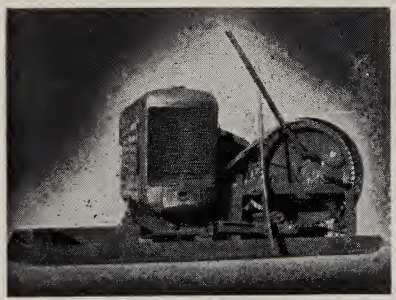

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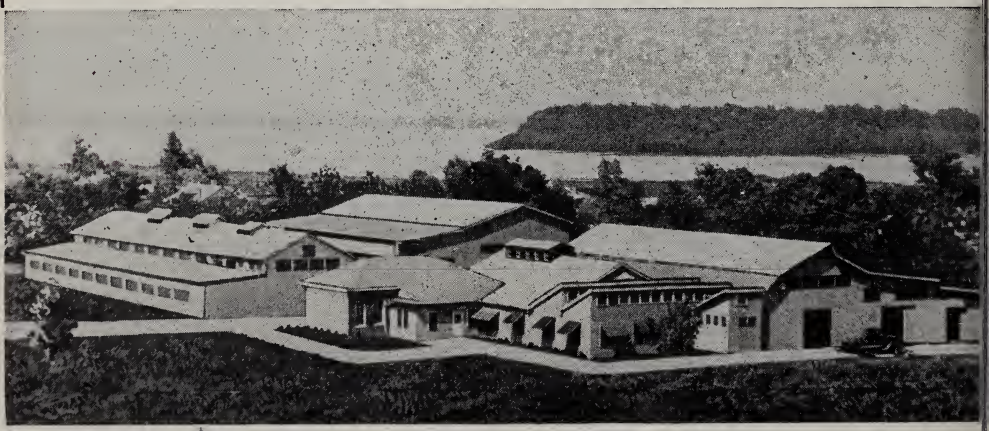

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CROPLAND—PROPORTIONATE SHARE—PLANTED ACRES OF LOUISIANA SUGARCANE FARMS PARTICIPATING IN THE SUGAR PROGRAM (SUGAR ACT OF 1937) BY PARISHES, FROM A.. A. A. REPORTS

PARISHES	Cropland (Acres)				Proportionate Shares (Acres)				Total Planted (Acres)			
	1947	1948	1949	1950	1947	1948	1949	1950	1947	1948	1949	1950
Ascension	23,670	24,564	25,259	24,418.1	12,417	13,436	14,363	14,169	12,779	13,507	14,434	14,483.9
Assumption	45,176	47,344	47,889	47,497.8	28,343	29,905	30,907	30,853	28,715	29,915	31,070	30,883.5
Avoyelles	8,637	9,729	7,997	6,809.4	2,034	2,822	2,204	2,138	2,834	3,057	2,255	2,167.5
East Baton Rouge	823	1,344	1,288	1,288.7	277	585	437	312	277	585	495	312.1
Iberia	75,067	76,443	75,581	73,199.2	34,432	35,766	37,376	38,372	37,328	35,839	37,438	38,748.5
Iberville	43,290	43,825	41,941	41,234.7	21,163	21,453	19,845	19,841	22,511	22,051	21,120	21,238.9
Lafayette	26,839	29,276	26,160	22,698.0	9,570	10,094	9,317	8,685	9,736	10,109	9,322	8,735.4
Lafourche	54,775	54,696	54,615	54,266.3	28,257	28,504	29,008	29,246	28,266	28,504	29,008	29,246.2
Pointe Coupee	56,434	35,769	33,469	31,308.3	11,159	11,314	10,370	10,326	11,540	11,316	10,370	10,325.9
Rapides	5,062	7,196	6,683	6,152.3	1,471	1,934	1,757	1,335	1,566	2,119	1,782	1,400.9
St. Charles	4,137	4,248	4,117	3,390.8	1,012	1,502	1,646	1,531	1,582	1,502	1,646	1,531.0
St. James	32,306	32,380	32,621	31,273.3	17,656	17,984	17,825	17,325	17,662	17,991	17,832	17,331.3
St. John	25,543	26,204	25,893	25,944.0	13,188	14,850	15,103	15,048	15,014	15,295	15,314	15,761.6
St. Landry	4,839	5,509	5,551	5,039.0	953	923	838	834	953	923	1,017	1,073.4
St. Martin	47,257	50,531	48,900	46,739.8	15,399	17,590	17,104	16,918	16,107	17,590	17,104	17,028.4
St. Mary	59,119	60,370	59,960	58,905.2	34,588	33,420	34,730	33,892	34,590	33,420	34,770	35,410.9
Terrebonne	57,677	58,427	58,639	56,851.7	35,122	34,802	35,714	35,473	35,180	34,807	35,749	35,612.1
Vermilion	18,483	20,242	19,374	17,448.4	4,992	4,566	5,127	3,920	5,775	5,079	5,228	4,502.5
West Baton Rouge	26,699	27,578	27,226	25,631.6	11,821	13,700	13,751	13,971	14,101	13,700	14,024	14,356.6
West Feliciana	14,568	14,568	14,567	14,567.6	3,553	3,688	3,337	2,392	3,700	3,688	3,337	2,391.7
TOTAL	610,670	630,243	617,753	594,664.2	287,407	298,838	300,769	296,581	300,216	300,997	303,327	302,542.3

PROPORTIONATE SHARE ACRES HARVESTED FOR SUGAR—YIELD OF SUGARCANE PER ACRE AND YIELD OF RECOVERABLE SUGAR PER ACRE OF LOUISIANA FARMERS PARTICIPATING IN THE SUGAR PROGRAM (SUGAR ACT OF 1937) BY PARISHES FROM A. A. A. REPORTS

PARISHES	Proportionate Shares Harvested for Sugar (Acres)				Yield of Cane Per Acre Tons				Yield of Recoverable Sugar per Acre CWT			
	1947	1948	1949	1950	1947	1948	1949	1950	1947	1948	1949	1950
Ascension	11,444	12,488	13,606	13,170.9	15.89	20.14	20.79	20.60	26.20	32.00	32.69	35.62
Assumption	26,084	27,641	29,165	28,672.6	17.54	21.06	19.99	19.11	29.69	33.63	32.21	33.97
Avoyelles	1,358	2,479	2,103	2,078.6	13.28	18.06	21.31	19.56	23.23	28.74	35.40	34.79
East Baton Rouge	264	517	418	300.9	17.31	21.49	25.53	14.09	26.53	34.18	38.85	23.69
Iberia	30,488	32,308	34,316	35,154.9	13.58	17.84	17.39	18.55	22.95	27.90	28.54	33.01
Iberville	18,891	19,419	18,289	18,182.6	15.88	20.24	19.80	18.49	26.43	31.45	31.80	32.16
Lafayette	8,279	9,158	8,696	7,857.7	10.35	12.79	17.79	16.91	18.65	20.84	29.40	30.34
Lafourche	26,202	26,490	26,939	27,205.3	16.56	19.61	16.95	18.76	28.20	31.99	28.38	33.09
Pointe Coupee	10,246	10,728	9,773	9,528.9	14.47	19.56	19.10	17.35	25.22	31.39	30.41	30.03
Rapides	1,387	1,842	1,740	1,297.2	19.15	21.02	24.19	24.57	33.85	34.92	39.75	43.33
St. Charles	883	1,362	1,564	1,450.9	14.07	20.39	13.09	18.68	24.25	34.82	21.63	31.75
St. James	16,422	16,868	16,865	16,252.2	16.57	20.27	18.88	19.78	28.83	33.48	30.88	34.21
St. John	11,944	13,654	14,019	14,085.0	15.84	19.24	17.58	21.17	27.54	32.86	28.84	38.13
St. Landry	884	898	758	809.0	12.64	17.86	15.70	14.07	22.31	28.35	26.88	23.99
St. Martin	13,159	15,645	15,638	14,888.7	14.57	18.86	18.80	18.84	24.44	28.84	31.59	33.00
St. Mary	31,205	30,234	31,893	31,252.4	14.74	18.14	15.00	22.07	24.78	29.20	24.53	41.09
Terrebonne	32,034	32,161	32,781	32,569.2	15.41	19.57	15.71	19.07	25.63	32.37	25.88	33.39
Vermilion	4,456	4,151	4,668	3,550.1	7.37	14.70	16.44	17.72	12.98	23.91	27.68	31.24
West Baton Rouge	9,963	12,468	12,613	12,473.9	13.69	20.76	19.94	21.03	23.05	33.22	31.91	37.09
West Feliciana	3,227	3,430	3,005	2,061.1	14.82	20.91	17.28	21.86	27.40	36.20	30.83	36.07
TOTAL	258,820	273,941	278,859	272,842.1	15.14	19.19	17.88	19.47	25.68	30.91	29.23	34.52

RECAPITULATION OF FINAL REPORTS OF LOUISIANA SUGAR CANE FACTORIES, CROPS 1941-1950, By Mr. Grayson of P. & M. A.

Total for State Factories / Year	65 1941	65 1942	65 1943	70 1944	63 1945	60 1946	59 1947	59 1948	54 1949	54 1950
Crop Days	52.35	65.20	82.33	75.65	74.50	66.20	68.50	78.8	67.4	64.2
Lost time % total time	19.63	19.49	24.87	23.74	21.28	19.44	28.42	22.98	16.45	11.57
Cane: Tons ground, gross weight	3,946,699	4,734,321	5,388,245	4,928,686	5,149,266	4,483,843	4,045,964	5,459,637	5,210,195	5,550,549
Tons ground, net weight							3,917,100	5,256,644	4,983,982	5,311,857
% Total Cane Ground	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Tons Ground per Hour	55.83	55.27	55.84	51.59	55.40	55.57	55.48	60.47	67.63	71.52
Extraction N. J. % Cane	75.39	74.41	74.87	73.27	73.47	72.32	70.61	71.90	72.86	72.21
Sucrose Extraction, %	91.74	91.14	90.93	90.13	91.08	90.06	89.06	89.58	90.57	90.10
Maceration % Cane	15.66	17.71	17.07	16.13	13.13	16.02	19.40	17.74	17.63	17.04
Fiber % Cane	13.38	13.99	13.86	14.25	14.17	14.84	15.15	14.95	14.58	14.96
Java Ratio	78.14	77.63	78.17	77.31	76.76	75.82	75.39	75.83	76.66	76.18
Analysis										
Crusher Juice Brix	16.27	16.83	16.77	16.32	16.19	16.50	16.53	16.32	16.66	17.19
Brix Factor (Final)	97.30	97.21	97.08	97.43	97.34	97.21	97.52	97.12	97.06	97.15
Sucrose Factor (Final)	95.07	95.06	94.94	95.05	95.18	94.40	95.14	94.45	95.30	95.04
Normal Juice Brix	15.83	16.36	16.28	15.90	15.76	16.04	16.12	15.85	16.17	16.70
Normal Juice Sucrose	12.14	12.70	12.39	11.93	11.86	12.31	12.33	11.91	12.37	13.03
Normal Juice Purity	76.69	77.63	76.10	75.03	75.25	76.74	76.49	75.14	76.38	78.02
Factory Syrup, Brix	59.68	57.91	58.53	58.08	57.41	57.20	56.92	57.22	58.56	58.24
Residual Juice Brix	5.88	5.93	6.03	6.34	6.40	6.51	6.27	6.50	6.23	6.50
Bagasse Sucrose	2.93	3.07	3.11	3.07	2.97	3.08	3.16	3.08	2.90	3.22
Bagasse Moisture	48.64	49.00	49.09	49.38	48.80	49.23	49.87	49.28	49.27	48.45
Bagasse Fiber	47.56	46.81	46.67	46.29	46.88	46.39	45.69	46.19	46.43	46.63
Press Cake Sucrose	3.78	4.24	4.14	3.81	4.02	3.98	3.86	4.18	3.68	4.10
Sucrose Balance										
Molasses, Sucrose % Cane	.961	.945	1.067	1.047	1.130	1.001	1.012	1.084	.996	1.132
Press Cake, Sucrose % Cane	.078	.081	.081	.104	.104	.120	.168	.191	.147	.158
Undetermined, Sucrose % Cane	.183	.198	.253	.266	.212	.297	.365	.273	.211	.234
Bagasse, Sucrose % Cane	.824	.919	.925	.956	.853	.983	1.069	.997	.938	1.034
Total Losses, Sucrose % Cane	2.046	2.143	2.326	2.373	2.299	2.401	2.614	2.545	2.292	2.558
Sugar, Sucrose % Cane	7.933	9.229	7.875	7.322	7.266	7.486	7.157	7.017	7.659	7.886
Total, Sucrose % Cane	9.979	10.372	10.201	9.695	9.565	9.887	9.771	9.562	9.951	10.444
Pounds 96° Sugar M&E Ton Gross Cane	165.28	171.44	164.06	152.50	151.37	155.95	149.10	146.19	159.56	164.29
Pounds 96° Sugar M&E Ton Net Cane									166.80	171.67
Gallons, Final Molasses, M&E t/c	6.69	6.59	7.16	7.38	7.48	6.74	6.78	7.15	6.80	6.90
Boiling House Efficiency Number	98.69	98.29	97.10	96.64	96.04	95.64	93.73	94.39	96.97	94.45

LOUISIANA MILL REPORTS

Production of Sugars (tons, 2,000 lbs.), Syrup, 1st Molasses, 2nd Molasses, and Blackstrap—1941-1950

	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
Raw Sugar 96°	252,176	305,802	316,719	259,324	232,442	180,954	211,305	298,371	308,866	331,156
Clarified	2,731	4,233	17,402	19,892	26,010	28,877	1,378	325	0	0
Turbinados	25,425	25,889	34,262	40,405	56,585	53,162	16,243	22,325	26,856	35,527
Granulated	31,991	51,182	60,663	46,924	42,035	56,633	60,379	65,804	58,746	70,534
Washed Raws	7,776	8,694	0	0	0	0	xx0	0	0	6,248
String—Others	2,144	2,529	2,924	2,834	3,389	1,129	0	755	178	796
Total Sugars (Raw Value)	322,243	398,330	431,970	369,379	375,398	331,128	296,932	397,293	415,811	456,246
Sirup—Gallons	1,705,220	1,802,624	4,458,137	2,684,925	7,920,811	3,098,897	3,118,159	494,726	1,075,843	1,725,787
1st Molasses—Gallons	2,142,987	3,301,640	5,936,230	3,661,082	8,832,379	9,596,030	2,179,258	2,192,738	1,588,612	2,730,680
2nd Molasses—Gallons	2,734,639	4,420,460	4,754,073	3,260,918	6,348,928	3,993,164	2,966,514	1,823,747	1,725,655	1,608,557
Blackstrap (Actual Gallons)	21,560,072	23,103,373	30,887,281	28,716,392	28,456,351	21,231,304	21,676,476	33,279,520	30,121,524	32,703,162

xx Included in clarified production.

GROWER'S INCOME, DOLLARS, THE TON OF SUGARCANE DELIVERED TO LOUISIANA SUGAR MILLS
1937-1950

Year	Paid by Mills		Conditional Payments, Sugar Acts of 1937 and 1948					
	Acc. Cane	Molasses Bonus	Acc. Recoverable Sugar	Abandonment Payment	Deficiency Payment	Total Conditional Payment	Support or CCC Payment	Total Amount Received
1937	2.907	----	.892	.023	.016	.931	----	3.838
1938	2.663	----	.948	----	----	.948	----	3.611
1939	2.881	----	.976	----	----	.976	----	3.857
1940	2.717	----	.908	.013	.258	1.179	----	3.896
1941	3.679	.256	.924	.005	.084	1.013	----	4.948
1942	4.033	.319	1.240	.001	.084	1.325	----	5.677
1943	3.936	.323	1.213	.008	.023	1.244	.341	5.844
1944	3.837	.313	1.165	.048	.004	1.217	.826	6.193
1945	3.762	.320	1.158	.008	.002	1.169	1.496	6.747
1946	6.222	.322	1.235	.041	.001	1.277	----	7.821
1947	6.634	.609	1.250	.001	.136	1.387	----	8.630
1948	5.821	.058	1.180	.001	.035	1.216	----	7.095
1949	6.199	----	1.204	.001	.030	1.235	----	7.434
1950	7.146	.738	1.287	----	.003	1.290	----	9.174

OFFICIAL PRICES FOR THE 1950-51 SEASON

Week ending October 12, 1950
Raws 6.23. Blackstrap 24.00.

Week ending October 19, 1950
Raws 6.23. Blackstrap 25.18.

Week ending October 26, 1950
Raws 6.20. Blackstrap 26.00.

Week ending November 2, 1950
Raws 6.18. Blackstrap 27.38.

Week ending November 9, 1950
Raws 6.19. Blackstrap 28.00.

Week ending November 16, 1950
Raws 6.19. Blackstrap 29.00.

Week ending November 23, 1950
Raws 6.17. Blackstrap 28.69.

Week ending November 30, 1950
Raws 6.14. Blackstrap 29.275.

Week ending December 7, 1950
Raws 6.21. Blackstrap 29.65.

Week ending December 14, 1950
Raws 6.24. Blackstrap 29.75.

Week ending December 21 1950
Raws 6.32. Blackstrap 30.25.

Week ending December 28, 1950
Raws 6.32. Blackstrap 31.00.

Week ending January 4, 1951
Raws 6.285. Blackstrap 31.50.

Week ending January 11, 1951
Raws 6.27. Blackstrap 32.00.

Week ending January 18, 1951
Raws 5.99. Blackstrap 33.00.

Week ending January 25, 1951
Raws 5.94. Blackstrap 33.00.

The season's average price of raw sugar—6.1941 cents per pound.

The season's average price of blackstrap molasses—29.2297 cents the gallon. Molasses bonus—75.497 cents the ton for *actual* sugarcane.

GRAVER SUGAR CLARIFIERS
Higher output of clearer juice at less cost —therefore greater profits. 60-Day delivery.
SUGAR EQUIPMENT DIVISION
GRAVER TANK & MFG. CO., INC.
424 Madison Ave., New York 17. N.Y. U.S.A.

TEST FIELDS IN THE SUGAR CANE BELT--1950

By C. B. Gouaux, Agronomist, Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, Agricultural Experiment Stations, W. G. Taggart, Director

Plant Cane-First & Second Stubble

In 1950 there were nine plant cane, nine first stubble and six second stubble variety experimental fields, at the eight locations in the Louisiana sugar cane belt. In spite of serious freeze conditions occurring November 5, 12 and 25, and December 7, all experiments were successfully completed by December 18. Several of the plant cane tests harvested late in the season, gave interesting comparative data on freeze effects on some of the commercial and unreleased varieties. This information together with very numerous analyses and field results, are presented in the tabulated data for the season of 1950.

Some Seasonal Conditions

Three mild to warm winter months: December 1949 and January and February 1950, were exceedingly favorable for both plant cane and stubble, during this period in which sugar cane in Louisiana is usually dormant. By the first of March, stubble in particular had attained considerable development and growth.

This abnormal and out of season growth rate was interrupted by unfavorable low temperatures occurring throughout March and half of April. Hoeing, chemical weed control, fertilization and essential cultivations, were performed in late April and May until laying-by time in the middle of June.

The month of June was mostly normal, except at the Caffery test field from the standpoint of rainfall: while in July rainfall was deficient at Cinclare and Youngsville. Growth rate of plant cane was adversely affected at these three places.

August and September were very dry and unfavorable for normal growth of sugar cane. In the new fall plantings, drouth conditions caused injury to stands and also occasioned some complete losses of plant cane in some of the heavy black and mixed land areas.

Dry weather continued through October, with temperatures above normal. Good progress was made with the harvesting and milling of the cane crop. November was the month of freezes, starting on the fifth day and killing buds of cane mostly on the heavy, low places and poorly drained soils. Freezes occurred on the following six days: 12, 13, 25, 26, 27 and 28. The heaviest freeze of the season occurred on December 7, causing some losses from freeze damage during the latter part of December and the first fifteen days of 1951.

Fall Planting 1950

New experimental plantings were made at the eight locations, September 11 to October 5. An average of seven commercial and twelve unreleased varieties were planted at each test field. All of the nine fields amounted to 31.35 acres or an average of 3½ acres per field.

The following eight selected seedlings: C. P. Nos. 48-12; 48-103, 48-110, 48-116, 48-119, 48-120 and 48-126 and N. Co. 310, were planted on a small plot introductory basis. Seed cane of these varieties was grown at the Louisiana State University Sugar Station.

Harvesting Test Fields

All of the harvesting and testing of the twenty-four variety fields, was conducted in the usual way and closely adjusted to the cooperators' routine methods. In the field the variety plots were harvested mostly by hand, and mechanical harvesters at several test fields were used conjunctly with hand cutting and at

CINCLARE TEST FIELD

Variety	Normal Juice		Purity	Tons Per Acre	Pounds commercially Recoverable Sugar Raw Value	
	Brix	Sucrose			Per Ton	Per Acre
Fall Plant Cane (Mhoon very fine sandy loam)						
C. P. 36-105	16.47	13.63	82.76	22.75	186.38	4240
C. P. 43-47	16.76	13.55	80.85	22.05	185.10	4082
C. P. 44-101	15.89	12.77	80.37	22.33	172.52	3852
C. P. 34-120	16.28	13.11	80.53	21.29	177.96	3789
C. P. 29-320	16.67	13.61	81.64	19.55	186.06	3638
C. P. 44-155	16.86	13.58	80.55	19.23	185.58	3569
C. P. 36-13	16.38	13.31	81.26	18.18	181.26	3295
Fall Plant Cane (Bowdre and Sharkey clays)						
C. P. 36-183	15.21	12.27	80.67	23.83	164.52	3921
C. P. 44-154	15.60	12.13	77.77	23.37	162.28	3793
C. P. 44-153	16.18	12.60	77.87	21.45	169.80	3642
C. P. 44-101	15.31	12.03	78.58	22.64	160.68	3638
C. P. 33-224	14.73	12.34	83.77	21.84	165.64	3618
C. P. 45-184	15.50	12.46	80.39	20.91	167.56	3504
C. P. 36-105	15.60	13.05	83.65	19.59	177.00	3467
C. P. 34-120	16.67	13.14	78.82	18.50	178.44	3301
C. P. 44-155	16.09	12.89	80.11	17.97	174.44	3135
First Stubble (Mhoon very fine sandy loam)						
C. P. 44-101	16.96	13.49	79.54	27.32	184.14	5031
C. P. 36-105	16.96	13.95	82.25	25.94	191.60	4970
C. P. 44-153	17.15	12.79	74.58	26.33	172.84	4551
C. P. 45-184	17.15	13.44	78.37	24.08	183.34	4415
C. P. 29-320	17.15	13.94	81.28	22.00	191.44	4212
C. P. 36-13	17.35	14.30	82.42	20.37	197.30	4019
C. P. 44-155	16.96	13.26	78.18	20.54	180.42	3706
C. P. 43-3	16.18	13.47	83.25	19.28	183.82	3544
C. P. 34-120	17.05	13.39	78.53	17.74	182.54	3238
C. P. 43-9	15.79	12.18	77.14	19.83	163.08	3234
First Stubble (Bowdre and Sharkey clays)						
C. P. 44-101	16.38	12.71	77.58	23.31	171.56	3999
C. P. 43-3	16.86	12.98	76.99	19.30	175.88	3395
C. P. 43-47	17.93	14.17	79.03	17.33	195.19	3383
C. P. 44-155	16.18	12.93	79.91	19.31	175.08	3381
C. P. 44-153	16.38	12.53	76.50	19.90	168.68	3357
C. P. 43-9	15.60	12.37	79.29	18.77	166.12	3118
C. P. 45-184	16.38	12.76	77.90	17.38	172.36	2996
C. P. 36-105	17.05	13.51	79.24	15.24	184.46	2811
C. P. 33-224	15.89	12.53	78.85	16.05	168.68	2707
C. P. 34-120	16.67	12.78	76.66	15.43	172.68	2665
C. P. 36-183	16.09	12.71	78.99	13.08	171.56	2244

CINCLARE TEST FIELD

Variety	Normal Juice		Purity	Tons Per Acre	Pounds commercially Recoverable Sugar, Raw Value	
	Brix	Sucrose			Per Ton	Per Acre
Second Stubble (Mhoon very fine sandy loam)						
C. P. 44-101	17.25	13.87	80.41	21.79	190.32	4147
C. P. 43-47	18.02	14.54	80.69	18.91	201.24	3805
C. P. 43-9	16.28	12.86	78.99	20.51	173.96	3568
C. P. 44-155	18.12	15.04	83.00	16.39	209.48	3133
C. P. 43-3	16.67	13.39	80.32	17.24	182.54	3147
C. P. 36-105	16.96	13.87	81.78	16.50	190.32	3140
C. P. 29-120	16.67	13.55	81.28	15.51	185.10	2871
C. P. 36-13	16.86	13.99	82.98	14.58	192.24	2803
C. P. 34-120	16.86	13.46	79.83	12.61	183.66	2316
C. P. 29-320	16.86	13.39	79.42	12.25	182.54	2236

	Time of Planting	Time of Harvesting
Fall Plant Cane:	Sept. 28 1949.	Nov. 13 1950 (Bowdre-Sharkey clays) Nov. 27 1950 (Mhoon very fine sandy loam)
First Stubble:	Sept. 23 1948	11/22/49 & 11/13/50 (Bowdre-Sharkey clays) 11/22/49 & 11/27/50 (Mhoon very fine sandy loam).
Second Stubble:	Sept. 25 1947	11/25/48; 11/26/49 & 11/27/50.

All of the varieties were weighed at Cinclare on the railroad car and the truck and tractor trailer cart scales.

Analyses were from crusher juice samples from the big mill at Cinclare Central Factory. The cane weights of the variety samples milled varied from 2 to 8 tons or an average of about 4½ tons per sample.

GLENWOOD TEST FIELD

Variety	Normal Juice		Purity	Tons Per Acre	Pounds commercially Recoverable Sugar, Raw Value	
	Brix	Sucrose			Per Ton	Per Acre
Fall Plant Cane (Mhoon very fine sandy loam)						
C. P. 44-155	17.08	14.28	83.61	36.51	196.98	7192
C. P. 34-120	15.87	12.59	79.33	32.08	169.64	5442
C. P. 36-13	16.69	13.68	81.97	28.80	187.18	5391
C. P. 43-47	17.15	14.08	82.10	27.16	193.68	5260
C. P. 36-105	16.25	12.95	79.69	28.73	175.40	5039
C. P. 44-101	15.98	12.55	78.54	29.50	169.00	4986
C. P. 44-154	14.95	11.48	76.79	32.50	152.08	4943
C. P. 45-184	15.64	12.33	78.84	29.40	165.48	4865
C. P. 29-120	15.68	12.87	82.08	26.95	174.12	4693

GLENWOOD TEST FIELD

Variety	Normal Juice		Purity	Tons Per Acre	Pounds commercially Recoverable Sugar Raw Value	
	Brix	Sucrose			Per Ton	Per Acre
First Stubble (Mhoon very fine sandy loam)						
C. P. 43-47	16.31	13.20	80.93	24.55	179.40	4404
C. P. 44-101	15.98	12.50	78.22	26.00	168.20	4373
C. P. 43-9	15.58	12.56	80.62	24.02	169.16	4063
C. P. 34-120	15.70	12.29	78.28	24.46	164.84	4032
C. P. 36-105	16.59	12.99	78.30	22.74	176.04	4003
C. P. 29-120	16.34	12.92	79.07	22.34	174.92	3908
C. P. 44-153	15.95	12.04	75.49	24.09	160.84	3875
C. P. 43-3	15.68	11.75	74.94	22.60	156.30	3532
C. P. 45-184	15.43	12.08	78.29	19.83	161.48	3202
C. P. 44-155	16.27	13.01	79.96	17.98	176.36	3171
C. P. 36-13	16.49	13.31	80.72	17.48	181.26	3168
Second Stubble (Mhoon silty clay loam)						
C. P. 44-155	16.25	12.66	77.91	24.21	170.76	4134
C. P. 44-101	15.95	12.04	75.49	25.15	160.84	4045
C. P. 36-105	16.59	12.98	78.24	20.68	175.88	3637
C. P. 43-9	14.37	10.90	75.85	24.24	142.80	3462
C. P. 29-120	15.25	11.60	76.07	20.96	154.00	3228
C. P. 36-13	15.61	12.13	77.71	19.08	162.28	3096
C. P. 43-3	15.25	10.82	70.95	20.32	141.44	2874
C. P. 44-153	15.15	10.35	68.32	20.83	133.10	2773
C. P. 34-120	15.70	12.02	76.56	17.22	160.52	2764
C. P. 43-47	14.96	10.75	71.86	18.10	140.20	2538

	Time of Planting	Time of Harvesting
Fall Plant Cane:	Sept. 27 1949.	November 29 1950.
First Stubble:	Sept. 22 1948.	11/25/49 & 10/26/50.
Second Stubble:	Sept. 26 1947.	12/2/48; 11/2/49 & 10/26/50.

The three fields were cut mostly by hand top and bottom and the three-row heaps burned a short time after the cutting. Analyses were from juices of the small mill of ten stalks of each variety taken from detrashed samples.

RESERVE TEST FIELD

Variety	Normal Juice		Purity	Acidity	Tons Per Acre	Pounds commercially Recoverable Sugar, Raw Value	
	Brix	Sucrose				Per Ton	Per Acre
Fall Plant Cane (Mhoon very fine sandy loam)							
C. P. 36-105	16.94	13.60	80.28	2.7	35.53	185.90	6605
C. P. 34-120	17.07	13.63	79.85	3.2	34.27	186.38	6387
C. P. 36-13	17.08	14.22	83.26	2.1	31.27	196.02	6130
C. P. 43-47	17.54	14.20	80.96	2.5	30.77	195.70	6022
C. P. 45-184	16.25	13.28	81.72	2.4	33.30	180.76	6019
C. P. 44-154	15.93	12.24	76.84	2.5	35.99	164.04	5904
C. P. 44-155	17.10	13.80	80.70	2.3	30.30	189.20	5733
C. P. 44-101	16.45	12.87	78.24	2.7	32.84	174.12	5718
C. P. 43-33	17.05	14.02	82.23	2.4	27.96	192.72	5389

RESERVE TEST FIELD

Variety	Normal Juice		Purity	Acidity	Tons Per Acre	Pounds commercially Recoverable Sugar Raw Value	
	Brix	Sucrose				Per Ton	Per Acre
First Stubble (Mhoon very fine sandy loam)							
C. P. 34-120	17.30	13.70	79.19	2.3	34.39	187.50	6448
C. P. 43-47	17.98	14.75	82.04	2.2	29.29	204.70	5996
C. P. 43-3	17.30	13.61	78.67	2.1	30.76	186.06	5723
C. P. 43-9	16.22	13.22	82.12	2.8	31.52	181.42	5718
C. P. 36-105	17.71	14.45	81.59	2.4	27.94	199.80	5582
C. P. 36-13	18.04	14.89	82.54	2.3	26.79	207.03	5546
C. P. 45-122	17.80	15.12	84.94	2.8	25.93	210.82	5467
C. P. 44-153	16.64	12.68	76.20	2.7	31.81	171.08	5442
C. P. 45-125	16.81	13.20	78.52	2.6	26.23	179.40	4706
C. P. 45-137	16.88	13.39	79.32	2.5	24.69	182.54	4507
C. P. 45-184	15.98	12.74	79.72	2.5	21.64	172.04	3723
C. P. 44-153	18.19	15.20	83.53	2.3	25.00	212.10	5303
Second Stubble (Mhoon very fine sandy loam)							
C. P. 43-47	17.27	14.19	82.17	2.3	21.89	195.53	4280
C. P. 44-153	16.52	12.72	77.00	3.0	23.56	171.72	4046
C. P. 44-155	16.58	13.29	80.16	2.0	19.95	180.93	3610
C. P. 43-9	15.32	11.75	76.70	2.6	20.52	156.30	3208
C. P. 44-101	15.71	11.84	75.37	2.4	18.72	157.70	2952
C. P. 34-120	15.25	11.73	76.92	2.2	14.90	155.98	2324
C. P. 36-105	16.52	13.38	80.99	2.6	12.68	182.38	2313
C. P. 29-120	16.35	13.38	81.83	2.7	8.17	182.38	1490
C. P. 36-13	15.93	12.60	79.10	2.6	8.18	169.80	1389

	Time of Planting	Time of Harvesting
Fall Plant Cane:	October 19 1949.	November 30 1950.
First Stubble:	September 27 1948.	12/5/49 & 11/7/50.
Second Stubble:	October 1 1947.	12/6/48; 11/3/49 & 11/7/50.

Varieties harvested by hand labor; weighed in narrow gauge cars and analyses made from crusher juice samples at the Reserve Refinery.

MEEKER TEST FIELD

Variety	Normal Juice		Purity	Acidity	Tons Per Acre	Pounds commercially Recoverable Sugar, Raw Value	
	Brix	Sucrose				Per Ton	Per Acre
Fall Plant Cane (Yahola very fine sand)							
C. P. 44-101	15.91	12.42	78.06	1.6	27.23	166.92	4545
C. P. 36-105	15.85	12.14	76.59	1.9	23.15	162.44	3761
C. P. 36-13	15.03	11.64	77.45	1.3	24.03	154.60	3715
C. P. 43-33	15.92	12.32	77.39	1.9	21.82	165.32	3607
C. P. 29-320	15.13	11.24	74.29	1.5	23.44	148.34	3477
C. P. 45-184	15.59	11.21	71.91	2.1	22.57	147.86	3337
C. P. 45-154	14.46	10.52	72.75	1.1	22.63	136.06	3079
C. P. 34-120	16.35	13.24	80.98	1.5	16.71	180.08	3009
C. P. 44-155	15.89	12.46	78.41	1.2	15.73	167.56	2636

MEEKER TEST FIELD

Variety	Normal Juice		Purity	Acidity	Tons Per Acre	Pounds commercially Recoverable Sugar Raw Value	
	Brix	Sucrose				Per Ton	Per Acre
First Stubble (Yahola very fine sand)							
C. P. 44-101	16.84	13.28	78.86	1.6	39.07	180.76	7062
C. P. 36-13	17.92	14.76	82.37	2.0	31.00	204.86	6351
C. P. 44-153	16.17	12.49	77.24	1.6	36.35	168.04	6108
C. P. 45-137	17.23	13.80	80.09	1.5	32.24	189.20	6100
C. P. 34-120	17.25	13.97	80.99	2.1	30.46	191.92	5846
C. P. 43-3	16.36	12.53	76.59	1.9	34.31	168.68	5787
C. P. 36-105	17.16	13.41	78.15	2.1	31.30	182.86	5724
C. P. 45-73	18.08	14.86	82.19	1.7	26.20	206.52	5411
C. P. 29-320	17.41	14.36	82.48	1.7	26.97	198.32	5349
C. P. 43-9	15.53	12.34	79.46	1.6	31.95	165.64	5292
C. P. 44-155	17.92	14.78	82.48	1.2	29.27	205.18	5185
C. P. 44-92	16.97	13.72	80.85	1.7	26.60	187.84	4997
C. P. 43-33	16.77	13.28	79.19	1.6	27.53	180.76	4976
C. P. 45-184	17.13	13.98	81.61	2.0	23.28	192.08	4472
C. P. 36-19	15.80	12.73	80.57	1.7	22.78	171.88	3915
C. P. 45-125	16.17	13.21	81.69	1.6	21.24	179.57	3814
Second Stubble (Yahola very fine sand)							
C. P. 44-101	16.49	13.05	79.14	1.4	30.55	177.00	5407
C. P. 43-3	16.96	13.48	79.48	1.5	27.67	183.98	5091
C. P. 36-13	17.12	14.19	82.89	1.5	20.62	195.53	4032
C. P. 43-47	18.20	15.09	82.91	1.5	17.99	210.33	3784
C. P. 44-155	16.26	13.08	80.44	1.5	26.67	177.48	3530
C. P. 36-105	16.07	12.61	78.47	1.9	20.77	169.96	3529
C. P. 34-120	16.93	14.06	83.05	2.0	18.05	193.36	3490
C. P. 36-19	16.75	13.40	80.00	1.6	17.46	182.70	3190
C. P. 43-9	13.87	10.65	76.78	1.9	20.19	138.40	2794
C. P. 29-320	16.27	13.23	81.32	1.4	14.37	179.91	2585

	Time of Planting	Time of Harvesting
Fall Plant Cane:	October 22 1949.	November 23 1950.
First Stubble:	Sept. 29 1948.	12/2/49 & 12/22/50.
Second Stubble:	October 8 1947.	12/3/48; 10/25/49 & 11/23/50.

Analyses: Meeker Sugar Cooperative Inc. small mill samples (10 stalks) from detrashed samples.

SHIRLEY TEST FIELD

Variety	Normal Juice		Purity	Acidity	Tons Per Acre	Pounds commercially Recoverable Sugar, Raw Value	
	Brix	Sucrose				Per Ton	Per Acre
Fall Plant Cane (Yahola very fine sandy loam)							
C. P. 45-73	18.40	15.07	81.90	1.2	25.70	209.99	5397
C. P. 36-13	17.98	14.78	82.20	1.3	26.28	205.18	5392
C. P. 44-154	15.70	11.55	73.57	1.4	33.87	153.20	5189
C. P. 36-105	16.43	12.46	75.84	1.6	30.73	167.56	5149
C. P. 45-184	16.28	12.61	77.46	1.9	28.95	169.96	4920

SHIRLEY TEST FIELD

Variety	Normal Juice		Purity	Acidity	Tons Per Acre	Pounds commercially Recoverable Sugar, Raw Value	
	Brix	Sucrose				Per Ton	Per Acre
Fall Plant Cane (Yahola very fine sandy loam)							
C. P. 43-33	17.40	13.50	77.59	1.3	26.35	184.30	4856
C. P. 44-101	16.24	12.63	77.77	1.5	27.69	170.28	4715
C. P. 44-155	17.40	13.87	79.71	1.6	24.04	190.32	4575
C. P. 43-47	17.01	13.76	80.89	1.4	23.67	188.52	4462
C. P. 29-320	16.86	13.53	80.25	1.6	24.06	184.78	4446
C. P. 34-120	16.66	13.32	79.95	1.8	21.05	181.42	3819
First Stubble (Yahola very fine sandy loam)							
C. P. 44-153	16.81	12.61	75.01		42.67	169.96	7252
C. P. 43-3	17.33	13.39	77.26		38.12	182.54	6958
C. P. 43-47	18.18	14.92	82.07		32.74	207.52	6794
C. P. 44-101	17.52	14.21	81.11		32.81	195.86	6426
C. P. 45-184	17.80	14.13	79.38		32.88	194.51	6395
C. P. 44-92	17.14	13.51	78.82		32.69	184.46	6030
C. P. 44-154	16.28	12.39	76.11		35.99	166.44	5990
C. P. 43-9	16.95	13.77	81.24		30.67	188.69	5787
C. P. 36-105	17.67	13.76	77.87		29.88	188.52	5633
C. P. 34-120	18.18	15.05	82.78		26.44	209.65	5543
C. P. 44-155	17.80	14.74	82.81		24.78	204.54	5069
C. P. 45-137	17.67	14.42	81.61		22.99	199.32	4582
C. P. 29-320	17.80	14.69	82.53		18.98	203.73	3867
C. P. 36-13	18.66	15.81	84.73		16.97	222.36	3773
Second Stubble (Yahola very fine sandy loam)							
C. P. 44-101	17.71	14.60	82.44		26.46	202.20	5350
C. P. 44-153	16.57	12.31	74.29		32.21	165.16	5320
C. P. 43-47	18.75	15.80	84.27		20.69	222.20	4597
C. P. 43-3	18.24	14.88	81.58		19.74	206.86	4083
C. P. 36-105	18.28	15.07	82.44		18.02	209.99	3784
C. P. 43-9	16.38	13.29	81.14		20.60	180.93	3727
C. P. 44-155	17.80	14.63	82.19		9.58	202.71	1942
C. P. 34-120	18.52	15.43	83.32		7.46	215.98	1611
C. P. 29-320	17.38	14.34	82.51		6.94	197.98	1374
C. P. 36-13	17.42	14.75	84.67		5.07	204.70	1037

	Time of Planting	Time of Harvesting
Fall Plant Cane:	September 20, 1949.	November 16, 1950.
First Stubble:	September 30, 1948.	11/9/49 & 11/6/50.
Second Stubble:	October 9, 1947.	11/9/48; 11/9/49 & 11/6/50.

Analyses: Meeker Sugar Cooperative Inc., small mill detrashed samples (10 stalks).

CAFFERY TEST FIELD

Variety	Normal Juice		Purity	Acidity	Tons Per Acre	Pounds commercially Recoverable Sugar, Raw Value	
	Brix	Sucrose				Per Ton	Per Acre
Fall Plant Cane (Baldwin silty clay loam)							
F. 31-762	16.13	12.91	80.04	2.6	18.75	174.76	3277
C. P. 36-13	15.79	11.95	75.68	3.4	20.09	159.40	3202
C. P. 43-47	16.41	12.76	77.76	3.1	18.71	172.36	3225
C. P. 46-51	13.44	9.30	69.20	3.8	25.56	113.00	2888
C. P. 45-184	14.57	10.90	74.81	3.8	20.06	142.80	2865
C. P. 44-155	17.85	14.50	81.23	3.3	13.69	200.60	2746
C. P. 44-101	16.81	13.21	78.58	3.7	15.21	179.57	2731
C. P. 44-154	14.76	10.57	71.61	3.1	19.39	136.96	2656
Co. 290	14.44	10.15	70.29	4.3	18.02	129.55	2335
C. P. 45-122	13.78	9.64	69.96	4.4	19.26	119.80	2307
C. P. 36-105	15.51	11.81	76.14	3.8	12.96	157.25	2038
First Stubble (Baldwin silt loam)							
C. P. 44-101	18.63	15.22	81.70		36.47	212.44	7748
C. P. 44-155	19.58	16.18	82.64		30.68	228.56	7012
C. P. 43-47	18.12	14.51	80.08		33.94	200.76	6814
Co. 290	16.80	12.68	75.48		39.00	171.08	6672
C. P. 45-184	17.09	13.47	78.82		35.24	183.82	6478
F. 31-762	17.37	13.67	78.70		34.43	187.02	6439
C. P. 36-13	18.63	15.04	80.73		30.31	209.48	6349
C. P. 36-105	18.35	14.89	81.14		30.00	207.03	6211
C. P. 43-9	17.41	14.03	80.59		30.77	192.88	5935
C. P. 43-3	17.28	13.47	77.95		32.05	183.82	5891
C. P. 44-153	17.22	12.84	74.56		33.12	173.64	5751
Second Stubble (Baldwin very fine sandy loam)							
C. P. 34-120	18.26	14.83	81.22		32.65	206.01	6726
C. P. 44-101	18.26	14.73	80.67		30.88	204.38	6311
C. P. 36-13	18.92	15.69	82.93		25.76	220.33	5676
C. P. 44-153	17.12	12.26	71.61		33.33	164.36	5478
C. P. 36-105	17.88	14.25	79.70		27.49	196.50	5402
C. P. 43-47	17.31	13.36	77.18		29.41	182.06	5354
C. P. 44-155	18.92	15.49	81.87		24.20	216.94	5250
F. 31-762	18.35	14.95	81.47		25.08	208.00	5217
C. P. 36-183	17.89	14.29	79.88		26.03	197.14	5132
Co. 290	15.99	12.25	76.61		30.83	164.20	5062
C. P. 43-3	18.07	14.14	78.25		25.23	194.68	4912
C. P. 43-9	18.16	14.92	82.16		21.76	207.52	4516

	Time of Planting	Time of Harvesting
Fall Plant Cane:	October 20, 1949.	December 1, 1950.
First Stubble:	October 6, 1948.	1/3/50 & 11/1/50.
Second Stubble:	October 6, 1947.	1/14/49; 1/2/50 & 11/1/50.

Analyses: Columbia Factory, Franklin, La., detrashed samples (10 stalks).
Fall Plant Cane: Samples of 10 stalks of each variety taken from four row heaps December 15. All varieties topped down 5 joints, by hand and mechanical harvester on December 10, and heaprows burned December 14.

BILLEAUD TEST FIELD

Variety	Normal Juice		Purity	Acidity	Tons Per Acre	Pounds commercially Recoverable Sugar, Raw Value	
	Brix	Sucrose				Per Ton	Per Acre
Fall Plant Cane (Lintonia-Olivier silt loams)							
C. P. 46-51	15.55	12.80	82.32	2.7	37.73	173.00	6527
C. P. 36-13	17.78	14.88	83.69	2.2	31.49	206.86	6514
C. P. 44-154	17.00	14.18	83.41	2.8	32.31	195.36	6312
C. P. 45-184	16.62	13.43	80.81	3.0	34.12	183.18	6250
C. P. 44-101	17.97	14.85	82.64	3.8	28.39	206.35	5858
Co. 290	16.62	13.26	79.78	3.1	31.96	180.42	5766
C. P. 36-183	17.30	14.01	80.98	3.2	28.43	192.56	5475
F. 31-762	17.49	14.69	83.99	2.6	25.96	203.73	5289
C. P. 44-155	18.46	14.70	79.63	3.3	24.73	203.90	5042
C. P. 29-116	16.52	12.80	77.48	2.9	28.00	173.00	4844
C. P. 43-47	16.52	13.08	79.18	3.4	26.05	177.48	4623
C. P. 33-310	18.85	15.22	80.74	2.8	21.06	212.44	4474
C. P. 36-105	15.84	12.24	77.27	2.9	24.95	164.04	4093
C. P. 43-33	18.75	15.72	83.84	3.2	18.50	220.84	4086
First Stubble (Olivier silt loam)							
C. P. 44-155	18.38	14.83	80.69		32.24	206.01	6642
C. P. 45-184	16.54	12.98	78.48		35.67	175.88	6274
C. P. 44-101	17.12	13.57	79.26		32.30	185.42	5989
Co. 290	16.54	12.57	76.00		34.75	169.32	5884
C. P. 36-183	16.25	11.96	73.60		36.51	159.56	5826
C. P. 43-3	17.70	14.05	79.38		29.14	193.20	5630
C. P. 36-13	18.48	15.32	82.90		25.55	214.14	5471
C. P. 29-116	16.54	12.52	75.70		31.70	168.52	5342
F. 31-762	17.99	14.27	79.32		26.10	196.82	5137
C. P. 33-310	18.67	15.02	80.45		24.26	209.14	5074
C. P. 44-153	16.54	11.91	72.01		31.73	158.76	5038
C. P. 36-105	16.93	13.56	80.09		27.11	185.26	5022
C. P. 43-9	16.05	12.68	79.00		28.58	171.08	4890

	Time of Planting	Time of Harvesting
Fall Plant Cane:	September 19, 1949.	December 7, 1950.

Harvested by hand, top and bottom (Knives lowered 4 joints). Three-row heaps burned December 8. Big mill tests Billeaud Sugar Factory December 10, 1950.

First Stubble: October 4, 1948. 12/10/49 & 10/28/50.

Cut by hand, top and bottom and burned October 26 and 27. Big mill tests Billeaud Sugar Factory October 29, 1950.

Meeker for most of the entire harvesting of the three fields.

The cane heaprows (3 to 4 rows), were generally burned several hours or immediately after cutting, and then loaded with the conventional equipment, consisting of mechanized loaders and tractors equipped with single and double trailer carts. All plots were weighed on plantation scales, with the personnel and facilities of cooperators. This applied also to the analysis of juice samples of varieties, which were all in conformity with the regulations of the Louisiana Sugar Cane contract for the purchase of cane for sugar manufacturing purposes.

The sugar calculations are based on the table of the Production and Marketing Administration (Sugar Branch), "Commercially Recoverable Sugar Determination 833.2 AMDT. 1, Revised, September 15, 1950, for Louisiana Sugarcane 1950 Crop."

Performance of Promising Varieties

C.P. 43-3

From the standpoint of averages of stubble results, this variety responded better that C.P. 36-105, at the Reserve, Shirley and Meeker test fields. At the other five locations it ranked lower than C.P. 36-105.

C.P. 43-9

At Glenwood, Reserve, Shirley, Caffery, Billeaud and Youngsville test fields, this variety outranked C.P. 36-105 in the stubble averages. It is consistently higher in field yield, but lower in sucrose than C.P. 36/105.

C.P. 44-153

This is a vigorous growing cane with a low sucrose rating. It is definitely undesirable for the fertile light soils of the Mississippi river and Red river areas. Averages of stubble results indicate that C.P. 44-153 made a favorable showing

YOUNGSVILLE TEST FIELD

Variety	Normal Juice		Purity	Acidity	Tons Per Acre	Pounds commercially Recoverable Sugar, Raw Value	
	Brix	Sucrose				Per Ton	Per Acre
Fall Plant Cane (Richland-Olivier silt loam)							
C. P. 44-101	18.41	15.29	83.05	2.5	28.27	213.63	6039
Co. 290	17.06	13.48	79.02	2.5	31.28	183.98	5755
C. P. 45-73	18.98	16.38	86.30	2.5	23.75	231.96	5509
C. P. 44-154	18.50	15.42	83.35	2.5	24.57	215.82	5303
C. P. 43-47	18.89	16.23	85.92	2.5	22.33	229.41	5123
C. P. 46-51	16.09	12.65	78.62	2.5	28.07	170.60	4789
C. P. 44-155	19.95	17.34	86.92	2.5	19.23	248.18	4773
C. P. 43-33	18.31	15.21	83.07	2.5	22.51	212.27	4728
C. P. 36-105	18.36	15.37	83.71	3.0	20.41	214.99	4388
C. P. 29-116	16.53	12.33	74.59	2.5	25.48	165.48	4216
F. 31-762	18.65	15.60	83.65	2.9	19.13	218.80	4186
C. P. 45-184	16.96	13.32	78.54	2.5	19.57	181.42	3550
C. P. 45-150	16.09	12.56	78.06	3.3	20.00	169.16	3383
C. P. 36-111	16.72	11.71	70.04	2.5	21.37	155.66	3327
C. P. 45-122	16.14	12.96	80.30	2.5	17.98	175.56	3157
First Stubble (Richland-Olivier silt loam)							
C. P. 44-153	18.41	14.17	76.97	3.4	30.90	195.19	6031
C. P. 45-184	18.84	15.84	84.08	2.9	26.07	222.84	5809
C. P. 43-47	19.08	15.86	83.12	3.9	25.39	223.16	5666
C. P. 43-9	17.35	14.39	82.94	3.0	27.42	198.83	5452
C. P. 36-105	18.41	15.24	82.78	3.5	25.26	212.78	5375
F. 31-762	18.50	15.37	83.08	2.5	24.56	214.99	5280
C. P. 44-101	19.32	15.81	81.83	2.6	23.60	222.36	5248
C. P. 29-116	16.58	12.28	74.07	3.2	30.47	164.68	5018
C. P. 44-155	19.08	16.58	85.90	2.8	20.23	235.26	4759
C. P. 36-13	19.51	16.68	85.49	3.0	19.90	236.96	4716
C. P. 43-32	18.31	15.30	83.56	3.3	20.39	213.80	4359
Co. 290	14.74	11.06	75.03	2.5	27.35	145.56	3981
C. P. 43-3	17.92	14.11	78.74	3.1	20.09	194.17	3901

Time of Planting **Time of Harvesting**

Fall Plant Cane: September 15, 1949. December 4, 1950.
First Stubble: September 20, 1948. 11/18/49 & 12/4/50.

All varieties of plant cane and stubble were harvested by hand and topped down an average of about five joints below the first two water joints, which were discolored dark brown by the November freezes. A lighter brown discoloration together with ruptured cells occurred inside of stalks while the outer surfaces of stalks were slightly sticky from juice which had oozed from the dark soft eyes.

Analyses: Youngsville Sugar Factory small mill laboratory, from detrashed samples of 25 stalks of each variety.

by ranking second at each of the following places: Cinclare (Bowdre-Sharkey clays), Caffery, Billeaud and Youngsville.

C.P. 44-154

Plant cane results indicate that it is a vigorous high tonnage cane with a low sucrose rating. Its best performances were at the following test fields: Cinclare (Bowdre-Sharkey clays), Glenwood, Reserve Billeaud and Youngsville.

C.P. 45-184

A vigorous growing cane of about the same type and appearance as C.P. 34-120. It performed best at the following locations: Cinclare, (Bowdre-Sharkey clays), Shirley, Caffery and Billeaud; while at the other five test fields it was outranked by C.P. 36-105.

Summarized Results—Season of 1950

The sugar cane crop of the 1950 season was a very close second to the 1938 crop, which is the highest on record in the Louisiana sugar industry. Although early and severe freezes occurred throughout November and December 7; the greatest portion of the crop was saved by the middle of December, with a relatively small percentage of loss from frozen cane.

RAINFALL—SEASON OF 1950

Location	January		February		March		April		May		June	
	days	inches	days	inches	days	inches	days	inches	days	inches	days	inches
Cinclare*	13	9.45	7	4.17	11	5.99	11	6.35	11	6.80	12	8.95
Glenwood	7	4.80	5	4.65	10	3.69	9	8.87	7	2.70	10	5.39
Reserve*	15	4.58	3	5.07	10	5.51	12	8.81	7	3.72	10	6.63
Caffery	5	6.65	3	4.00	4	3.55	8	4.90	5	6.35	7	4.30
Cheneyville*	12	4.33	8	10.14	10	5.10	12	6.33	11	10.05	10	5.70
Billeaud	6	6.40	3	3.93	7	5.81	6	6.68	7	5.15	8	9.62
Youngsville	8	6.04	3	3.20	8	5.40	9	6.28	5	5.70	8	10.28

Location	July		August		September		October		November		December		TOTAL	
	days	inches	days	inches	days	inches	days	inches	days	inches	days	inches	days	inches
Cinclare*	11	4.05	10	2.73	5	1.34	4	1.54	4	1.90	11	7.90	110	61.17
Glenwood	15	7.15	6	3.36	6	2.31	2	1.18	4	2.31	9	8.80	90	55.21
Reserve*	17	6.16	11	1.98	5	2.75	2	1.26	4	1.90	12	6.69	108	55.06
Caffery	7	5.95	2	2.02	2	2.50	1	0.55	3	1.70	7	5.70	54	48.17
Cheneyville*	13	6.14	8	2.26	7	3.76	3	3.15	6	2.94	9	4.33	109	64.23
Billeaud	10	7.24	6	2.88	6	2.70	2	0.79	5	1.58	6	8.89	72	61.67
Youngsville	7	4.63	6	1.53	4	2.00	2	0.55	3	1.51	6	8.27	69	55.39

* Climatological Data Louisiana, U. S. Department of Commerce Weather Bureau.
Other Locations: from cooperators' rainfall records.
Days: Number of days rain occurred.
Ins: Inches of rain.

FREEZING AND BELOW 32 DEGREES FAHRENHEIT TEMPERATURES—1950

Date	Cheneyville*	Cinclare*	Napoleonville	Reserve*	Franklin*	Lafayette*
January 7	31	31	--	--	--	--
February 15	31	32	32	--	--	--
March 9	31	31	--	--	--	--
March 14	32	31	--	--	--	32
November 5	30	29	28	--	31	29
November 12	25	29	30	--	--	28
November 13	28	28	31	--	32	30
November 25	24	22	24	26	23	26
November 26	26	29	30	30	32	--
November 28	30	31	31	--	--	--
December 4	31	30	32	--	32	31
December 6	28	30	21	--	32	26
December 7	18	18	33	24	19	18
December 11	28	27	29	32	29	29
December 19	30	29	--	--	--	30
December 31	27	--	--	31	30	28

*Climatological Data Louisiana, U. S. Department of Commerce Weather Bureau.
Lafayette*: CAA AP (Civil aero Administration, Air Port).
Napoleonville: Elm Hall Plantation, Godchaux Sugars, Inc.

The three mild winter months: December 1949 and January and February 1950, were the important factors in giving the cane crop an early start and consequently attaining earlier maturity in the fall.

All data and information for the eight test fields presented in this report is for the season of 1950.

1950 Evaluation of Varieties (Averages of plant cane and stubble)

For each test field, the four highest ranking varieties in the order given, performed best from a sugar per acre standpoint:

(1) CINCLARE: (Mhoon very fine sandy loam)

C. P. Nos.:	44–101,	43–47,	36–105 and	44–155.
Average Sucrose:	13.32	14.05	13.75	14.31

CINCLARE: (Bowdre-Sharkey clays)

C. P. Nos.:	44–101,	44–153 (unreleased),		
Average Sucrose:	12.37	12.57		
C. P. Nos.:	45–184 (unreleased) and 44–155.			
Average Sucrose:	12.61			12.91

(2) GLENWOOD: (Mhoon very fine sandy loam)

C. P. Nos.:	44–155,	44–101,	36–105 and	34–120.
Average Sucrose:	13.32	12.36	12.97	12.30

(3) RESERVE: (Mhoon very fine sandy loam)

C. P. Nos.:	43–47,	44–155,	36–105 and	44–101.
Average Sucrose:	14.20	13.55	13.49	12.36

(4) MEEKER: (Yahola very fine sand)

C. P. Nos.:	44–101,	36–13,	44–155 and	36–105.
Average Sucrose:	12.92	13.53	13.44	12.72

(5) SHIRLEY: (Yahola very fine sandy loam)

C. P. Nos.:	44–101,	43–47,	36–105 and	44–155.
Average Sucrose:	13.81	14.83	13.76	14.41

(6) CAFFERY: (Baldwin silty clay loam)

C. P. Nos.:	44–101,	43–47,	36–13 and	F. 31–762.
Average Sucrose:	14.39	13.54	14.23	13.84

(7) BILLEAUD): (Lintonia-Olivier silt loams)

C. P. Nos.:	45–184 (unreleased),			
		36–13,	44–101 and	44–155.
Average Sucrose:	13.21	15.10	14.21	14.77

(8) YOUNGSVILLE: (Richland-Olivier silt loams)

C. P. Nos.:	44–101,	43–47,	36–105 and	Co. 290
Average Sucrose:	15.55	16.05	15.31	12.27

Three commercial field canes made a very poor showing as second stubble at the following locations:

(1) C. P. 29-320: Cinclare, Shirley and Meeker.

(2) C. P. 34-120: Cinclare, Glenwood, Reserve, Shirley and Meeker.

(3) C. P. 36-13 : Cinclare, Glenwood, Reserve and Shirley.

Under a condition of bad Johnson grass infestation at Shirley, C.P. Nos. 29-320, 34-120 and 36-13 second stubble, performed very poorly when compared to C.P. Nos. 44-101, 43-47 and 36-105 and also some of the unreleased varieties like C.P. Nos. 44-153, 43-3 and 43-9.

The eleven plant cane varieties of the Caffery test field, which were tested and weighed December 15-18, were subjected to the four November and December 7 freezes, and were badly affected from the standpoint of losses of sucrose and weight. Under these frozen cane conditions, F. 31-762 was the highest ranking variety; while C.P. 36-13 and C.P. 43-47 ranked second and third respectively. F. 31-762 was outstanding in showing a 2.6 cc acidity, which was the lowest of the eleven varieties.

Acknowledgments

The successful completion and attainment of data and results presented in this report on "Outfield Sugar—Season of 1950," was made possible by the fine interest and assistance of test field cooperators and their personnel.

To all list below the writer expresses appreciation, for the splendid services rendered with the work in fields, sugar houses and laboratories.

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S. A. Lytle, Soil Scientist, U. S. D. A. Bureau of Plant Industry, Division of Soil Survey, L. S. U. Department of Agronomy.

(*): Weighing Caffery test field plant cane plots, with the L. S. U. Department of Entomology mule drawn grab type field scale.

RESULTS OF SUGARCANE VARIETY TESTS IN LOUISIANA DURING 1950

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Field trials of sugarcane varieties in Louisiana during 1950 were conducted as per plans followed in previous years. (2) (3) (4) (5). These included tests of a relatively large number of promising unreleased seedlings together with the recently released C. P. 43/47, C. P. 44/101, and C. P. 44/155 in comparison with varieties in present commercial culture at nine stations covering a representative range of soil conditions. Results are briefly summarized in this report.

Weather Conditions

The winter of 1949-50 was probably the mildest experienced in the entire history of the Louisiana Sugarcane Industry. In the absence of freezing temperatures sugarcane remained in a growing condition throughout the winter over most of the area. At other places light freezes during December and early January killed terminal buds, but in all cases growth of the crop was far more advanced than normal at the beginning of spring. By early March it was not uncommon to see fields of sugarcane with stalks two to three feet tall, many of them jointed.

As shown by records summarized in table 1, rainfall during April was unusually heavy at all test fields except Albania and was ample at all localities during May, June and July. This contributed further toward abnormal advancement of the crop. In some places excessive rains in April interfered with field operations and by the time the land dried out sufficiently to permit cultivation the cane was so tall that "lay-by" operations were performed with difficulty.

Rainfall was below normal during August and the deficiency reached drouth proportions in September, October, and November. Total rainfall over the four-month period ranged from 6.18 inches at Smithfield near Alma Plantation to 9.31 inches at Houma and, on the whole, averaged approximately 60% below normal. This condition favored harvesting operations but caused some stand failures in late-planted cane.

By the time harvest of variety tests began, sugarcane of all varieties had attained an unseasonably high level of maturity as indicated by crusher juice purities ranging from 80 to 88 percent in the second

Table 1. Monthly rainfall at cooperative variety test stations during 1950.

Station	Monthly rainfall during 1950 (Inches)												
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Greenwood	6.57	6.00	5.85	11.57	5.10	9.89	6.05	5.40	1.70	1.29	0.85	8.15	68.42
Raceland	2.47	6.20	4.90	7.68	3.10	7.73	13.68	3.60	1.59	1.70	1.07	9.53	63.25
Oaklawn	6.60	5.25	4.45	6.40	5.40	9.60	7.10	5.40	1.30	0.40	1.60	6.25	59.75
Albania	7.60	2.60	4.60	2.35	5.40	10.80	6.75	4.10	1.50	0.50	2.75	6.30	55.25
Stella	7.48	4.89	6.37	8.26	3.30	10.35	8.82	2.10	1.52	1.32	1.68	9.21	65.30
Alma*	7.11	4.25	8.00	11.22	3.76	8.08	5.57	2.11	.0	1.95	2.12	7.13	61.30
Bon Secour	4.28	5.05	3.93	6.87	2.88	5.44	6.32	1.97	3.71	1.14	0.92	7.53	50.04
Clovelly	1.80	3.00	4.60	4.50	2.80	3.70	11.10	1.40	1.20	4.40	0	8.45	46.95
Houma	2.47	4.62	4.08	6.75	4.25	8.34	8.69	4.91	1.95	1.68	0.77	9.59	58.10
Normal for Houma	4.02	4.37	3.70	3.89	3.83	6.05	8.56	7.21	5.65	4.07	3.76	4.81	59.92

*Rainfall recorded at nearby Smithfield Plantation. Information for Alma proper not available.

stubble test at Raceland on October 18. During the course of the harvest season, juice purities averaged 90 percent or above in many of the tests.

On November 5, when a low of 29° F. was recorded at Houma, freezing temperatures occurred over much of the Louisiana Sugar Belt. In exposed places, terminal buds and some eyes were killed but according to results of studies conducted at the Houma Station (7) the crop as a whole made substantial improvement in sugar content after that date. On November 25, minimum temperatures ranging in most cases between 21° and 25° F., caused severe damage to sugarcane throughout the area except along the southern shore of Grand Lake where even terminal buds escaped injury due, no doubt, to protection afforded by the nearby body of water. A second freeze on December 7, with lows ranging from 18° F. to 22° F., caused additional damage, especially in areas not seriously affected by the November 25 freeze.

In spite of these damaging freezes, essentially the entire Louisiana crop was saved without the need of resorting to extensive windrowing, the latter being considered impracticable under present conditions of mechanized harvesting. The greater resistance to freeze injury of varieties in present culture as compared with varieties of a generation ago, plus the fact that an unprecedented level of maturity had been reached due to mild conditions during the preceding winter, combined, no doubt, to make the difference between possible disaster and what was actually one of the most satisfactory crops in the history of the Louisiana Sugar Industry.

All tests included in this report were harvested before any important deterioration had taken place. Plant cane tests at Raceland and Clovelly—the last two to be harvested—were cut within 10 days after the November 25 freeze; however, at that time relatively low topping was necessary and yields of mill cane were accordingly reduced.

Experimental Technique

Methods employed by the Division of Sugar Plant Investigations in conducting variety tests have been described in previous publications (2) (3) (4) (5). For cane yield determinations use is made of plots of 1/40 acre in the conventional checkerboard arrangement. Replications are in randomized blocks. The usual procedure at any given station is to place 10 varieties in the main series with four plots of each variety, and 15 to 18 varieties in the preliminary tests with 2 plots of each. The particular type of test in which a variety is placed depends on its estimated importance and the available seed supply.

At harvest individual plots are weighed separately and a sample of 20 to 30 stalks of cane is taken from each and brought to Houma for milling and juice analysis.

Weights are based on trash-free cane. In cases where a sufficient supply of labor is not available for hand stripping, trash determinations are made on representative samples of cane and field weights are corrected for the percentage of trash found in each variety. Indicated yields of sugar per ton of cane are based on the Winter-Carp formula with varietal corrections made for differences in normal juice extraction according to the method described elsewhere (1) (6).

From results of a statistical analysis on data summarized in tables 2, 3 and 4, it is indicated that an average varietal difference of 2½ to 3 tons of cane per acre, 9 to 10 pounds of sugar per ton of cane and 500 to 550 pounds of sugar per acre may be regarded as significant. For comparisons based on overall averages shown in tables 5 and 6, somewhat higher differences are required for significance because of the fewer observations on which the averages are based.

Table 2. Results of plant cane variety tests on light soils in Louisiana during 1950.

Variety	Godchaux (Raceland)[1] 12-4[6]	Oaklawn (Franklin)[2] 11-29	Albania (Jeanerette)[3] 11-27	Stella (St. Martinville)[4] 11-22	Alma (Lakeland)[5] 11-20	Bon Secour (St. James)[1] 11-16	Average
Average yield of cane per acre (tons)							
*Co. 290	27.65	26.89	35.06	29.21	29.75	32.57	30.19
*C. P. 29/116	30.58	25.73	34.99	32.51	28.54	31.19	30.59
*C. P. 29/320	22.09	19.05	20.65	18.78	15.42	20.81	19.47
*C. P. 34/120	23.88	19.82	27.03	21.99	26.00	22.64	23.56
*C. P. 36/13	24.82	22.63	29.63	19.47	21.61	22.41	23.43
*C. P. 36/105	28.36	23.38	27.92	26.23	22.89	25.62	25.73
*C. P. 36/183	26.94	25.71	28.34	22.21	23.34	25.60	25.36
**C. P. 43/47	24.79	24.46	28.39	22.28	26.86	22.28	24.84
*C. P. 44/101	29.84	27.49	33.88	27.22	29.02	29.73	29.53
*C. P. 44/155	29.35	25.56	30.06	25.56	18.90	25.40	25.80
**C. P. 43/33	30.58	23.04	25.30	19.70	16.79	24.22	23.27
**C. P. 44/69	29.38	24.70	25.46	20.24	22.20	24.26	24.37
**C. P. 44/92	26.63	22.28	24.57	22.28	20.87	26.09	23.79
**C. P. 44/132	29.67	21.48	31.11	18.49	24.46	23.36	24.76
*C. P. 44/153	25.96	21.53	27.71	25.47	27.49	26.83	25.83
**C. P. 44/154	31.42	25.74	34.87	25.40	27.97	33.20	29.77
**C. P. 45/73	24.29	23.20	26.02	23.31	23.09	24.72	24.10
**C. P. 45/122	27.26	20.09	28.78	24.76	24.76	26.61	25.38
**C. P. 45/125	24.53	18.15	23.12	22.36	22.58	23.01	22.29
**C. P. 45/150	25.05	25.83	27.50	26.16	24.60	22.49	25.27
**C. P. 45/153	27.86	24.20	32.53	23.76	27.64	19.43	25.90
**C. P. 45/154	29.11	22.08	29.11	28.10	27.55	28.77	27.45
**C. P. 45/184	32.73	24.35	29.97	27.33	26.12	25.79	27.71
**C. P. 46/37	23.35	22.38	24.75	22.16	29.19	17.30	23.19
**C. P. 46/40	24.89	28.69	33.60	28.35	35.27	31.92	30.45
**C. P. 46/51	38.69	29.41	34.44	30.75	27.73	32.99	32.33
**C. P. 46/193	39.26	19.46	35.81	30.03	28.14	31.58	30.71
Average indicated yield of 96° sugar per ton of cane (pounds)[7]							
Co. 290	231.5	256.6	216.7	211.4	194.2	203.2	217.9
C. P. 29/116	211.2	240.8	186.2	183.6	192.0	177.1	196.9
C. P. 29/320	240.2	249.7	231.6	249.0	228.7	230.2	238.3
C. P. 34/120	221.0	264.4	232.3	236.6	219.3	226.1	232.2
C. P. 36/13	247.8	296.4	259.1	261.9	231.3	243.5	256.7
C. P. 36/105	223.2	248.9	217.0	222.3	222.3	221.7	225.5
C. P. 36/183	215.9	260.6	233.1	240.5	209.8	216.1	229.3
C. P. 43/47	254.8	264.1	259.7	239.8	215.6	237.5	245.4
C. P. 44/101	227.6	265.1	228.3	233.3	223.6	233.1	234.7
C. P. 44/155	242.6	269.1	237.8	245.7	240.3	231.3	244.5
C. P. 43/33	237.9	250.0	232.7	235.0	217.0	230.4	234.7
C. P. 44/69	214.1	273.0	213.3	228.5	212.8	228.0	228.0
C. P. 44/92	258.9	292.6	259.1	258.4	240.7	234.0	256.9
C. P. 44/132	241.5	271.9	250.3	217.8	204.9	232.5	237.4
C. P. 44/153	235.7	254.1	208.7	203.0	194.2	222.6	218.4
C. P. 44/154	217.0	256.9	204.5	188.2	201.7	188.2	208.4
C. P 45/73	267.1	295.9	258.0	267.8	254.7	262.4	267.5
C. P. 45/122	213.9	240.3	193.0	169.6	186.1	192.1	197.9
C. P. 45/125	246.7	287.8	203.5	256.1	239.8	237.5	243.7
C. P. 45/150	201.9	220.0	184.2	189.6	186.3	180.5	193.9
C. P. 45/153	239.4	279.0	220.6	249.5	226.0	231.8	240.6

Table 2—Continued. Results of plant cane variety tests on light soils in Louisiana during 1950.

Variety	Godchaux (Raceland)[1] 12-4[6]	Oaklawn (Franklin)[2] 11-29	Albania (Jeanerette)[3] 11-27	Stella (St. Martinville)[4] 11-22	Alma (Lakeland)[5] 11-20	Bon Secour (St. James)[1] 11-16	Average
Average indicated yield of 96° sugar per ton of cane (pounds)							
C. P. 45/154	245.4	264.0	232.4	236.2	211.7	211.9	232.6
C. P. 45/184	210.5	252.6	210.9	218.6	213.3	211.4	218.7
C. P. 46/37	223.9	254.7	214.1	221.1	206.9	217.2	222.3
C. P. 46/40	206.6	242.3	177.0	207.2	180.0	190.5	198.9
C. P. 46/51	195.0	221.7	183.6	175.6	165.2	176.9	186.6
C. P. 46/193	183.8	226.4	182.1	186.5	169.7	179.0	185.4
Average indicated yield of 96° sugar per acre (pounds)							
Co. 290	6401	6900	7598	6175	5777	6618	6578
C. P. 29/116	6458	6196	6515	5969	5480	5524	6024
C. P. 29/320	5306	4757	4783	4676	3527	4790	4640
C. P. 34/120	5277	5240	6279	5203	5702	5119	5470
C. P. 36/13	6150	6708	7677	5099	4998	5457	6015
C. P. 36/105	6330	5819	6059	5831	5088	5680	5801
C. P. 36/183	5816	6700	6606	5342	4897	5532	5815
C. P. 43/47	6316	6460	7373	5343	5791	5291	6096
C. P. 44/101	6792	7288	7735	6350	6489	6930	6931
C. P. 44/155	7120	6878	7148	6280	4542	5875	6307
C. P. 43/33	7275	5760	5887	4629	3643	5580	5462
C. P. 44/69	6290	6743	5431	4625	4724	5531	5557
C. P. 44/92	6895	6519	6366	5757	5023	6105	6111
C. P. 44/132	7165	5840	7787	4027	5012	5431	5877
C. P. 44/153	6119	5471	5783	5170	5339	5972	5642
C. P. 44/154	6818	6613	7131	4780	5642	6248	6205
C. P. 45/73	6488	6865	6713	6242	5881	6487	6446
C. P. 45/122	5831	4828	5555	4199	4608	5112	5022
C. P. 45/125	6052	5224	4705	5726	5415	5465	5431
C. P. 45/150	5058	5683	5065	4960	4583	4059	4901
C. P. 45/153	6670	6752	7176	5928	6247	4504	6213
C. P. 45/154	7144	5829	6765	6637	5832	6096	6384
C. P. 45/184	6890	6151	6321	5974	5571	5452	6060
C. P. 46/37	5228	5700	5299	4900	6039	3758	5154
C. P. 46/40	5142	6952	5947	5874	6349	6081	6057
C. P. 46/51	7545	6520	6323	5400	4581	5836	6034
C. P. 46/193	7216	4406	6521	5601	4775	5653	5695

[1] Mhoon very fine sandy loam.

[2] Baldwin silty clay loam.

[3] Baldwin silty loam.

[4] Baldwin very fine sandy loam.

[5] Commerce very fine sandy loam.

[6] Date of harvest.

[7] Weighted average values given for this and subsequent tables.

* Averages shown are based on 4 yield determinations at each station.
** Averages shown are based on 2 yield determinations at each station.

Table 3. Results of first stubble variety tests on light soils in Louisiana during 1950.

Variety	Godchaux (Raceland)[1] 11-7[6]	Oaklawn (Franklin)[2] 11-3	Albania (Jeanerette)[3] 11-13	Stella (St. Martinville)[4] 10-25	Alma (Lakeland)[5] 10-31	Bon Secour (St. James)[1] 11-15	Average
	Average indicated yield of cane per acre (tons)						
*Co. 290	32.17	28.85	31.12	18.44	31.33	30.38	28.71
*C. P. 29/116	29.12	29.44	26.52	18.47	29.93	26.69	26.69
*C. P. 29/320	23.08	19.44	23.08	12.74	18.19	17.05	18.93
*C. P. 34/120	30.41	22.69	22.53	14.97	28.61	23.21	23.74
*C. P. 36/13	28.50	26.26	23.87	9.64	26.32	18.50	22.18
*C. P. 36/105	26.06	25.64	25.85	15.39	24.13	25.47	23.76
*C. P. 36/183	31.69	25.50	26.39	14.80	26.55	21.09	24.34
**C. P. 43/47	30.89	28.00	26.29	19.99	29.39	22.55	26.18
*C. P. 44/101	32.95	28.30	30.70	22.14	32.15	30.01	29.37
*C. P. 44/155	28.48	23.24	23.92	13.97	25.25	17.36	22.04
**C. P. 43/3	32.62	26.84	24.26	12.70	22.51	26.74	24.28
**C. P. 43/9	30.06	24.26	27.16	18.36	29.52	21.79	25.19
**C. P. 43/32	29.26	26.26	25.62	14.47	30.87	29.90	26.06
**C. P. 43/33	31.11	25.96	21.86	14.29	27.33	22.81	23.89
**C. P. 44/69	30.11	21.49	24.26	7.55	26.17	19.26	21.47
**C. P. 44/92	29.66	24.03	24.03	12.65	26.26	24.35	23.50
*C. P. 44/153	28.00	29.13	28.91	20.02	35.23	27.79	28.18
**C. P. 45/73	27.97	25.01	25.54	16.42	23.74	20.66	23.22
**C. P. 45/119	28.94	24.36	21.01	11.28	25.90	21.34	22.74
**C. P. 45/122	30.38	26.45	26.56	16.46	24.75	22.84	22.57
**C. P. 45/125	26.26	25.32	26.16	16.14	22.47	17.19	22.26
**C. P. 45/137	27.36	26.31	24.85	15.73	25.69	19.92	23.31
**C. P. 45/155	29.51	22.05	23.15	12.73	19.09	16.67	20.53
**C. P. 45/184	33.06	28.20	28.85	21.18	32.74	23.98	28.00
	Average indicated yield of 96° sugar per ton of cane (pounds)						
Co. 290	209.0	230.3	216.9	229.3	192.8	221.8	215.5
C. P. 29/116	192.8	212.5	213.4	206.9	201.1	199.9	204.2
C. P. 29/320	234.7	258.7	253.8	257.2	224.2	242.1	244.6
C. P. 34/120	232.5	261.9	250.4	237.5	229.5	237.1	240.6
C. P. 36/13	259.0	271.3	264.9	260.7	244.8	248.1	258.3
C. P. 36/105	226.9	238.9	234.4	239.4	223.2	232.3	232.1
C. P. 36/183	185.7	250.5	240.2	233.2	219.1	235.1	224.9
C. P. 43/47	233.9	249.1	247.1	242.7	239.7	255.0	244.1
C. P. 44/101	224.3	252.2	241.6	244.1	224.9	233.2	236.0
C. P. 44/155	236.9	254.6	258.4	251.3	229.9	244.5	245.1
C. P. 43/3	207.1	214.0	234.3	239.9	198.7	205.2	214.1
C. P. 43/9	221.2	237.0	219.7	221.0	210.9	196.8	217.9
C. P. 43/32	215.3	250.9	238.3	248.5	219.5	240.0	233.7
C. P. 43/33	224.7	244.6	240.4	241.3	213.0	250.4	234.2
C. P. 44/69	219.8	249.6	228.0	235.7	234.6	241.1	233.5
C. P. 44/92	246.5	276.8	280.6	256.5	243.2	261.7	260.3
C. P. 44/153	226.7	231.1	221.0	233.3	204.3	219.1	221.4
C. P. 45/73	260.6	273.6	276.1	267.8	259.9	277.0	269.0
C. P. 45/119	234.8	254.1	246.0	226.3	208.7	241.2	229.1
C. P. 45/122	200.3	221.7	213.6	195.0	192.4	217.0	225.6
C. P. 45/125	235.9	281.4	246.7	262.4	242.3	241.5	251.6
C. P. 45/137	206.7	234.2	222.7	227.5	204.5	209.3	217.0
C. P. 45/155	177.9	____	162.5	224.9	184.9	198.4	190.1[7]
C. P. 45/184	210.6	245.6	237.2	226.2	206.0	219.6	223.4

Table 3—Continued. Results of first stubble variety tests on light soils in Louisiana during 1950.

Variety	Godchaux (Raceland)[1] 11-7[6]	Oaklawn (Franklin)[2] 11-3	Albania (Jeanerette)[3] 11-13	Stella (St. Martinville)[4] 10-25	Alma (Lakeland)[5] 10-31	Bon Secour (St. James)[1] 11-15	Average
	Average indicated yield of 96° sugar per acre (pounds)						
Co. 290	6724	6644	6750	4228	6040	6738	6187
C. P. 29/116	5614	6256	5659	3821	6019	5335	5451
C. P. 29/320	5417	5029	5858	3277	4078	4128	4631
C. P. 34/120	7070	5943	5642	3555	6566	5503	5713
C. P. 36/13	7381	7124	6323	2513	6443	4590	5729
C. P. 36/105	5913	6125	6059	3684	5386	5917	5514
C. P. 36/183	5885	6388	6339	3451	5817	4958	5473
C. P. 43/47	7225	6975	6496	4852	7045	5750	6390
C. P. 44/101	7391	7137	7417	5404	7231	6998	6930
C. P. 44/155	6747	5917	6181	3511	5805	4245	5401
C. P. 43/3	6756	5744	5684	3047	4473	5487	5198
C. P. 43/9	6649	5750	5967	4058	6226	4288	5490
C. P. 43/32	6300	6589	6105	3596	6776	7176	6090
C. P. 43/33	6990	6350	5255	3448	5821	5712	5596
C. P. 44/69	6618	5364	5531	1780	6139	4644	5013
C. P. 44/92	7311	6652	6743	3245	6386	6372	6118
C. P. 44/153	6348	6732	6389	4671	7197	6089	6238
C. P. 45/73	7289	6843	7052	4397	6170	5723	6246
C. P. 45/119	6795	6190	5168	2553	5405	5147	5210
C. P. 45/122	6085	5864	5673	3210	4762	4956	5092
C. P. 45/125	6195	7125	6454	4235	5444	4151	5601
C. P. 45/137	5655	6162	5534	3579	5254	4169	5059
C. P. 45/155	5250	____	3762	2863	3530	3307	3902[7]
C. P. 45/184	6962	6926	6843	4791	6744	5266	6255

[1] Mhoon very fine sandy loam.

[2] Baldwin silty clay loam.

[3] Baldwin silty loam.

[4] Baldwin very fine sandy loam.

[5] Robinsonville very fine sandy loam.

[6] Date of harvest.

[7] Average based on an assumed value for missing yield calculated according to Yates formula for determining missing plot values. (Paterson, D. D. Statistical Technique in Agricultural Research pp. 181-188).

* Averages shown are based on 4 yield determinations at each station.

** Averages shown are based on 2 yield determinations at each station.

Table 4. Results of second stubble variety tests on light soils in Louisiana during 1950.

Variety	Godchaux (Raceland)[1] 10-18[5]	Oaklawn (Franklin)[2] 10-20	Albania (Jeanerette)[3] 10-23	Stella (St. Martinville)[3] 10-25	Alma (Lakeland)[4] 10-30	Average
	Average yield of cane per acre (tons)					
*Co. 290	23.72	27.43	15.57	9.98	32.60	21.86
**C. P. 29/116	23.00	21.08	9.84	14.12	21.50	17.91
*C. P. 29/120	18.15	22.43	10.16	8.55	13.98	14.65
*C. P. 29/320	20.08	17.15	10.99	11.81	16.23	15.25
**C. P. 34/92	22.17	18.93	17.72	10.93	21.56	18.26
*C. P. 34/120	21.28	21.17	15.79	10.98	21.23	18.09
*C. P. 36/13	19.67	25.79	11.84	5.20	21.93	16.89
*C. P. 36/19	20.57	19.56	11.02	11.84	9.35	14.47
*C. P. 36/105	22.18	24.67	19.53	10.03	22.66	19.81
*C. P. 36/183	21.98	25.56	16.64	8.86	19.18	18.44
*C. P. 43/47	23.27	24.54	19.46	12.37	21.89	20.31
**C. P. 44/101	26.68	31.44	26.25	20.43	15.14	23.99
**C. P. 44/155	20.72	11.41	13.92	12.25	18.21	15.30
**C. P. 36/179	20.83	21.45	13.85	11.70	20.01	17.57
**C. P. 37/5	-----	26.89	17.37	11.27	20.68	19.75[6]
**C. P. 43/3	-----	27.09	14.87	7.13	8.66	15.14[6]
*C. P. 43/9	23.02	21.53	21.53	15.42	21.53	20.61
**C. P. 43/13	20.91	22.79	23.00	12.02	18.51	19.45
**C. P. 43/28	-----	26.07	22.73	12.71	27.26	22.86[6]
**C. P. 43/32	28.63	20.25	20.78	9.65	12.83	18.43
**C. P. 43/33	23.58	28.35	24.82	9.66	20.67	21.42
**C. P. 44/69	24.83	26.93	13.57	7.15	13.26	17.15
**C. P. 44/72	24.07	21.64	17.32	11.51	11.61	17.23
**C. P. 44/153	22.15	22.46	21.62	13.99	19.60	19.96
	Average indicated yield of 96° sugar per ton of cane (pounds)					
Co. 290	203.7	214.3	202.1	226.6	192.8	205.0
C. P. 29/116	196.6	196.9	218.5	210.3	192.3	211.3
C. P. 29/120	247.6	229.3	234.7	248.0	216.4	234.3
C. P. 29/320	242.1	248.3	232.7	236.5	228.5	238.4
C. P. 34/92	207.1	188.1	203.8	205.5	180.9	196.2
C. P. 34/120	222.3	254.0	235.7	240.8	242.1	239.0
C. P. 36/13	243.1	260.8	258.4	264.5	246.8	252.9
C. P. 36/19	228.4	225.8	232.9	246.6	209.8	229.0
C. P. 36/105	214.5	219.6	223.4	234.7	221.5	211.1
C. P. 36/183	204.5	228.3	234.4	232.3	197.7	217.8
C. P. 43/47	233.0	236.0	237.7	243.4	227.9	234.8
C. P. 44/101	221.8	221.2	222.2	246.2	229.0	226.8
C. P. 44/155	216.4	225.3	259.8	261.9	246.6	240.1
C. P. 36/179	212.6	234.7	222.5	251.8	207.1	223.5
C. P. 37/5	-----	253.7	232.5	258.1	241.6	244.0
C. P. 43/3	-----	198.8	214.3	237.5	216.7	209.0
C. P. 43/9	202.3	223.4	188.9	221.1	200.7	206.4
C. P. 43/13	229.0	227.4	240.4	237.1	214.1	229.4
C. P. 43/28	-----	202.7	199.6	219.6	218.6	208.4
C. P. 43/32	205.4	243.5	234.2	256.1	239.7	230.3
C. P. 43/33	209.5	218.8	229.5	244.8	200.1	217.9
C. P. 44/69	208.5	219.9	232.6	225.4	218.2	218.8
C. P. 44/72	216.1	237.7	232.8	240.3	236.9	230.9
C. P. 44/153	214.7	243.1	234.7	241.4	199.7	226.3

Table 4—Continued. Results of second stubble variety tests on light soils in Louisiana during 1950.

Variety	Godchaux (Raceland)[1] 10-18[5]	Oaklawn (Franklin)[2] 10-20	Albania (Jeanerette)[3] 10-23	Stella (St. Martinville)[3] 10-25	Alma (Lakeland)[4] 10-30	Average
	Average indicated yield of 96° sugar per acre (pounds)					
Co. 290	4832	5878	3147	2261	6285	4481
C. P. 29/116	4522	4151	2150	2969	4134	3785
C. P. 29/120	4494	5143	2385	2120	3025	3433
C. P. 29/320	4861	4258	2557	2793	3709	3636
C. P. 34/92	4591	3561	3611	2246	3900	3582
C. P. 34/120	4731	5377	3722	2644	5140	4323
C. P. 36/13	4782	6726	3059	1375	5412	4271
C. P. 36/19	4698	4417	2567	2920	1962	3313
C. P. 36/105	4758	5418	4363	2354	5019	4182
C. P. 36/183	4495	5835	3900	2058	3792	4016
C. P. 43/47	5422	5791	4626	3011	4989	4768
C. P. 44/101	5918	6955	5833	5030	3467	5441
C. P. 44/155	4484	2571	3616	3208	4491	3674
C. P. 36/179	4428	5034	3082	2946	4144	3927
C. P. 37/5	----	6822	4039	2909	4996	4819
C. P. 43/3	----	5385	3187	1693	1877	3164
C. P. 43/9	4657	4810	4067	3409	4321	4253
C. P. 43/13	4788	5182	5529	2850	3963	4462
C. P. 43/28	----	5284	4537	2791	5959	4771
C. P. 43/32	5881	4931	4867	2471	3075	4245
C. P. 43/33	4940	6203	5696	2365	4136	4668
C. P. 44/69	5177	5922	3156	1612	2893	3752
C. P. 44/72	5202	5144	4032	2766	2750	3979
C. P. 44/153	4756	5460	5074	3377	3914	4516

[1] Mhoon silty clay loam.

[2] Baldwin silty clay loam.

[3] Baldwin very fine sandy loam.

[4] Commerce very fine sandy loam.

[5] Date of harvest.

[6] Average based on an assumed value for missing yield calculated according to Yates formula for determining missing plot values. (Paterson, D. D. Statistical Technique in Agricultural Research pp. 181-188).

* Averages shown are based on 4 yield determinations at each station.

** Averages shown are based on 2 yield determinations at each station.

Table 5. Results of plant cane variety tests on heavy soil in Louisiana during 1950.

Variety	Oaklawn (Franklin)[1] 11-29[3]	Station (Houma)[2] 11-14	Average
Average indicated yield of cane per acre (tons)			
Co. 290	18.7	35.4	27.05
C. P. 29/116	20.3	33.3	26.80
*C. P. 33/224	17.3	26.0	21.65
C. P. 34/120	14.7	29.6	22.15
C. P. 36/105	17.9	26.7	22.30
C. P. 36/197	16.2	28.3	22.25
*C. P. 43/47	----	24.7	----
C. P. 44/101	20.8	38.7	29.75
C. P. 44/153	17.5	33.7	25.60
Average indicated yield of 96° sugar per ton of cane (pounds)			
Co. 290	253.0	196.8	216.2
C. P. 29/116	231.8	171.9	194.6
C. P. 33/224	238.0	186.5	207.1
C. P. 34/120	256.0	191.9	213.1
C. P. 36/105	241.5	194.9	213.6
C. P. 36/197	275.0	219.5	239.7
C. P. 43/47	-----	215.8	-----
C. P. 44/101	254.2	200.9	219.5
C. P. 44/153	251.5	175.0	201.1
Average indicated yield of 96° sugar per acre (pounds)			
Co. 290	4731	6967	5849
C. P. 29/116	4706	5724	5215
C. P. 33/224	4117	4849	4483
C. P. 34/120	3763	5680	4721
C. P. 36/105	4323	5204	4763
C. P. 36/197	4455	6212	5333
C. P. 43/47	----	5330	----
C. P. 44/101	5287	7775	6531
C. P. 44/153	4401	5897	5149

[1] Alligator clay, brown surface phase.

[2] Sharkey silty clay loam.

[3] Date of harvest.

* Average based on single determination at each station; others based on 4 determinations at each station.

Table 6. Results of stubble variety tests on heavy soils in Louisiana during 1950.

Variety	First Stubble: Greenwood[1] (Thibodaux) 11-14[5]	Oaklawn[2] (Franklin) 11-3	Alma[3] (Lakeland) 11-1	Station[4] (Houma) 10-22	Average	Second Stubble: Station[4] (Houma) 10-24
Average indicated yield of cane per acre (tons)						
Co. 290	18.3	17.1	12.7	28.4	19.12	22.1
C. P. 29/116	18.3	21.7	15.2	27.5	20.67	21.7
*C. P. 33/224	15.1	24.7	15.3	30.0	21.27	21.0
C. P. 34/92	19.9	17.6	19.3	27.0	20.95	18.1
C. P. 34/120	16.8	15.1	13.8	31.4	19.27	18.1
C. P. 36/105	17.3	18.5	18.9	24.8	19.87	14.4
C. P. 36/197	15.5	25.7	17.0	26.1	21.07	19.4
C. P. 43/47	19.2	18.4	16.9	26.3	20.20	13.1
C. P. 43/49	16.0	18.8	16.0	26.9	19.42	15.8
C. P. 44/101	23.5	27.0	18.7	35.3	26.12	27.3
C. P. 44/153	16.1	20.5	18.2	28.5	20.82	14.2
*C. P. 45/122	----	----	21.5	29.5	24.55[6]	----
*C. P. 45/184	22.7	31.3	17.7	29.7	25.35	----
Average indicated yield of 96° sugar per ton of cane (pounds)						
Co. 290	224.9	195.2	186.7	194.5	200.7	204.8
C. P. 29/116	220.2	189.0	188.8	193.0	197.2	204.6
C. P. 33/224	226.0	197.4	200.0	184.0	198.3	181.7
C. P. 34/92	250.9	213.1	196.1	201.8	214.6	214.7
C. P. 34/120	242.6	220.1	203.6	206.1	216.4	221.2
C. P. 36/105	228.3	222.6	204.7	208.0	215.1	215.8
C. P. 36/197	260.2	219.5	229.5	200.5	223.2	230.3
C. P. 43/47	241.0	223.5	250.0	207.7	228.1	238.4
C. P. 43/49	208.0	178.2	165.3	154.5	173.5	158.9
C. P. 44/101	240.5	224.3	231.6	211.1	224.8	220.0
C. P. 44/153	231.7	205.0	231.1	198.7	213.7	232.2
C. P. 45/122	-----	-----	196.3	189.2	199.5	-----
C. P. 45/184	230.8	206.4	177.9	207.8	207.3	-----
Average indicated yield of 96° sugar per acre (pounds)						
Co. 290	4116	3338	2371	5524	3837	4526
C. P. 29/116	4030	4101	2870	5307	4077	4440
C. P. 33/224	3413	4876	3060	5520	4217	3816
C. P. 34/92	4993	3751	3785	5449	4495	3886
C. P. 34/120	4076	3324	2810	6472	4170	4004
C. P. 36/105	3950	4118	3869	5158	4274	3108
C. P. 36/197	4033	5641	3901	5233	4702	4468
C. P. 43/47	4627	4112	4225	5463	4607	3123
C. P. 43/49	3328	3350	2645	4156	3370	2511
C. P. 44/101	5652	6056	4331	7452	5873	6006
C. P. 44/153	3730	4202	4206	5663	4450	3297
C. P. 45/122	----	----	4220	5581	4897	----
C. P. 45/184	5239	6460	3149	6172	5255	----

[1] Sharkey clay.

[2] Alligator clay, brown surface phase.

[3] Bowdre silty clay.

[4] Sharkey silty clay loam.

[5] Date of harvest.

[6] Average based on an assumed value for missing yield calculated according to Yates formula for determining missing plot values. (Paterson, D. D. Statistical Technique in Agricultural Research pp. 181-188).

* Average based on single determination at each station; others based on 4 determinations at each station.

Tests on Light Soils

The following summary taken from tables 2, 3, and 4, gives comparative yields of sugar per acre obtained in plant cane, first, and second stubble tests of important released varieties in 1950:

Variety	Indicated yield of 96° sugar per acre (pounds)			
	Plant cane	First stubble	Second stubble	Average of 3 crops
Co. 290	6578	6187	4481	5749
C. P. 29/116	6024	5451	3785	5087
C. P. 29/320	4640	4631	3636	4302
C. P. 34/120	5470	5713	4323	5169
C. P. 36/13	6015	5729	4271	5338
C. P. 36/105	5801	5514	4182	5166
C. P. 36/183	5815	5473	4016	5101
C. P. 43/47	6096	6390	4768	5751
C. P. 44/101	6931	6930	5441	6434
C. P. 44/155	6307	5401	3674	5127

In agreement with results of earlier tests, C. P. 44/101 again outyielded all other varieties in average yield of sugar per acre. It averaged over 1200 pounds of sugar per acre per crop more than C. P. 36/105 in plant cane, first, and second stubble.

C. P. 43/47, released for commercial culture in 1950, averaged 683 pounds of sugar per acre per crop less than C. P. 44/101 but ranked above all other released varieties in indicated production of sugar per acre. In the average plant cane and stubble crops it surpassed both C. P. 34/120 and C. P. 36/105 by an average difference of approximately 600 pounds of sugar per acre. It is superior to both of these varieties in milling qualities, produces slightly more sugar per ton of cane, and is better adapted to mechanical harvesting. Stalks of relatively uniform height produced by C. P. 43/47 present an important advantage under present condition of single-level machine-topping.

In contrast with results obtained during recent years Co. 290 surpassed C. P. 34/120 and C. P. 36/105 in average production of sugar per acre at each of the 6 stations (tables 2, 3, and 4). It must be recognized, however, that mild weather condi-

Table 7

Results of variety tests on muck soil[1] at Clovelly Farms during 1950.

Variety	Plant Cane 12-1[2]			First Stubble 11-9			Second Stubble 11-9		
	Av. yield of cane[3] per acre	Av. indicated yield of 96° sugar		Av. yield of cane per acre	Av. indicated yield of 96° sugar		Av. yield of cane per acre	Av. indicated yield of 96° sugar	
		Per ton of cane	Per acre		Per ton of cane	Per acre		Per ton of cane	Per acre
	(tons)	(Lbs.)	(Lbs.)	(tons)	(Lbs.)	(Lbs.)	(tons)	(Lbs.)	(Lbs.)
C. P. 28/19	-----	-----	-----	11.2	228.5	2559	9.4	202.6	1904
C. P. 29/120	-----	-----	-----	----	-----	----	16.7	159.9	2670
C. P. 29/320	24.6	163.1	4012	19.6	189.5	3714	18.0	159.2	2866
C. P. 34/120	20.6	191.3	3941	18.2	208.4	3793	10.5	161.0	1690
C. P. 36/13	16.3	225.8	3681	17.4	214.9	3739	19.1	197.4	3770
C. P. 43/47	20.6	199.8	4116	12.9	208.4	2688	19.0	185.9	3532
C. P. 44/101	31.4	198.2	6223	23.0	198.0	4554	28.0	187.9	5261
C. P. 44/155	20.7	233.9	4842	10.6	219.4	2326	15.3	196.4	3005
C. P. 33/253	12.5	189.6	2370	17.1	227.4	3889	20.1	172.3	3463
C. P. 34/79	----	-----	----	11.5	203.5	2340	16.5	168.0	2772
C. P. 37/5	----	-----	----	12.6	184.5	2325	12.3	173.4	2133
C. P. 38/26	22.8	193.4	4410	----	-----	----	19.1	190.0	3629
C. P. 42/24	----	-----	----	15.4	163.6	2519	13.6	136.8	1860
C. P. 43/3	----	-----	----	----	-----	----	11.6	183.1	2124
C. P. 43/9	----	-----	----	----	-----	----	21.0	157.0	3297
C. P. 43/13	----	-----	----	----	-----	----	13.1	175.2	2295
C. P. 43/33	20.8	206.7	4299	23.2	212.3	4925	----	-----	----
C. P. 43/74	22.4	183.2	4104	24.9	196.2	4885	19.4	164.2	3185
C. P. 44/69	----	-----	----	14.9	192.7	2871	19.6	192.0	3763
C. P. 44/72	----	-----	----	22.7	203.0	4608	13.8	184.2	2542
C. P. 44/132	19.9	188.5	3751	----	-----	----	----	-----	----
C. P. 44/153	----	-----	----	23.6	178.3	4208	22.5	167.8	3775
C. P. 45/73	----	-----	----	19.5	227.9	4444	----	-----	----
C. P. 45/119	----	-----	----	21.1	200.4	4228	----	-----	----
C. P. 45/125	23.4	218.6	5115	8.9	226.0	2011	----	-----	----
C. P. 46/37	8.2	187.2	1535	----	-----	----	----	-----	----

[1] Shallow muck over Sharkey clay.
[2] Date of harvest.
[3] Averages are based on 3 determinations.

tions during the 1949-50 winter tended to favor late maturing varieties such as Co. 290; therefore, comparative results obtained with the latter are not considered entirely representative.

C. P. 36/13 maintained a moderate advantage over C. P. 34/120 and C. P. 36/105 in production of sugar per acre; it made its best showing at Oaklawn and Raceland and gave its lowest relative yields at Stella.

C. P. 34/120, C. P. 36/105, and C. P. 36/183 gave yields of sugar per acre that were approximately equal in the average of all tests. C. P. 34/120 displayed a significant advantage over the other two varieties at Alma, C. P. 36/105 a significant advantage at Bon Secours, and C. P. 36/183 a significant advantage at Oaklawn.

C. P. 44/155 produced approximately the same amount of sugar per acre as C. P. 36/105 and C. P. 34/120 in the 3-crop average, but was considerably below these two varieties in stubble yields. It is better than both C. P. 36/105 and C. P. 34/120 in milling qualities and in indicated yield of sugar per ton of cane. It is far superior to any released variety in resistance to inversion[2] of sucrose after cutting.

C. P. 29/116 gave an average indicated yield of sugar per acre slightly below that obtained with C. P. 36/105; C. P. 29/320 was substantially below both C. P. 34/120 and C. P. 36/ 105 at each of the 6 stations.

Unreleased Varieties

The following tabulation derived from tables 2, 3, and 4, shows average yields of sugar per acre obtained with some of the most promising unreleased varieties in comparison with C. P. 44/101 and C. P. 36/105 in replicated tests on light soil.

Variety	Plant cane	First Stubble	Second Stubble	Average
C. P. 43/33	5462	5596	4668	5242
C. P. 44/92	6111	6118	----	----
C. P. 44/153	5642	6238	4516	5465
C. P. 45/184	6060	6255	----	----
C. P. 44/101	6931	6930	5441	6434
C. P. 36/105	5801	5514	4182	5166

None of the varieties in this group approached levels of production attained by C. P. 44/101, but C. P. 43/33, 44/92, 44/153, and 45/184 compared favorably with C. P. 36/105 in yields of sugar per acre. In the average of all tests conducted so far C. P. 44/92 has averaged approximately 11 percent above C. P. 36/105 in yield of sugar per ton of cane and has displayed relatively good milling qualities (factor 1.02). It is erect in growth habit, being about on a par with C. P. 43/47 in adaptability to mechanical harvesting. C. P. 45/184 surpassed C. P. 44/92 by a few pounds in average yield of sugar per acre but has averaged approximately 5 percent below C. P. 36/105 in indicated yield of sugar per ton of cane and has a millability factor of .98.

Tests on Heavy Soils

Tables 5 and 6 give results of plant cane and stubble experiments on heavy soils. There were four first stubble tests and two plant cane tests. Only one second stubble test was harvested, stands at other places being too poor to justify cultivating the plots.

Yields of sugar per acre from C. P. 44/101 surpassed those from every other variety by a wide margin. Of special interest is the fact that in the first stubble tests yields of sugar per acre of this variety exceeded those from plant cane at the same stations by more than 200 pounds. Yields from second stubble were highly satisfactory and not greatly below the level maintained in plant cane.

The unreleased variety, C. P. 33/224, produced slightly more sugar per acre than C. P. 36/105 in the average of all tests, but ranked below Co. 290 and C. P. 29/116 in this respect. It was substantially below C. P. 36/105 and C. P. 34/120 in indicated yield of sugar per ton of cane. Co. 290 produced, on the average, more sugar per acre than ei-

ther C. P. 36/105 or C. P. 29/116, but considerably less than C. P. 44/101. Second stubble yields of Co. 290 were unusually high for the variety.

In preliminary tests on heavy soils, C. P. 45/184 and C. P. 36/197 equaled or surpassed C. P. 36/105 in yields of sugar per acre. C. P. 36/197 produces cane of superior sugar content but has a tendency to lodge. C. P. 45/184 produces cane of relatively low sucrose content.

Tests on Muck Soil

Table 7 gives results of tests on shallow muck near Cut Off. Under prevailing difficult ripening conditions few of the varieties in present commercial culture will consistently produce cane of acceptable sugar content. C. P. 28/19, heretofore extensively planted because of its dependable maturing qualities, has been completely abandoned on account of low cane yields and inadaptability to mechanical harvesting.

In two comparisons C. P. 36/13 averaged slightly below C. P. 28/19 in yield of sugar per ton of cane and gave relatively satisfactory yields of cane per acre.

C. P. 44/101 produced substantially less sugar per ton of cane than C. P. 28/19 but exceeded C. P. 34/120 in sugar content and surpassed by wide margins all other varieties in both cane and sugar per acre. C. P. 44/155 slightly surpassed C. P. 36/13 in average yield of sugar per ton but was 9 percent below that variety in yield of sugar per acre in the average of all tests, and was especially low in stubble tests. C. P. 43/47 approximately equaled C. P. 34/120 in cane quality and averaged over 300 pounds of sugar per acre per crop more than the latter. As previously stated, C. P. 43/47 has the additional advantage of having very good qualities for mechanical harvesting.

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[1] The authors are indebted to Mr. L. G. Davidson, Associate Chemist, Division of Sugar Plant Investigations, for making juice analyses.

[2] Data by R. E. Coleman.

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SUMMARY OF FERTILIZER TESTS ON SUGARCANE IN 1950

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(Report to the Contact Committee of the American Sugar Cane League June 14, 1951)

Seventeen field fertilizer tests with sugarcane were conducted by the Soil Fertility Section of the Houma Station during 1950. Several of these tests were designed to compare the effects of N, NP, NK, and NPK on yields of cane and sugar per acre and on juice quality. In six such tests, nitrogen was applied at rates of 60, 96, and 150 pounds per acre, both alone and with 60, 96, and 100 pounds of phosphate, or potash, or both, respectively. The effects of these fertilizer treatments on yields of sugar per acre in these six stubble tests are shown in table 1.

In five of the six tests a highly significant increase in yield of sugar per acre was obtained by the use of 60 pounds of nitrogen per acre as compared to the unfertilized controls. Increasing the nitrogen to 96 pounds did not result in a further significant increase in yield of sugar per acre as compared to 60 pounds. In two of the six tests, the yield was significantly increased by the use of 150 pounds of nitrogen as compared either to 60 or to 96 pounds. These results show a more positive response to phosphate or potash, or both, than has been evident in previous years' work. Phosphate and potash responses were found on heavy soils that rarely show such responses, as well as on the light soils that in the past have occasionally shown response to these minerals. This may have been caused by the unusually good growing

Table 1—Increase (+) or decrease (—) in indicated yield of sugar per acre for six stubble cane tests.

Fertilizer treatment pounds per acre			Increase compared to	Plantation, Variety and Soil Type[1]					
				Cinclare CP 34/120 Bowdre clay	Oaklawn CP 29/116 Alligator clay	Oaklawn CP 36/105 Baldwin s.l.	St. Rose CP 36/13 Mhoon v.f.s.l.	St. Rose CP 36/105 Commerce v.f.s.l.	Albania CP 36/13 Baldwin v.f.s.l.
N	P_2O_5	K_2O							
0	0	0	--------	2865	4002	4833	3578	2239	8017
60	0	0	0–0–0	+1379**	+2242**	+2732**	+2484**	+1904**	+ 723
60	60	0	60–0–0	+ 459*	— 177	— 366	— 135	— 356	+ 274
60	0	60	60–0–0	+ 222	+ 292	+ 278	+ 23	+ 22	+ 450
60	60	60	60–0–0	+ 442	— 464	— 548	+ 514	+ 447	+ 977
96	0	0	0–0–0	+1759**	+2784**	+3067**	+2361**	+1577**	+ 525
96	96	0	96–0–0	+ 416	+ 373	— 66	— 95	+ 620	+ 313
96	0	96	96–0–0	+ 247	+ 115	+ 729	+ 106	+ 625	+1219
96	96	96	96–0–0	+ 662**	— 905*	+ 597	+ 693	+1516**	+1440**
150	0	0	0–0–0	+2399**	+2844**	+3274**	+3382**	+2402**	+1137**
150	100	0	150–0–0	— 53	+ 727*	— 160	+ 551	+ 301	+ 486
150	0	100	150–0–0	+ 212	+ 353	+ 263	+ 90	— 270	— 178
150	100	100	150–0–0	+ 461*	+ 784*	+ 167	+ 325	+ 484	+ 982*
Least Significant Difference For P. = .05				459	715	624	794	671	765
Least Significant Difference For P. = .01				607	950	832	1059	898	1024

* Significant at .05 level. (Odds of 19 to 1)
** Significant at .01 level. (Odds of 99 to 1)
[1] s.l. = silt loam.
v.f.s.l. = very fine sandy loam.

conditions prevailing during 1950, which permitted the crop to reach an unusually advanced stage of development by harvest time. More of the P, K, and P+K responses were found when the rate of application of nitrogen was 96 or 150 pounds per acre, than at the 60 pound rate of application. The average results for the six tests show that of the total yield increase due to NPK, 82% was obtained from the use of nitrogen, and 18% from the P+K.

A similar test with C. P. 36/105 plant cane on Commerce very fine sandy loam was conducted on Forest Grove Plantation. A highly significant response was obtained by use of the 96-0-96[1] and the 96-96-96 treatments as compared to the use of 96 pounds of nitrogen alone. A test with C. P. 36/105 plant cane on Sharkey silty clay on Ardoyne Plantation showed response to nitrogen only. A test with Co. 290 plant cane on Iberia silt loam on Albania Plantation showed marked response to nitrogen at the 36 pound level of application. This treatment resulted in a yield of 44.6 tons of cane and 7800 pounds of sugar per acre, an increase of 8 tons of cane and 1000 pounds of sugar over the unfertilized controls. No appreciable further yield increase was obtained by the use of 60 pounds of nitrogen per acre, and yields were not significantly affected by the use of phosphate or potash, or both, with the nitrogen.

Fertilizer recommendations for cane are for nitrogen only, since results of field experiments have shown large and consistent response to nitrogen. Even where phosphate and potash responses occur, they are usually small in comparison with the nitrogen response, especially at normal rates of application of nitrogen. Average results in the Western Section indicate that 36 pounds of nitrogen is sufficient on plant cane, and that stubble cane will respond profitably to 60 to 80 pounds of nitrogen per acre. Table 2 shows the effect of nitrogen on yields of cane and sugar per acre and on crusher juice sucrose on the light and heavy soils of the Eastern Section during the 1941-1950 period. These results indicate that 36 pounds of nitrogen per acre should be used on plant cane on light soil and 60 to 80 pounds on plant cane on heavy soil, and on stubble cane on both light and heavy soil. The increased yields of cane produced by the higher rates of application of nitrogen on light soil were accompanied by a reduction in per cent sucrose in the crusher juice. Thus the increase in yield of sugar per acre was not as large in proportion as the increased yields of cane. These sucrose reductions in plant cane were larger than in the stubble cane.

Table 2—Effect of nitrogen on yields of cane and sugar per acre and on percent sucrose in crusher juice, Eastern Section.

Soil Type	Crop	No. of Tests	Increase in tons of cane per acre					Increase in yield of sugar per acre					Deviation in percent sucrose				
			required for significance at odds of		over unfertilized controls			required for significance at odds of		over unfertilized controls			required for significance at odds of		as compared to unfertilized controls		
			19 :1	99 :1	35-36 lbs. N per A	60-64 lbs. N per A	94-100 lbs. N per A	19 :1	99 :1	35-36 lbs. N per A	60-64 lbs. N per A	94-100 Lbs. N per A	19 :1	99 :1	35-36 lbs. N per A	60-64 lbs. N per A	94-100 lbs. N per A
Heavy soil[1]	Plant	9	1.49	2.02	2.89	3.94	5.54	315	427	569	754	1027	N.S.	N.S.	+0.12	+0.12	+0.03
Heavy soil[1]	St.	11	1.51	2.03	4.88	6.37	7.38	292	393	879	1126	1313	N.S.	N.S.	—0.12	—0.19	—0.20
Light soil[2]	Plant	19	1.13	1.50	3.71	4.69	5.59	235	314	686	788	8.18	0.21	0.28	—0.20	—0.42	—0.75
Light soil[2]	St.	18	1.21	1.61	5.61	7.44	8.96	285	381	1097	1401	1595	0.22	0.29	—0.03	—0.23	—0.51

[1] Sharkey, Bowdre, and heavy phases of the Mhoon series.
[2] Commerce, and light phases of the Mhoon series.

A test was conducted on Mhoon silty clay loam on Georgia Plantation to study the effects of press mud and nitrogen on yields of cane and sugar. The test was conducted in cooperation with members of the Pathology Section, who were interested in the effects of press mud and nitrogen on root rot. The following four varieties of cane growing as first stubble were in the test: C. P. 28/19, 29/116, 29/320, and 34/120. Press mud and nitrogen in this test had no appreciable effect on root rot injury. An increased yield of sugar amounting to 1300 pounds per acre was obtained from the use of 50 pounds of nitrogen as compared to the unfertilized controls. No further appreciable increase was obtained from the use of 100 pounds of nitrogen. Five- and ten-ton applications of press mud had no appreciable effect on sucrose or on yields of cane and sugar.

Four sources of nitrogen tests were conducted during 1950. Two of these tests were in the Eastern Section and two in the Western Section. These were designed to compare the effect of various nitrogen fertilizers, both alone and in mixtures, on yields of cane and sugar and on juice quality.

Eastern Section.

The effects of sulfate of ammonia, nitrate of soda, ammonium nitrate, and aqua ammonia, compared in an experiment on Mhoon silt loam on Mandalay Plantation, are shown in table 3. Each source of nitrogen was used at 35, 64, and 100 pounds of nitrogen per acre, and in a 64-64-64 mixture. Yields of cane and sugar per acre, obtained by the use of the above nitrogen fertilizers, did not differ significantly. The yield of sugar per acre was increased 1300 pounds by the use of 35 pounds of nitrogen per acre as compared to the unfertilized controls. A further increase of about 850 pounds was obtained from the use of 64 pounds of nitrogen; and an additional further increase of 450 pounds was obtained by the use of 100 pounds of nitrogen per acre. The yield of sugar per acre obtained from the 64-64-64 treatment did not differ significantly from that obtained with the use of either 64 or 100 pounds of nitrogen.

A similar test was conducted with C. P. 36/13 second stubble cane on Mhoon silt loam on Hollywood Plantation. Yields of cane and sugar per acre were about half as large as in the Mandalay test. Sources of nitrogen proved to be of substantially equal value. The yields of sugar per acre from 0, 35, 64, and 100 pounds of nitrogen per acre were 1658, 2201, 2411, and 2883 pounds respectively. Yields from the 64-0-0 and the 64-64-64 treatments did not differ appreciably. These two experiments were conducted cooperatively by the Soil Fertility Section, Division of Sugar Plant Investigations, and the Sugarcane Machinery Project, Division of Farm Machinery.

Western Section.

The effects of anhydrous ammonia, aqua ammonia, ammonium nitrate, ammonium sulfate, and nitrate of soda were compared in a test with C. P. 36/105 first stubble cane on Baldwin silt loam on Oaklawn Plantation. Each source of nitrogen was used in the following treatments: 72-0-0, 72-60-126, and 72-60-126 plus 108 pounds of MgO. Results of this test are shown in table 4. Yields of cane and sugar per acre obtained by the use of the above nitrogen sources did not differ significantly. The average yield of sugar per acre was increased 2700 pounds by the 72-0-0 treatment. A further significant increase of 500 pounds per acre was obtained by use of the 72-60-126 treatment. The use of MgO with the complete mixture had no effect on yields of cane or sugar per acre.

The same sources of nitrogen were used in a test with C. P. 29/

TABLE 3

MANDALAY PLANTATION
Houma, La.

Mhoon silt loam to very fine sandy loam | **1950** | **First Stubble Cane** | **C. P. 36-13**

Fertilizer Treatments Pounds per acre			Houma Station Mill Analyses			Cane per acre	Indicated available 96° sugar at harvest	
N	P_2O_5	K_2O	Brix	Sucrose	Purity		Per ton of cane	Per acre
			%	%	%	tons	pounds	pounds
0	0	0	17.77	16.05	90.32	15.34	243.6	3737
Ammonium sulfate								
35	0	0	18.17	16.42	90.37	19.62	249.3	4891
64	0	0	18.32	16.58	90.50	23.13	251.9	5826
64	64	64	18.50	16.61	89.78	22.86	251.4	5747
100	0	0	18.42	16.54	89.79	23.75	25.04	5946
Nitrate of Soda								
35	0	0	18.20	16.45	90.38	20.92	249.8	5225
64	0	0	18.34	16.68	90.95	24.26	254.0	6162
64	64	64	18.71	17.02	90.97	24.12	259.2	6252
100	0	0	18.54	17.04	91.91	25.37	260.8	6615
Ammonium Nitrate								
35	0	0	18.03	16.44	91.18	19.41	250.6	4865
64	0	0	18.22	16.47	90.40	23.68	250.1	5922
64	64	64	18.54	16.91	91.21	24.83	257.8	6402
100	0	0	18.33	16.66	90.89	25.09	253.6	6364
Aqua ammonia								
35	0	0	18.02	16.42	91.12	20.67	250.3	5173
64	0	0	18.44	16.69	90.51	22.61	253.6	5733
64	64	64	18.52	16.92	91.36	23.61	258.2	6096
100	0	0	18.51	16.75	90.49	25.60	254.5	6514

	tons cane per acre	pounds sugar per acre
Least Significant Difference for P = .05	2.97	810
Least Significant Difference for P = .01	3.97	1081

Data are averages of four plots, each five rows wide by 24 feet long. Fertilizer applied April 21, 1950; cane harvested November 27, 1950. Sources of nitrogen used are listed in the table; other fertilizer materials used were superphosphate and muriate of potash. The cane was not burned before being weighed; a 12% deduction in weight was made to allow for trash.

Table 4

OAKLAWN PLANTATION
Franklin, La.—1950

Baldwin silt loam | **First stubble cane** | **Co. 36/105**

Fertilizer Treatments Pounds per acre			Houma Station Mill Analyses			Cane per acre	Indicated available 96° sugar at harvest	
N	P_2O_5	K_2O	Brix	Sucrose	Purity		Per ton of cane	Per acre
			%	%	%	tons	pounds	pounds
0	0	0	18.52	15.80	85.31	21.11	219.7	4638
Anhydrous ammonia								
72	0	0	18.86	16.11	85.42	33.62	224.2	7538
72	60	126	19.25	16.64	86.44	34.76	232.9	8096
72	60	126+						
108 lbs. of MgO			18.90	16.11	85.24	34.22	223.9	7662
Aqua ammonia								
72	0	0	19.01	16.40	86.27	31.45	229.4	7215
72	60	126	18.96	16.38	86.39	33.64	229.2	7710
72	60	126+						
108 lbs of MgO			18.92	16.13	85.25	34.45	224.2	7724
Ammonium nitrate								
72	0	0	19.04	16.21	85.14	31.29	225.2	7047
72	60	126	18.98	16.34	86.09	33.76	228.3	7707
72	60	126+						
108 lbs. of MgO			19.05	16.14	84.72	34.44	223.6	7701
Ammonium sulfate								
72	0	0	19.01	16.19	85.17	31.38	224.9	7057
72	60	126	18.91	16.24	85.88	33.91	226.6	7684
72	60	126+						
108 lbs. of MgO			19.11	16.14	84.46	33.59	223.3	7501
Nitrate of soda								
72	0	0	18.84	16.25	86.25	34.61	227.2	7863
72	60	126	18.80	16.08	85.53	35.96	223.9	8051
72	60	126+						
108 lbs. of MgO			18.65	15.82	84.83	35.89	219.3	7871

	tons cane per acre	pounds sugar per acre
Least significant Difference for P = .05	3.48	725
Least Significant Difference for P = .01	4.65	968

Data are averages for four plots, each three rows wide by 30 feet long. Fertilizer applied March 30, 1950; cane harvested October 23-24, 1950. Sources of nitrogen are listed in table; other fertilizer materials used were superphosphate, muriate of potash, and Sul-Po-Mag. The cane was not burned before being weighed; a 7% deduction in weight was made to allow for trash.

116 plant cane on Alligator clay on Oaklawn Plantation. In this test each nitrogen source was used in the following treatments: 40-0-0, 40-40-0, 40-0-40, and 40-40-40. Yields of cane and sugar per acre obtained from use of the above nitrogen sources did not differ significantly, nor were these yields significantly increased by any of the fertilizer treatments used.

The effect of fertilizer at time of planting, in the spring, and both at planting time and in the spring, were compared in three tests on light soil. Table 5 shows results of such a test on Raceland Plantation. Full fertilizer treatments of 50 pounds of nitrogen, alone, with 50 pounds of phosphate, with 50 pounds of potash, and with 50 pounds each of phosphate and potash, were applied under the cane the same day it was planted. Spring treatments consisted of 36, 60, and 96 pounds of nitrogen per acre, and a 60-60-60 treatment. Average results indicated that the fall fertilizer treatments did not significantly increase the yield of sugar per acre. Highest average yields of cane and sugar per acre were produced by the spring application of the 60-60-60 treatment.

A similar test, also with C. P. 36/105, was conducted on Commerce very fine sandy loam on Alma Plantation. In this test the fall application of the 50-50-50 mixture resulted in a significant increase in the yield of sugar per acre as compared to the unfertilized controls, but not as compared to the 50-0-0 treatments. Yields of cane and sugar per acre were increased by the spring fertilizer applications, the highest yields being obtained from the 60-0-0 and the 60-60-60 treatments which gave approximately equal results. The spring application of 96 pounds of nitrogen was omitted in this test.

Another test of the same general type, also with C. P. 36/105, was

Table 5

RACELAND PLANTATION
Raceland, La.
1950

Mhoon very fine sandy loam — Plant cane — C. P. 36/105

Fertilizer treatments pounds per acre		Houma Station Mill Analyses			Cane per acre	Indicated available 96° sugar at harvest	
Fall N-P_2O_5-K_2O	Spring N-P_2O_5-K_2O	Brix	Sucrose	Purity		Per ton of cane	Per acre
		%	%	%	tons	pounds	pounds
0– 0– 0	0– 0– 0	17.92	15.58	86.94	29.05	218.7	6353
0– 0– 0	36– 0– 0	17.65	15.32	86.80	31.47	214.9	6763
0– 0– 0	60– 0– 0	16.81	14.20	84.47	32.37	196.4	6357
0– 0– 0	60–60–60	17.11	14.52	84.86	34.73	201.4	6995
0– 0– 0	96– 0– 0	16.48	13.81	83.80	32.00	190.2	6086
50– 0– 0	0– 0– 0	17.84	15.38	86.21	30.25	215.0	6504
50– 0– 0	36– 0– 0	17.21	14.68	85.30	32.92	204.1	6719
50– 0– 0	60– 0– 0	16.91	14.38	85.04	31.65	199.6	6317
50– 0– 0	60–60–60	17.20	14.70	85.47	34.75	204.6	7110
50– 0– 0	96– 0– 0	16.72	14.20	84.93	34.75	197.0	6846
50–50– 0	0– 0– 0	18.14	15.73	86.71	32.83	220.6	7242
50–50– 0	36– 0– 0	17.55	15.04	85.70	34.29	209.6	7187
50–50– 0	60– 0– 0	17.44	14.88	85.32	36.92	206.9	7639
50–50– 0	60–60–60	17.34	14.84	85.58	36.46	206.7	7536
50–50– 0	96– 0– 0	17.12	14.50	84.70	35.32	200.9	7096
50– 0–50	0– 0– 0	17.51	15.14	86.46	31.23	212.0	6621
50– 0–50	36– 0– 0	17.07	14.58	85.41	32.49	202.9	6592
50– 0–50	60– 0– 0	17.14	14.67	85.59	34.78	204.3	7106
50– 0–50	60–60–60	17.34	14.75	85.06	36.78	204.8	7533
50– 0–50	96– 0– 0	16.81	14.20	84.47	36.15	196.4	7100
50–50–50	0– 0– 0	17.68	15.18	85.86	34.39	211.8	7284
50–50–50	36– 0– 0	17.42	14.88	85.42	35.36	207.0	7320
50–50–50	60– 0– 0	16.98	14.42	84.92	34.70	200.0	6940
50–50–50	60–60–60	16.87	14.19	84.11	36.63	195.9	7176
50–50–50	96– 0– 0	16.68	13.96	83.69	35.53	192.2	6829

	tons cane per acre	pounds sugar per acre
Least Significant Difference for P = .05	3.01	801
Least Significant Difference for P = .01	4.00	1064

Data are averages of four plots, each five rows wide by 25 feet long. Fall fertilizer applied and cane planted on September 19, 1949. Spring fertilizer applied April 19, 1950. Cane harvested November 28-29, 1950. Fertilizer materials used were ammonium nitrate, superphosphate, and muriate of potash. The cane was not burned before being weighed; a 9% deduction in weight was made to allow for trash.

conducted on Mhoon very fine sandy loam on Rienzi Plantation. Fall fertilizer treatments had no significant effect on yields of cane or sugare per acre. The two spring treatments used, 60-0-0 and 60-60-60, produced nearly the same yields of cane and sugar per acre.

The Brix, sucrose, and purity figures shown in the tables are data obtained by analysis of the crusher juice.

The soils in the test fields were classified by Mr. S. A. Lytle, Division of Soil Survey, United States Department of Agriculture.

[1]Throughout this paper and in the tables the pounds of the major plant foods, N—P_2O_5—K_2O, applied per acre are stated in the order indicated. These values should not be confused with fertilizer grades customarily expressed in this form.

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New Orleans, La.

REPORT ON NEW SUGAR CANE VARIETIES

E. C. Simon, Associate Agronomist, Louisiana Sugar Experiment Station, March 29, 1951*

As in previous years, during 1950 we cooperated closely with the Personnel of the U. S. D. A. Station, Houma, Louisiana, working on the various phases of the sugar cane variety program. After several conferences, held at Baton Rouge and Houma, both stations agreed to send the following eight new sugar cane varieties to their respective Test Fields.

C.P. 48-12	C.P. 48-119
C.P. 48-103	C.P. 48-120
C.P. 48-110	C.P. 48-126
C.P. 48-116	N. Co. 310

This Station also supplied the Primary Seed Increase Station at Smithfield with seed cane of the above varieties not previously supplied.

At the request of the American Sugar Cane League, we delivered to the Audubon Sugar Factory mill cane of C.P. 44-101 for the new project on the processing of new sugar cane varieties.

Preliminary data on plant cane of the eight 1950 Test Field introductions are given in Table I.

Data on varieties introduced to

TABLE 1
PLANT CANE COMPARISON (Small Plots)
1950 Test Field Introductions
Harvested 11-21-50
(Milled on Station Mill, approximately 60% extraction)

Variety	Brix	Sucrose	Apparent Purity	Height Feet Mill Cane	Av. Stk. Weight	Tons Per Acre
C. P. 48-110	17.55	14.69	83.70	7.50 — 8.50	2.09	28.60
N. Co. 310	18.95	16.69	88.07	5.25 — 6.00	2.26	27.80
C. P. 48-116	15.80	12.55	79.43	6.25 — 7.00	2.43	27.15
C. P. 48-126	17.80	13.95	78.37	6.00 — 7.00	2.43	24.75
C. P. 48-120	17.15	14.26	83.15	5.75 — 6.25	2.69	23.90
C. P. 48-119	17.80	14.60	82.02	6.00 — 6.75	2.60	21.80
C. P. 48-103	20.25	17.86	88.20	4.50	2.03	20.35
C. P. 48-12	17.60	14.57	82.78	5.25 — 6.00	1.47	13.30
C. P. 29-116	16.96	13.85	81.66	5.25 — 6.25	2.66	22.74
C. P. 29-320	17.83	15.03	84.30	6.00 — 7.50	2.12	21.83
C. P. 34-120	17.80	15.12	84.94	5.75 — 6.75	1.83	20.00

TABLE II
PLANT CANE COMPARISON
Harvested 11-18-50
(Milled on Station Mill, approximately 60% extraction)

Variety	Brix	Sucrose	Apparent Purity	Height Feet Mill Cane	Av. Stk. Weight	Tons Per Acre
Co. 290	16.57	14.04	84.73	5.50 — 6.00	2.24	30.26
C. P. 29-116	16.57	13.66	82.44	5.50 — 6.25	2.62	27.73
C. P. 45-184	16.97	14.28	84.15	6.50 — 7.50	2.32	27.05
C. P. 34-120	17.30	14.63	84.56	6.75 — 7.50	2.28	26.88
C. P. 44-154	16.97	14.16	83.44	6.50 — 7.25	2.18	25.18
C. P. 44-101	17.57	15.29	87.02	5.50 — 6.00	1.96	24.97
C. P. 43-33	19.23	16.85	87.62	5.00 — 5.50	1.61	24.78
C. P. 45-122	16.90	13.70	81.07	6.00 — 6.50	2.48	24.73
C. P. 43-47	18.30	15.85	86.61	5.50 — 6.00	1.84	24.17
C. P. 36-105	18.07	15.31	84.73	6.25 — 6.75	1.94	23.61
C. P. 29-320	17.73	14.93	84.21	7.25 — 7.75	2.16	23.32
C. P. 44-155	18.63	16.38	87.92	5.50 — 6.25	2.33	23.31
C. P. 36-16	17.33	14.34	82.74	5.50 — 6.25	2.46	21.17
C. P. 29-120	18.73	16.53	88.25	5.25 — 5.75	1.84	16.35

VARIETIES INTRODUCED TO TEST FIELDS—FALL, 1949

Variety	Brix	Sucrose	Apparent Purity	Height Feet Mill Cane	Av. Stk. Weight	Tons Per Acre
C. P. 47-91	16.45	13.77	83.71	7.25 — 7.75	2.72	28.69
C. P. 47-99	16.45	13.75	83.59	7.25 — 7.75	2.49	26.77
C. P. 47-166	15.00	11.95	79.67	6.50 — 7.00	2.27	25.81
C. P. 47-109	17.30	14.47	83.64	5.50 — 6.25	2.15	24.88
C. P. 47-193	17.97	15.54	86.48	6.50 — 7.00	2.11	23.82
C. P. 47-64	16.70	14.01	83.89	7.00 — 8.25	2.44	21.91
C. P. 47-191	18.55	16.60	89.49	6.25 — 6.75	1.79	21.59
C. P. 47-61	18.40	16.76	91.09	5.50 — 6.25	2.18	20.89
C. P. 47-126	17.20	14.23	82.73	6.00 — 6.50	2.12	19.66

our Test Fields in the fall of 1949 are given for the plant cane in Table II, Page 368, and for the first year stubble cane in Table VI.

Tables II and III give comparative data on the plant cane of released and the most promising unreleased varieties.

Tables IV and V give comparative data on the first year stubble cane and Table VII on the second year stubble cane of released and the most promising unreleased varieties.

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* Assisted by F. W. Berthelot, Jr.

TABLE III

PLANT CANE COMPARISON
Harvested 11-22-50
(Milled on Station Mill, approximately 60% extraction)

Variety	Brix	Sucrose	Apparent Purity	Height Feet Mill Cane	Av. Stk. Weight	Tons per Acre
C. P. 46-51	14.93	11.65	78.03	7.00 — 7.75	2.83	32.43
C. P. 36-183	16.77	14.25	84.97	6.50 — 7.00	2.61	27.35
C. P. 29-116	16.43	13.35	81.25	6.00 — 6.50	2.83	26.97
C. P. 34-120	17.17	14.36	83.63	7.00 — 8.00	2.28	26.80
C. P. 45-73	18.37	16.44	89.49	6.00 — 6.75	2.38	24.53
C. P. 29-320	17.97	15.41	85.75	6.50 — 7.25	2.11	24.52

TABLE IV

FIRST YEAR STUBBLE CANE COMPARISON
Harvested 11-8-50
(Milled on Station Mill, approximately 60% extraction)

Variety	Brix	Sucrose	Apparent Purity	Height Feet Mill Cane	Av. Stk. Weight	Tons per Acre
C. P. 44-101	18.50	16.39	88.59	5.75 — 6.25	2.12	27.99
C. P. 34-120	18.27	15.69	85.88	6.50 — 7.25	1.69	27.87
C. P. 46-51	16.27	13.41	82.42	6.75 — 7.25	2.56	27.60
Co. 290	17.13	14.78	86.28	5.25 — 6.00	2.15	27.33
C. P. 45-184	17.97	15.51	86.31	6.50 — 7.00	1.56	26.65
C. P. 45-122	18.43	15.59	84.59	5.75—7.00—Sl. Cr.	2.17	26.01
C. P. 29-320	18.30	16.07	87.81	6.75 — 7.75	1.97	25.96
C. P. 44-153	17.93	15.05	83.94	5.25 — 5.75	1.58	25.15
C. P. 45-153	18.47	16.16	87.49	6.50 — 7.25	1.91	25.11
C. P. 44-33	19.70	16.66	84.57	5.50 — 6.25	1.97	24.75
C. P. 44-154	17.73	15.19	85.67	6.25 — 6.75	1.79	23.94
C. P. 44-155	19.47	17.69	90.86	5.50 — 6.00	2.09	23.82
C. P. 46-40	17.57	15.35	87.36	6.25 — 6.75	1.92	23.78
C. P. 46-193	17.90	15.20	84.92	5.75 — 6.25	1.59	23.61
C. P. 45-150	17.40	14.64	84.14	6.25 — 6.75	2.21	23.27
C. P. 45-73	20.00	18.07	90.35	5.50 — 6.50	2.16	22.99
C. P. 46-37	17.90	15.92	88.94	5.50 — 6.00	1.93	22.18
C. P. 44-132	18.90	16.91	89.47	6.00—7.75—Sl. Cr.	1.65	22.13
C. P. 45-154	19.23	16.79	87.31	5.75 — 6.25	2.22	22.08
C. P. 45-125	19.07	17.64	92.50	5.50 — 6.25	1.50	20.66
C. P. 29-120	19.05	17.89	93.91	4.75 — 5.50	1.52	15.36

TABLE V

Harvested 11-10-50
(Milled on Station Mill, approximately 60% extraction)

Variety	Brix	Sucrose	Apparent Purity	Height Feet Mill Cane	Av. Stk. Weight	Tons per Acre
C. P. 34-120	19.20	16.55	86.19	6.50 — 7.50	1.88	29.12
C. P. 43-3	18.93	15.83	83.62	5.50—6.50—Sl. Cr.	1.73	28.00
C. P. 43-9	17.56	14.96	85.19	6.75 — 7.50	1.97	27.45
C. P. 36-105	19.73	17.12	86.77	5.75 — 6.50	1.73	25.22
C. P. 29-116	17.97	15.25	84.86	5.25 — 6.00	2.25	24.28
C. P. 36-197	19.63	17.88	91.08	6.00 — 6.75	1.40	24.22
C. P. 36-183	18.93	16.76	88.54	5.50 — 6.00	1.91	23.55
C. P. 29-320	19.43	16.89	86.93	6.50 — 7.50	1.97	23.23
C. P. 36-80	18.50	15.84	85.62	5.50 — 6.25	1.99	22.80
C. P. 36-19	19.13	16.15	84.42	5.75 — 6.50	1.52	22.03
C. P. 36-179	18.17	15.23	83.82	6.00 — 6.50	1.74	19.85
C. P. 36-13	19.03	16.27	85.50	5.00 — 6.00	1.88	19.47

TABLE VI—FIRST YEAR STUBBLE CANE COMPARISON (Small Plots)
1949 Test Field Introductions
Harvested 11-10-50
(Milled on Station Mill, approximately 60% extraction)

Variety	Brix	Sucrose	Apparent Purity	Height Feet Mill Cane	Av. Stk. Weight	Tons Per Acre
C. P. 47-99	18-25	15.71	86.08	6.25 — 7.25	1.72	29.45
C. P. 47-166	15.95	12.90	80.88	6.25 — 6.75	1.98	25.00
C. P. 47-64	18.20	15.68	86.15	6.75 — 7.25	2.08	23.00
C. P. 47-193	19.00	16.75	88.15	5.50 — 6.25	1.73	22.15
C. P. 47-109	19.10	16.41	85.91	5.00 — 6.00	2.08	21.60
C. P. 47-91	16.70	14.25	85.32	6.50 — 7.25	2.15	21.60
C. P. 47-191	19.70	17.84	90.55	5.50 — 6.00	1.49	21.55
C. P. 47-126	19.25	17.02	88.42	5.75 — 6.75	1.90	19.25
C. P. 47-61	19.00	16.82	88.52	5.75 — 6.25	1.92	17.15
C. P. 34-120	19.30	16.84	87.25	6.00 — 6.75	1.66	22.65
C. P. 29-116	17.80	14.79	83.08	5.00 — 5.75	2.08	21.50
C. P. 29-320	18.90	16.52	87.40	6.50 — 7.00	1.83	15.85

TABLE VII—SECOND YEAR STUBBLE CANE COMPARISON
Harvested 10-12-50
(Milled on Station Mill, approximately 60% extraction)

Variety	Brix	Sucrose	Apparent Purity	Height Feet Mill Cane	Av. Stk. Weight	Tons Per Acre
C. P. 36-183	18.00	14.58	81.00	4.75—5.25—Sl. Cr.	1.70	21.20
C. P. 29-320	19.10	15.90	83.25	5.75 — 6.50	1.79	20.40
C. P. 44-101	19.20	15.74	81.98	4.75—5.25—Sl. Cr.	1.74	20.40
Co. 290	15.30	11.89	77.71	4.00 — 4.50	2.31	17.46
C. P. 34-120	17.80	14.24	80.00	5.50—6.00—Sl. Cr.	1.75	17.21
C. P. 36-19	19.00	15.03	79.11	5.25—6.00—Sl. Cr.	1.55	16.92
C. P. 44-155	19.60	16.71	85.26	4.00 — 4.75	1.66	16.84
C. P. 36-105	18.50	15.01	81.14	5.50—6.00—Sl. Cr.	1.86	16.55
C. P. 36-13	17.90	14.36	80.22	5.00 — 5.50	1.74	16.34
C. P. 43-9	17.10	13.73	80.29	5.75 — 6.25	1.67	15.57
C. P. 43-3	18.30	14.94	81.64	4.25—4.75—Sl.-Some Cr.	1.62	15.10
C. P. 37-5	18.00	14.92	82.89	4.50—5.00—Sl. Cr.	1.64	14.19
C. P. 36-197	19.20	16.79	87.44	5.00—5.50—Cons. Cr.	1.23	13.98
C. P. 43-33	19.70	16.70	84.77	4.25—5.00—Sl. Cr.	1.53	13.18
C. P. 36-179	18.60	15.11	81.24	4.75—5.50—Sl.-Some Cr.	1.60	12.45
C. P. 43-47	19.00	15.78	83.05	4.00—4.50—Sl. Cr.	1.29	11.11
C. P. 34-92	17.70	13.85	78.25	4.00 — 4.75	1.37	10.93
C. P. 29-116	17.70	13.60	76.84	4.50—5.00—Some Cr.	1.92	10.27
C. P. 29-120	19.60	16.47	84.03	4.75—5.25—Sl. Cr.	1.54	9.11
C. P. 36-203	19.10	15.46	80.94	4.50 — 5.00	1.75	8.28
Co. 281	17.10	13.73	80.29	4.25—4.75—Sl. Cr.	1.14	6.28

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SEED TREATMENT

P. J. Mills & S. J. P. Chilton

Introduction

This report covers the work done by the Department of Plant Pathology, Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station for the year 1950.

In the past four years a number of materials have been tried as dips for sugarcane stalks before planting. Of these, three have given rather consistent increases in stands and yields of sugarcane. Table 1 summarizes this information for the past four growing seasons. None of the treatments which have been tried will completely prevent decreases in stands in very wet areas and in cold winters, but the three given in the table have helped to reduce these losses. The average per cent increases in yields have been 13 per cent for Phygon, 15 per cent for Tersan, and 16 per cent for Puratized Agric. Spray. This represents approximately 3 tons on a 20 ton crop.

Table 2 summarizes the results obtained from 26 tests in which all three fungicides were compared. Puratized Agric. Spray was first in 19 of the 26 tests and gave the best average increase, 4.3 tons per acre (21 per cent).

To obtain information on the costs of the chemicals used as seed treatments, experiments were made to determine the amount of water taken up by stripped and unstripped canes. The results are given in Table 3. In Table 4 are given the tentative costs of the various chemicals per acre using 3-½ tons of cane as the average amount planted per acre. These figures indicate Puratized Agric. Spray to be a cheap seed treatment. There is another factor to be determined the coming fall. How much cane can be dipped before this chemical loses its potency.

The effect of Tersan and Puratized Agric. Spray on yields of 3-eye pieces in comparison with whole canes used as seed pieces are given in Table 5.

Seedlings

P. H. Dunckelman, P. J. Mills, E. Paliatséas, Y. Azab & S. J. P. Chilton

The seedling work was continued in 1950, and the following are the results with the seed obtained from the 1949 crosses made at Canal Point, Fla. A total of 56,037 seedlings were grown. Of these 35,345 were transplanted to the field, 16,-624 were discarded because of mosaic susceptibility and 4,068 died or were discarded for other reasons. This makes a total of 75,355 seedlings (40,010 plus 35,345) planted in the field at L. S. U. since the beginning of the project.

Unfortunately, because of the severe winter with low temperatures reaching into Florida, only 3825 seedlings were obtained from the seed of 95 crosses made at Canal Point and planted at Baton Rouge this year. This is to be expected periodically.

At Grand Isle, borers, drought, ignorance and a temperature of 28° F. on November 25, 1950, made a bad season. However, canes were rooted in stove pipes and brought into a small greenhouse built during the summer of 1950, a few heads were obtained, good pollen was produced, the anthers opened, and at present, there are 80 seedlings from Grand Isle greenhouse produced seed. Further, floral initials were found in Co. 290 and other varieties cut open and examined. The results, while small in themselves, show that there are good possibilities of producing true seed of sugarcane in Louisiana.

Another greenhouse will be built to obtain more space, and the use of more than one temperature for studies on heading and seed production. Canes have been brought

this year from Canal Point, planted at Grand Isle, and a sufficient supply of tested males should be available the coming fall and winter for use. Water and a pump are now available for taking care of drought, and personnel is sufficient to take care of the cane, now nearly an acre at Grand Isle. The studies will be intensified the coming year on obtaining the basic information needed for an intelligent evaluation of the problems involved.

It is interesting in this respect that South Africa which until five years ago, obtained all of its true seed from which to select varieties from Coimbatore, by the use of techniques given above, went from 54 seedlings planted in the field in 1947 to 13,331 planted in the field in 1949 from seed produced in South Africa.

Selections

P. H. Dunckelman & S. J. P. Chilton

In 1949 and 1950, a total of 543 seedlings were selected and replanted at Baton Rouge, La., from the 40,010 planted in 1949. Of these, 110 were planted also at Columbia Plantation, Franklin in 1949, and 58 in 1950. At the same time, 185 selections from Houma were planted at Franklin in 1949 and 10 in 1950. This makes a total of 363 seedlings in the Western Section. Of the 295 planted in 1949, 34 were selected and replanted. These selections were made by personnel of both stations. All selections were about as large or larger in barrel diameter than Co. 290, and sucrose was about as good as Co. 290 or in a few cases considerably better.

Disease Testing

P. J. Mills & S. J. P. Chilton

The usual tests were made for red rot with released varieties, unreleased C. P. canes and for the first time here pre-C.P. selections. The results are presented in Tables 6 and 7. The data are similar to those obtained in pervious years.

Weed Control

E. R. Stamper & S. J. P. Chilton

A great deal of intensive experimentation was done the past year cane were placed under different combinations of chemicals and cultivation to compare their efficiencies under field conditions. The results with Johnson grass and chemicals.

As in 1949, large plots of plant of the three tests made are given in Tables 8, 9, and 10. Results were in general the same as the previous year. It again has not been found possible to eliminate hand rogueing. TCA again appeared best in 1950 followed by 2,4-D plus flame cultivation.

Yields of plant cane and first stubble from the large plots begun in 1949 are given in Table 11. Results show that yields were increased except in one case and this was probably due to the use of TCA at too high a rate.

Where TCA was applied immediately after shaving and offbarring in small plots in 1949, good control of Johnson grass was obtained. Large scale tests of this type were tried in 1950 and the results are given in Table 12. Further studies of this method are being continued in 1951, and it is hoped that this method will prove a possible tool for controlling Johnson grass in stubble.

A number of new chemicals were tried on a small scale in cane fields. Of these, CMU has shown possibilities, but needs considerable study because of its extreme lasting power in the soil even in small amounts. However, preliminary tests indicate 20-30 lbs. per acre will kill large Johnson grass plants.

Evidence is accumulating from plots where Johnson grass is controlled that a fallow plowing, plus a plant and 1st stubble crop where no new Johnson grass seed are added to the soil, will reduce seed in badly infested lands to a reasonable number. This means if the plantation operator can get by one cane cycle, he should find the problem such that

Table 1—Effect of seed treatment on yields of plant cane (Summary of 4 years tests with 5 varieties). Planted Sept., Oct., Nov.

Year planted	Yields in tons of clean cane per acre: Check	(37 tests) 1% Tersan	Diff.	Check	(26 tests) 1% Phygon	Diff.	Check	(29-tests) 1-500 Puratized	Diff.
Co. 290									
1946	18.4	20.3	1.9	18.4	21.2	2.8	18.4	24.1	5.7
	22.3	25.7	3.4	22.3	26.1	3.8	22.3	23.2	0.9
	17.5	24.6	7.1	17.5	20.1	2.6	17.5	22.6	5.1
	14.6	20.6	6.0	----	----	----	----	----	----
1947	31.9	33.4	1.5	31.9	36.2	4.3	31.9	38.7	6.8
	28.3	38.8	10.5	28.3	37.0	8.7	28.3	32.6	4.3
	37 3	41.8	4.5	37.3	48.5	11.2	37.3	40.9	3.6
	25.1	30.7	5.6	----	----	----	----	----	----
1948	31.2	33.2	2.0	31.2	32.4	1.2	31.2	35.4	4.2
	27.3	30.9	3.6	27.3	28.5	1.2	27.3	31.9	4.6
	28.9	33.3	4.4	28.9	33.7	4.8	28.9	38.1	9.2
	33.8	37.9	4.1	----	--	----	33.8	36.4	2.6
1949	18.1	21.9	3.8	18.1	20.7	2.6	18.1	21.8	3.7
	23.3	25.2	1.9	23.3	25.4	2.1	23.3	27.0	3.7
	13.9	15.0	1.1	13.9	15.2	1.3	13.9	15.5	1.6
	–*20.2	22.9	2.7	20.2	23.8	3.6	20.2	25.2	5.0
	–*23.2	25.5	2.3	23.2	25.5	2.3	23.2	29.3	6.1
Ave.	24.4	28.3	3.9	24.4	28.2	3.8	25.0	29.5	4.5
%increase			16			16			18
C. P. 29-320									
1946	19.1	23.6	4.5	19.1	22.0	2.9	19.1	24.1	5.0
	18.5	22.9	4.4	18.5	18.7	0.2	18.5	21.0	2.5
	19.1	20.2	1.1	19.1	17.4	–1.7	19.1	21.0	1.9
	17.5	18.0	0.5	----	----	----	----	----	----
	29.8	32.8	3.0	----	----	----	----	----	----
Ave.	20.8	23.5	2.7	18.9	19.3	0.4	18.9	22.0	3.1
%increase			13			2			11
C. P. 34-120									
1946	18.4	18.4	0.0	----	----	----	----	----	----
1947	30.2	39.4	9.2	----	----	----	----	----	----
1948	34.7	35.8	1.1	----	----	----	34.7	40.0	5.3
1949	15.8	16.5	0.7	15.8	16.0	0.2	15.8	19.0	3.2
Ave.	24.8	27.5	2.7	15.8	16.0	0.2	15.3	29.5	4.2
%increase			11			1			17
C. P. 36-13									
1948	11.0	8.8	–2.2	11.0	17.2	6.2	11.0	17.7	6.7
	9.1	15.9	6.8	9.1	17.2	8.1	9.1	12.0	2.9
	16.1	17.7	1.6	16.1	17.5	1.4	16.1	25.7	9.6
1949	19.9	22.3	2.4	19.9	20.7	0.8	19.9	22.8	2.9
	12.3	12.6	0.3	12.3	12.7	0.4	12.3	15.8	3.5
	–*11.9	14.3	2.4	11.9	12.2	0.3	11.9	15.7	3.8
	*16.4	16.8	0.4	16.4	16.2	–0.2	16.4	18.3	1.9
Ave.	13.8	15.5	1.7	13.8	16.2	2.4	13.8	18.3	4.5
%increase			12			17			33

Table 1—Continued. Effect of seed treatment on yields of plant cane (Summary of 4 years tests with 5 varieties). Planted Sept., Oct., Nov.

Year planted	Yields in tons of clean cane per acre: Check	(27-tests) 1% Tersan	Diff.	Check	(26-tests) 1% Phygon	Diff.	Check	(29-tests) 1-500 Puratized	Diff.
C. P. 36-105									
1946	14.9	16.2	1.3	----	----	----	----	----	----
1947	34.1	40.8	6.7	----	----	----	----	----	----
1948	31.2	35.4	4.2	----	----	----	31.2	34.5	3.3
1949	11.6	13.8	2.2	11.6	11.9	0.3	11.6	15.1	3.5
Ave.	23.0	26.6	3.6	11.6	11.9	0.3	21.4	24.8	3.4
%increase			16			3			16
Average all tests									
4 years	21.8	25.1	3.3	20.1	22.8	2.7	21.5	25.0	3.5
%increase			15			13			16

* Cane was not stripped of leaves before treating and planting.

Table 2—Comparative performances of 3 fungicides used is cane seed piece treatments in 26 tests over 4 years.

	Check	1% Tersan	1% Phygon	1-500 Puratized Agric. Spray
Yields in tons per acre	20.1	23.0	2.8	24.4
Increase in tons per acre	----	2.9	2.7	4.3
No. times 1st in 26 tests	----	4	3	19
No. times increase given in 26 tests	----	25	24	26

Table 3—Increase in weight of cane dipped in water (Stripped and unstripped) in 1950.

Variety	Wt. of stripped cane. Before dipping	30 seconds after removing	30 seconds after draining	Wt. of unstripped cane Before dipping	30 seconds after removing	30 Seconds after draining
Co. 290	187.0	191.5	189.0	214 0	235.5	226.0
C. P. 29-116	219.5	236.0	223.0	221.5	239.0	235.5
C. P. 34-120	173.5	178.0	175.0	213.0	232.5	226.0
C. P. 36-13	180.5	184.5	182.5	186.0	204.0	199.5
C. P. 36-105	197.0	204.0	199.5	191.0	208.5	203.5
Total	957.5	994.0	969.0	1025.5	1119.5	109.5
% water		3.81	1.20		9.17	6.33

Table 5.—Yields of cane from treated and untreated whole canes and 3 eye pieces.

Year planted	Yields in tons per acre					
	Checks		Tops & bottoms		Whole Cane	
	Whole cane	Tops & bottoms	1% Tersan	1-500 Puratized Agric. spray	Tersan 1%	1-500 Puratized Agric. spray
Co. 290						
1948	33.8	29.8	35.0	38.2	37.9	36.4
1949	13.9	13.8	15.3	14.8	15.0	15.5
Ave.	23.9	21.8	25.2	26.5	26.5	26.0
Difference		—2.1	+1.3	+2.6	+2.6	+2.1
C. P. 34-120						
1948	34.7	32.3	32.1	36.8	35.8	40.0
1949	15.8	14.0	15.8	19.7	16.5	19.0
Ave.	25.3	23.2	24.0	28.3	26.2	29.5
Difference		—2.1	—1.3	+3.0	+0.9	+4.2
C. P. 36-105						
1948	31.2	31.3	32.6	34.3	35.4	34.5
1949	11.6	11.5	13.2	13.3	13.8	15.1
Ave.	21.4	21.4	22.9	23.8	24.6	24.8
Difference		—0.0	+1.5	+2.4	+3.2	+3.4
Average 6 tests						
2 years	23.5	22.1	24.0	29.2	26.7	26.8
Difference		—1.4	+0.5	+2.2	+2.7	+3.3

Table 4—Amount and cost of chemicals for seed treatment of sugarcane (3-1/2 tons cane per acre)

	Stripped cane		Unstripped cane	
	30 sec. after removing	30 sec. after draining	30 sec. after removing	30 sec. after draining
% increase in weight	3.81	1.20	9.17	6.33
Amt. water per 3 1/2 tons	266.7 lbs.	84.0 lbs.	641.9 lbs.	443.1 lbs.
Amt. Puratized per 3 1/2 tons	1/2 pt.	1/5 pt.	1 /14 pt.	9/10 pt.
Cost of Puratized per 3 1/2 tons	$0.59	$0.24	$1.47	$1.06
Amt. Tersan per 3 1/2 tons	2.67 lbs.	.85 lbs.	6.42 lbs.	4.43 lbs.
Cost of Tersan per 3 1/2 tons	3.20	1.02	7.70	5.32
Amt. Phygon per 3 1/2 tons	2.67 lbs.	.85 lbs.	6.42 lbs.	4.43 lbs.
Cost of Phygon per 3 1/2 tons	$4.00	$1.28	$9.60	$6.65

Table 6—Comparative yields of canes inoculated with red rot fungus and check canes in 1949-1950. (Yields in tons per acre).

Variety	Tons per acre			
	Check	Inoculated	Difference	% reduction
Co. 290	33.6	6.0	—27.6	82.1
C. P. 43-33	18.6	15.2	—3.4	18.3
C. P. 43-47	18.8	16.2	—2.6	13.9
C. P. 44-154	15.2	11.6	—3.6	23.7
C. P. 45-122	17.0	14.2	—2.8	16.5
C. P. 45-184	17.0	14.9	—2.1	12.3
C. P. 46-51	16.7	13.8	—2.8	17.4
C. P. 47-193	14.9	14.5	—0.4	2.7

Table 7—Reaction of cane varieties to red rot fungus in 1950 (Inoculated November 12, 1949).[1]

	Examined on		
	January 24, 1950	February 18, 1950	March 15, 1950
Co. 290	S	S	S
C. P. 36-13	R	R	R
C. P. 36-179	R	R	R
C. P. 43-33	R	R	R
C. P. 43-47	R	R	R
C. P. 44-92	M. R.	M. R.	M. R.
C. P. 44-101	M. R.	R	R
C. P. 44-132	------	M. S.	M. S.
C. P. 44-153	----	M. R.	M. R.
C. P. 44-154	M. R.	M. R.	M. R.
C. P. 44-155	M. S.	M. S.	M. R.
C. P. 45-73	R	R	R
C. P. 45-119	M. S.	M. R.	M. R.
C. P. 45-122	M. R.	M. R.	M. R.
C. P. 45-125	M. R.	M. R.	M. R.
C. P. 45-137	M. S.	M. S.	M. S.
C. P. 45-150	S	S	S
C. P. 45-153	S	S	S
C. P. 45-184	M. S.	M. S.	M. S.
C. P. 46-40	M. S.	S	S
C. P. 46-51	M. R.		M. S.
C. P. 46-193	R	M. R.	M. R.
C. P. 47-193	M. S.	M. R.	M. R.

[1] Ratings in descending order. R—resistant. M. R.—moderately resistant. S—susceptible; M. S.—moderately susceptible.

Table 8—Johnson grass seedling control in large plots of plant cane in fallow plowed land in 1950.

Basic treatment [1]	Average of all tests[2] No. J. grass plants per foot drill	Percent control
Check (hoed)	1 each 1.8 ft.	----
2, 4-D[3]	1 each 7.2 ft.	75.0
2, 4-D + flame cultivation (shaved)	1 each 15.2 ft.	88.1
2, 4-D + flame cultivation (not shaved)	1 each 23.3 ft.	92.3
TCA[4]	1 each 34.2 ft.	97.6
2, 4-D + pentachlorophenol[5]	1 each 14.8 ft.	87.8
2, 4-D + aromatic oil[6]	1 each 17.1 ft.	84.8

[1] Johnson grass counts made August, 1950. All plots hand rogued before layby.
[2] Plots at Evergreen, McCall and Cinclare.
[3] Two drill sprays and one blanket spray of 2,4-D at 2 lbs, acid equivalent per acre.
[4] 2 applications of TCA as drill spray at 3 1/3 lbs. pure TCA + 2,4-D at 2 lbs. acid equivalent (2/3 lbs. on drill) in second spray.
[5] 2 drill applications of pentachlorophenol + 2,4-D and 1 blanket spray of 2,4-D. Pentachlorophenol 2 gallons 10% strength in oil.
[6] 2 applications of oil at 5 gallons acre on drill + 2,4-D and layby blanket spray of 2,4-D. (Only 1 plot at Cinclare of this treatment).

Table 9—Effect of chemicals and Johnson grass seedling control on stands of plant cane in 1950

Basic treatment[1]	Average of tests No. stalks per acre (August) Check (hoed)	treated
2,4-D	30,601	48,122
2,4-D + flame cultivation (shaved)	29,012	41,488
2,4-D + flame cultivation (not shaved)	30,601	55,624
TCA	30,601	51,751
2,4-D + pentachlorophenol	30,601	39,732
2,4-D + aromatic oil	38,206	38,560

[1] Same plots as table 8: Basic treatment same.

Table 10—Effect of Johnson grass control and chemicals on yields of cane and sugar per acre in plant cane plots in 1950.

Test [1]	Tons cane acre[2]				Lbs. 96_ sugar acre			
	Check	2,4-D	2,4-D + flame	TCA	Check	2,4-D	2,4-D + flame	TCA
Cinclare	23.53	23.42	24.43	24.72	3697	3786	4125	3992
Diff.		—.11	%.90	+1.19		+89	+428	+235
Evergreen	5.83	19.82	25.33	29.76	912	3518	4496	4205
Diff.		+13.99	+1950.	+23.93		+2606	+3584	+3293
Evanhall	24.13	27.98	29.96	27.68	3650	4242	4915	4541
Diff.		+3.85	+5.83	+3.55		+592	+1265	+891
All tests	17.83	23.74	26.57	27.39	2753	3849	4512	4246
Diff.		+5.91	+8.74	+9.56		+1096	+1759	+1493

[1] Basic treatment as in Table 8.
[2] Yields of clean cane and sucrose analyses from mills.

Table 11—Yields of cane and 96° sugar from plant cane and 1st stubble crops of large scale experiments planted in fall of 1949 at 3 plantations.

Crop	Tons of cane to acre[1] Check (hoed)	2,4-D + flame cult	TCA[2]	Lbs. 96° sugar to acre Check (hoed)	2,4-D + flame cult	TCA
Cinclare						
Plant cane	24.32	32.85	22.70	4368	4976	3878
1st stubble	15.96	24.79	17.36	2562	3821	2756
Total	40.28	57.82	40.06	6930	8797	6634
Diff.	-----	+17.54	— .22	----	+1867	— 296
Westover						
Plant cane	32.95	34.24	2987	5972	6177	5700
1st stubble	30.56	35.07	30.02	6387	7069	7639
Total	63.51	69.31	66.89	12359	13246	13339
Diff.	-----	+ 5.80	+ 3.38	----	+ 387	+ 980
Evergreen						
Plant cane	4.62	23.93	22.92	743	3887	3502
1st stubble	4.59	27.25	33.45	534	3742	4760
Total	9.21	51.18	56.37	1277	7629	8263
Diff.	-----	+41.97	+47.16	----	+6352	+6986

[1] Basic treatment same as given in Table 8.
[2] TCA used at 10 lbs. per acre pure chemical actual application on drill twice (too high a rate for two applications).

Table 12—Effect of TCA on Johnson grass, cane yields and sugar per acre in infested stubble cane in 1950. TCA applied after shaving and off-barring

Test	Lbs. pure TCA per acre applied on 24" drill Check	3-1/3	6-2/3	10
	Per cent coverage row by Johnson grass			
Evergreen 1	100.0	11.5	9.0	8.5
Evergreen [1]	100.0	6.5	9.5	5.5
McCall 1	45.0	13.0	5.5	3.0
McCall 2[1]	41.0	3.5	2.0	7.0
Average		8.6	6.5	6.0
	Yields of cane in tons per acre			
St. Delphine	4.38	10.20	12.55	16.38
Evergreen 1	16.90	22.25	26.90	22.73
Evergreen 2[1]	15.83	19.98	17.93	22.63
McCall 1	15.66	20.02	22.84	24.56
Averages	13.21	18.11	20.06	21.58
Differences		+ 4.91	+6.85	+8.37
	Yields of 96° sugar per acre			
St. Delphine	846	1670	2360	4052
Ever6reen 1	3318	4202	4799	4052
Evergreen 2[1]	2970	3806	3494	4056
McCall 1	2096	2703	3095	3759
Averages	2308	3095	3436	3732
Differences		+787	+1128	+1424

[1] Johnson grass hoed clean and TCA applied. Check hoed at same time.

the intensity of control measures now necessary can be reduced to a reasonable level.

Miscellaneous

In addition to the above, antibiotic studies were continued, emphasizing a survey of the various bacteria and fungi in the soil and their antibiotic activity with respect to cane root rot. The effects of chemicals on sucrose were tried in the fall. Results with the chemicals were negative, perhaps due to the high sucrose present in cane the past fall.

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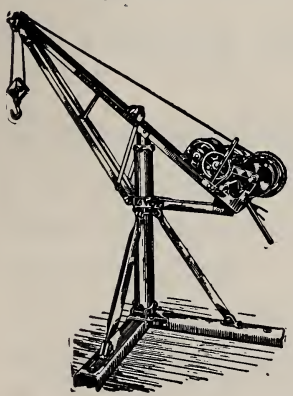

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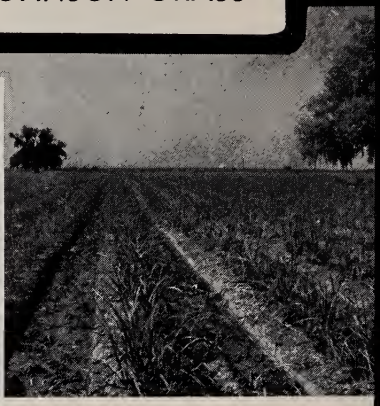
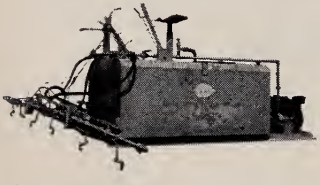


Mr. Bergeron's cane field today after 3 years of cultural and chemical weed control. Notice clean field, free of Johnson Grass



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Dave Bergeron

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THE SUGAR BULLETIN

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Pusher Cultivator—See page 390

THE
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ANDREW W. DYKERS, Managing Editor

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UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

BY A. W. DYKERS

A New General Manager

The Executive Committee of the American Sugar Cane League met in special session on Wednesday, August 22nd and selected a new General Manager for your organization.

He is Mr. Gilbert J. Durbin, who for many years has been an executive of the Production and Marketing Administration (P&MA) with headquarters in Baton Rouge, La.

Mr. Durbin is scheduled to take charge of the affairs of your League on the first of October and we will tell you more about him in the September 15th issue of *The Sugar Bulletin.*

Mr. Voorhies Remains

You will of course be glad to know that the present General Manager of the League, Mr. Marcel J. Voorhies, whose health has been under par for the past year, has consented to remain with the League in an advisory capacity. He will be around to help Mr. Durbin with the many and complex problems that are constantly confronting the General Manager of the American Sugar Cane League.

The Special Committee composed of Mr. L. A. Borne, Chairman, Mr. Stephen C. Munson, Mr. T. M. Barker, Mr. F. A. Graugnard, Jr., and Mr. Wallace C. Kemper, that was appointed last January to work on the personnel problems of the New Orleans and Washington offices, has disbanded after completing its assignment. They were commended by the Executive Committee for a job well done.

Blackstrap Ceilings

Despite the fact that at present market prices sugarcane is not up to parity, the Administration is going ahead with its plans to put a ceiling price on Blackstrap Molasses.

Mr. C. S. Churchill, who represents the Louisiana Sugar Industry through the American Sugar Cane League on the Blackstrap Molasses Advisory Committee, was called to Washington on August 22nd and attended a meeting of that Committee. He reports that the Government will probably announce a Blackstrap Molasses ceiling price before the first of October.

Mr. Churchill would not even guess what the ceiling price would be but he did say that the way the men talked in Washington made him think that it would not be less than last season's average price of 29.2297 cents a gallon.

Our Mailing List

With this issue we begin sending *The Sugar Bulletin* to what, remembering our lady readers, we will refer to here as our "revised mailing list'. (Privately we have another name for it).

Every year the young lady who handles this job has to check factory grower lists containing over 10,000 names to see who is new in the business and who has quit.

Every year she removes about 3,000 old names and adds an equal, or greater, number of new names to the list.

Every year we (meaning the writer) develop a bad case of nervous indigestion when we see the old plates taken off the list because we know that the law of averages says that some of them have been removed in error.

Every year some folks get mad which is, of course, very understandable.

This year we decided to try something new. We have mailed a letter to every person who has been removed from the list asking that they tell us if we have made a mis-

(Continued on Page 399)

LOUISIANA'S FRIEND DR. E. W. BRANDES, SUGAR PLANT IMPROVER, RETIRES

Dr. Elmer W. Brandes, long one of the world's leading sugar plant scientists, and rejuvenator of the mosaic-ruined sugarcane industry in Louisiana more than 20 years ago, retired from the U. S. Department of Agriculture on July 31st. For seven of the more than 30 years of crop-improving scientific work he headed the Division of Rubber Plant Investigations as well as the Division of Sugar Plant Investigations.

A plant pathologist, Dr. Brandes started working on banana diseases in the Caribbean region and finally was a familiar explorer and participant in scientific meetings in the world's principal sugar-crop areas. He was given one of the Department's Distinguished Service Awards in 1949.

Born at Washington, D.C., Brandes took his scientific training at the Michigan Agricultural College, the University of Michigan, and Cornell University.

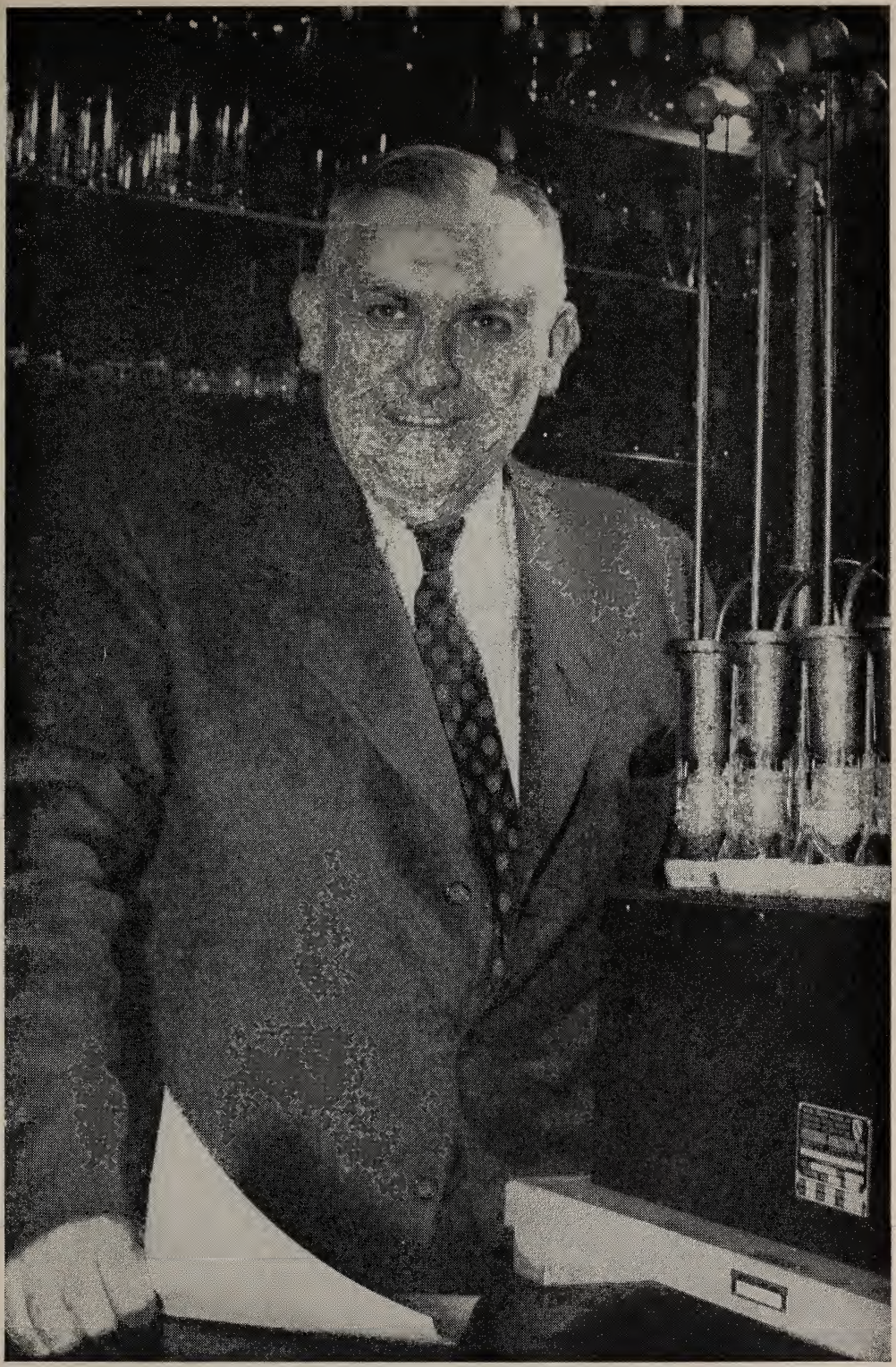
His first work with the Department was with the Federal Experiment Station in Puerto Rico in 1915-16. From 1919 he was continuously with the Department to the present. He had been with the American Expeditionary Forces in France in 1918-19. As a plant explorer, he has collected both wild and cultivated plants, and as a plant breeder has improved them, creating new varieties of high-yield and disease resistance of particular importance in the American tropics and subtropics.

His outstanding accomplishments, recognized by agriculturists and plant scientists of many countries, are the guidance of research in the Sugar and Rubber Divisions that conquered curly-top of sugar beets, mosaic of sugarcane, and leaf disease of the Para rubber tree, the three chief threats to continued existence of these industries. His personal research achievements are numerous and important. They include the creation of mosaic resistant hybrid sugarcanes used throughout the world and the combining of tropical and temperate zone species by breeding to make a new type of sugarcane adapted to subtropical conditions in the Southern States. More than 20 years ago the Chief of the Bureau of Plant Industry said, "but for his work, the sugarcane industry of the southern United States would probably now be bankrupt."

Dr. Brandes is the author of scores of Government scientific reports and bulletins, and articles in scientific and trade journals. Important basic contributions on plant physiology and plant growth, include establishing the fact that for optimum development there is a required balance of light and temperature and that there is an inherent adaptation of plants to the geographic latitudes of their origin. He made studies proving that external heat treatment of sugarcane stems, the "seed cane" used for commercial planting, caused a reduction of plant hormones and a striking acceleration of growth.

His travels, mostly in the interest of improvement of sugar and rubber crops, have taken him to all tropical areas of the World, where he became acquainted with research men and experiment stations and explored the jungles. He was among the first to use airplanes to reach difficult regions in the search for plants—once carried a Papuan pygmy tribesman to Australia and back by hydroplane as a reward for assistance in plant hunting.

Dr. Brandes in his retirement will live with his wife and daughter in Florida.



DR. ELMER W. BRANDES

DR. C. H. WADLEIGH TO HEAD SUGAR PLANT RESEARCH IN USDA

Dr. Robert M. Salter, chief of the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering, announced on August 1st the appointment of Dr. C. H. Wadleigh of the U. S. Salinity Laboratory, Riverside, Calif., to head the Division of Sugar Plant Investigations. He succeeds Dr. E. W. Brandes who has retired after many years of outstanding work in sugar plant research.

As of August 1st, Dr. Wadleigh was responsible for studies in the breeding of improved varieties of sugar plants, better cultural and harvesting practices, increased seed production, and related investigations.

At the U. S. Salinity Laboratory during the past 10 years, and at the Arkansas Agricultural Experiment Station from 1936 to 1941, Dr. Wadleigh made an outstanding record in three fields of study—plant physiology, biochemistry, and statistics. His investigations have dealt with the mineral nutrition of plants, carbohydrates and nitrogen metabolism of plants, water relations, and salt tolerance. His findings on the salt tolerance of major crops grown under irrigation in the West represent an important contribution to the knowledge of plant-soil moisture relations as conditioned by salinity. They have provided irrigation farmers a basis for planting and water-use methods that minimize the injurious effects of accumulated salts. This research has had to do with many of the principal crops of the irrigated area, including sugar beets.

The new Division chief is 43 years old. A native of Gilbertsville, Mass., he did undergraduate work at Massachusetts State College. He earned his master's degree in horticulture at Ohio State University, his doctorate in plant physiology at Rutgers.

Dr. Wadleigh is a member of a number of scientific societies. He has recently been elected president of the American Society of Plant Physiologists. He is a fellow in the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and a member of Sigma Xi, Honorary scientific fraternity. Dr. Wadleigh is married and has three daughters and one son.

THE COVER PICTURE

Pictured on the cover of this issue is a *Pusher Cultivator* invented by Mr. Leon J. Landry, of New Iberia, La., who needs no introduction to the readers of *The Sugar Bulletin.*

Mr. Landry has mailed us an article on the Pusher Cultivator written by Gladys C. Case, a feature write for *The Advertiser* of Lafayette, La., in which he explains the cultivator as follows:

"It pushes the soil into the roots of sugar cane giving it support and protection from freezes in order to produce a good stubble crop. It eliminates too much pruning of the cane roots produced by the usual deep cultivation. It leaves a three or four inch mulch in the furrows which in turn allows the roots of one row of cane to mesh with the next row thereby getting more fertilizer out of the soil. This is all to the benefit of the cane, producing greater yield at less cost per acre."

Years ago Dr. W. C. Stubbs, who headed the first real Louisiana Sugar Experiment Station, advocated shallow cultivation to preserve the root system of the canes and Mr. Landry's *Pusher Cultivator* is designated to do this.

A conventional three-row cultivator can be converted to the "pusher type" at a cost of approximately $75.00.

MR. MYERS EXPLAINS THE PRICE OF SUGAR

Editor's note: The following report is by Mr. Lawrence Myers, head of the Sugar Branch of the Production and Marketing Administration. Mr. Myers wrote this article for the August 15th issue of THE SUGAR BULLETIN but we were unable to include it in that issue because of lack of space.

Recently the domestic sugar market has been showing the reactions typical of the aftermath of a heavy buying wave and the immediate reactions to the ending of war scare buying in the world market. Although fundamental changes have occurred in the world sugar situation, the market's recent reaction does not necessarily reflect the trends for the remainder of the year.

Domestic distribution during May at 1,094,000 tons was the highest for that month on record, and was only 94,000 tons below the peak that occurred in July last year following the outbreak of fighting in Korea. The heavy buying in May this year represented a prudent accumulation of stocks for the heavy summer consuming season. In this manner consumers were insuring themselves of adequate supplies for summer regardless of strikes, transportation difficulties, or other factors that might occur to curtail shipments during the summer season. Since consumers had already laid in a large part of their summer supplies, it was not to be expected that they would continue to buy at the May rate.

Developments in the world market have represented only a partial return to normalcy. The world sugar market had shown inflationary tendencies throughout the year as war scare buying, hoarding, and other factors caused many foreign buyers to purchase with little regard to prices.

In late June the price of world raw sugar reached 8.05 cents per pound, f.a.s. Cuba, which was approximately 2.30 cents per pound above the Cuban value of quota sugar for sale to the United States. By July 7 the price of world sugar had declined to 5.95 cents per pound, f.a.s. Cuba, whereas the duty-paid New York price of raw sugar had declined to 6 cents per pound, equivalent to around 5 cents per pound, f.a.s. Cuba. Despite the great decline in the world price of sugar, the f.a.s. Cuba price for world sugar, therefore, was still close to 1 cent per pound higher than the Cuban price for U. S. quota sugar.

Prices for the remainder of this year will reflect the evaluation of future conditions rather than those of the past few weeks. Although the beet harvest in Europe will become an increasingly important factor in the world market during coming weeks, and the European beet crop should largely meet requirements in that continent until the new Caribbean crops become available, supplies of old crop sugar for the world market are nearly exhausted.

In the domestic market it appears that actual consumption is running at a high level. It is much too early to determine whether consumers, industrial users, and distributors may wish to reduce or increase their year-end stocks. Certainly, however, the loss in distribution in comparison with last year which occurred during July was to have been expected. Until world conditions are more stable than they are at present, it will be unsafe to let supplies run too low.

SUGARCANE DISEASE WORK AT THE HOUMA STATION DURING 1950

Report to the Contact Committee of the American Sugar Cane League, Houma, Louisiana, June 14, 1951.

Prepared by E. V. Abbott,[1] Principal Pathologist, Division of Sugar Plant Investigations, Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering, Agricultural Research Administration, United States Department of Agriculture.

The work of the pathologists at the Houma Station during the past year was concerned primarily with propagation, disease testing and initial selection of seedlings grown from seed received from the cane breeder; testing for disease resistance and study of adaptability to Louisiana of approximately 300 foreign varieties; and strains of diseases, including strains of the mosaic virus, losses caused by the leaf disease, brown spot, and the use of fungicidal treatments for the control of seed cane rots. The more important results are briefly summarized in this report.

Disease Testing and Initial Selection Work

A general summary of the disease testing and selection work for 1950 appears in table 1.

Single stool nurseries. The initial selection work in the large seedling progenies became a joint pathology-agronomy undertaking last year, and the agronomist participated in the assignment of new C. P. numbers together with the breeder and pathologist. More critical judgment of seedlings from the agronomic standpoint in the early stages thus made possible should result in some reduction in the percentage of replantings from the original nurseries, and in the assignment of fewer C. P. numbers, thereby reducing the total volume of work beyond the single stool stage with resultant savings in land, money and time of personnel.

From the 38,045 surviving seedlings of the '48 series single stools, 323 or 0.8 percent were selected for increase to 8-foot plots. This was somewhat lower than the percentage selected from comparable material in previous years and resulted from the higher standards adhered to in making the selections, as well as from the fact that few selections were made from several of the previously untested progenies in this series. Fifty-eight percent of the selections came from crosses comprising only 20 percent of the total number of seedlings.

From 123 crosses of the '49 series, 23,437 seedlings were transplanted to the field. Selections will be made from them in the fall of 1951. As a result of the poor breeding season during the past winter, only 4700 seedlings of the '50 series were available for transplanting to the field this spring.

Teche Test. The seedlings planted at Katy Plantation near Franklin in the fall of 1949, in cooperation with the Department of Plant Pathology of L. S. U., for the purpose of determining whether any not selected at either Houma or Baton Rouge might show adaptability to that area, made fairly good growth, and in November selections for replanting were made jointly by representatives of the two stations. Hand refractometer Brix readings were made on 76 of the 186 seedlings in the nursery, and sucrose analyses of 5-stalk samples were later made on 34 of the best of these, which were also replanted in 18-foot plots. In the fall of 1950, 58 additional selections from Baton Rouge and 10 from Houma were added to the nursery there.

Storage of true sugarcane seed.

Last year it was reported to the Committee that true sugarcane seed of several crosses that had been stored the previous year at 0° F. had given excellent germination after a year's storage. In January of this year additional lots of this stored seed were planted, and after two years' storage germination was still excellent, with vigorous seedlings emerging in from 3 to 5 days after planting. This discovery may have two important applications in the breeding work: (1) in seasons favorable for seed production, when an excess of seed is produced over that which can be handled currently, some of the seed can be stored for use in years of low seed production, and (2) the bulk of the seed of new experimental crosses can be stored for one or more years while the cross is being evaluated in field studies, and then used if the combination proves desirable.

Enough seed has been retained in storage to continue the experiment over several more years.

Foreign Varieties

Of the approximately 300 foreign varieties tested during the year, 256 were grown in the field, 116 as plant cane and 135 as stubble. Included were 7 P.O.J. varieties, 9 from Coimbatore, and 10 from Barbados. Most of them were being tested as potential breeding canes rather than as commercial prospects, although the possibility of commercial adaptability in Louisiana is always kept in mind. None of those tested showed commercial promise. The results of tests on 20 varieties that made enough growth or were of such type as to justify a sucrose analysis appear in table 2.

Florida Varieties

Continuing cooperative arrangements with the Florida Agricultural Experiment Station and the U. S. Sugar Corporation at Clewiston, Florida, 62 varieties from the former and 5 from the latter were received for testing during the year. They are subject to our routine disease resistance tests and observed for possible adaptability in Louisiana.

Disease Investigations

Mosaic

In recent years there have been several instances of the occurrence in Louisiana of mosaic in varieties rated as resistant to this disease. For the most part only unreleased varieties were concerned, but during the past two years fairly high percentages of mosaic (20-30 percent) have been found in two important commercial varieties, C. P. 34/120 (at Cinclare) and C. P. 36/105 (at Raceland). In nearly all of these instances of what may be termed "unusual" occurrence of mosaic, the strain of the virus concerned was identified as Strain A. In addition to the two varieties mentioned, this strain has been obtained from one or more stools of C. P. 44/155 (Elm Hall), C. P. 44/101 (Cinclare), Co. 290 (Billeaud's), and in unreleased varieties at Southdown, Raceland, Alma, Cinclare, and Elm Hall. It constituted approximately 8 percent of 37 collections identified from Louisiana during 1950. While this number of collections is not large enough to permit conclusive generalizations regarding strain prevalence and distribution, it is sufficient to indicate the increasing prevalence of this strain since it was not identified in the surveys made in the State in the 30's, the results of which were reported in U.S.D.A. Technical Bulletin 955.[2]

Strain A of the mosaic virus is more infective than the other strains, i.e., if 100 plants of a given variety were inoculated with each of the known strains, a higher percentage of "takes" would be expected with Strain A. There is little information available as to its effect on yields of cane since experiments that have been conducted in the past were with other strains of the virus. Obvious stunting of both C. P. 34/120 and C. P. 36/105 in-

fected with this strain has been observed in the field. In the fall of 1950, a test was planted at Houma with C. P. 36/105 to determine the effect of this strain on yields of that variety. This strain is also being included in inoculation tests to determine the resistance of new C. P. varieties.

The mosaic strain survey made during the past year also indicated that Strain D of the virus, which was the most prevalent one in Louisiana when Co. 281 was a leading commercial variety, has been superseded by Strain B, which was then and still is more common on Co. 290. Thus, change in varieties may be accompanied by changes in strains of disease organisms present.

In spite of the fact that a hitherto rare strain of the mosaic virus is becoming more prevalent and is occurring on varieties rated as resistant to the disease, it is believed that the present commercial varieties are sufficiently resistant to the disease that no serious problem of mosaic control in them will arise. However, it may mean that some attention will have to be given to mosaic control in varieties that were believed to be so resistant that such would not be necessary. With C. P. 36/105 and C. P. 34/120 where mosaic has appeared in them, it is believed this can be accomplished by selecting fields for seed cane that are free of infection or have only a low infection, without the necessity of roguing. Where mosaic is present in these varieties, however, it is important that fields to be used for seed be inspected, and preferably not later than June before the cane becomes too tall for ready identification of mosaic.

Brown Spot

Unusual loss from the leaf-spotting disease, brown spot, occurred in Louisiana during 1950 on the susceptible variety, C. P. 36/105. This resulted from the absence of freezing weather during the previous winter which permitted the fungus to overwinter in an active state on living plants and thus to start development on the new crop several months earlier than usual. Experimental results showed a loss of approximately 12 percent in sugar per acre where infection was comparable to that occurring commonly in commercial fields. Less injury is anticipated in 1951 owing to the cold winter which has prevented the abundant overwintering of the fungus which occurred in 1950.

In surveys, the disease was found to be commonly present on C. P. 36/105 in the southeastern parishes (south of Plaquemine and east of the Atchafalaya), although some farms and fields were inspected in this area where it was not observed. West of the Atchafalaya it was found to be prevalent in St. Mary, Iberia and St. Martin parishes, although here again it was not observed in some fields. It was found on one of three farms inspected in Lafayette parish and was not present in fields inspected in Vermilion parish. In the northern parishes, the disease was observed on only one plantation out of nine inspected, and there the infection was very light.

Important commercial varieties in Louisiana are classified as follows with respect to resistance to brown spot: resistant, Co. 290, C. P. 29/116, C. P. 29/120, C. P. 29/320, C. P. 36/13, C. P. 36/183, C. P. 44/101 and C. P. 44/155; moderately resistant, C. P. 34/120; moderately susceptible, C. P. 43/47; susceptible, C/ P. 36/105.

Further information regarding brown spot will be found in an article in *The Sugar Bulletin* for February 1, 1951.

Seed Treatment Tests

Field experiments to determine the possibility of improving stands by treating seed cane with fungicides at the time of planting were continued during the year.

In one experiment, 5-eye seed pieces of Co. 290 selected for freedom from mosaic were dipped in

solutions of the following fungicides prior to planting: Aretan, Cop-O-Zinc, 4 "Crag" fungicides, Dithane, Microgel, Nu-Z, Phygon XL, Puratized Agricultural Spray, Puratized Apple Spray, Parzate, Spergon W, and Tersan. A uniform number of seed pieces were planted in each 1/300-acre plot, with 8 replications of each treatment. The experiment

Table 1. Summary of testing and field examination of seedlings in the pre-C. P. stage, new C. P. numbers, parent and foreign varieties at the Houma station during 1950.

Classification	No. examined in field	No. inoculated with mosaic	No. inoculated with red rot	Number Tested[1]					Number replanted as		C.P. numbers assigned
				Sucrose C. P. candidates	Sucrose Pre-C. P. candidates	Brix Single stools	Both Controls	Total	Pre-C.P. candidates	C.P. candidates	
Pre-C. P. Varieties											
'43 Series from Houma	25			3			4	15			1
'45 Series from Canal Point	34			11			6	26			3
'45 Series from Houma	37			20			117	596		8	43
'46 Series from Houma	1157		45	92	387		18	133			12
'46 Series from Canal Point	273		4	31	84		40	195		26	6
'47 Series from Houma	529		26	14	141		58	144		44	
'48 Series from Canal Point	674	671	41		86	866[2]	100	966	349		
'48 Series from Houma	38,151										
'49 Series from Houma	23,437	28,138									
Totals	64,317	28,809	116	171	698	866	345	2,080	349	78	65
Parent and Foreign Varieties											
Miscellaneous importations	315	302	165		17		23	37		1	
C. P. Varieties											
In pathology plots:											
'48 Series	162		14				18	172			
'49 Series	64	45	45				3	67			
Grand Totals	64,858	29,156	340	171	715	866	389	2,356	349	79	65

[1] Sucrose analyses were made by L. G. Davidson.
[2] Hand refractometer Brix.

Table 2. Field, disease and laboratory ratings on 20 foreign varieties tested at the Houma Station during 1950. (List selected from a total of 256 foreign varieties studied in the field during the year.)

Imp. No.	Variety	Field Ratings[1]						Red Rot[2] Rating	Analyses						Sucrose[3] % Control	
		Stand		Growth		Lodging	% Mosaic		Plant cane			1st stubble				
		P.C.	1st stub.	P.C.	1st. stub.				Brix	Suc.	Wt.	Brix	Suc.	Wt.	P.C.	1st stub.
1212	Barbados 4214	4	4	+4	2	2—3	20	4	12.41	9.00	2.4				78	
1213	Barbados 35245	3	3	5	4	1	0	2	12.35	7.96	2.3	13.81	10.17	2.1	60	71
1214	Barbados 37175	5	4	5	3	2	80	4								
1418	Barbados 43341	4		3		2	0	3	14.12	10.52	2.6				74	
1408	Barbados 44341	4		3			0	3	14.72	11.61	2.4				82	
1245	Co. 351	5	4	5	5	4	0	1								
1115	Co. 419	2	3	—3	2	2—4	0	4	15.56	12.49	2.8	15.96	12.60	1.8	108	88
932	Co. 421	2	3	—3	2	2—3	0	4	14.40	10.43	3.1	15.11	11.38	2.8	90	79
1370	Co. 608	3		4		1	+[4]	3	15.92	13.12	1.6				93	
1263	Formosa 107	4	5	4	5	1	0	4	13.40	11.39	1.4				98	
1265	Formosa 109	4	4	4	5	2—5	0	4	13.70	9.47	2.1				82	
1273	Formosa 131	5	2	5	3	3	30	3				18.67	16.20	2.4		113
1274	Formosa 132	4	5	—4	5	2	0	3	14.70	12.02	2.4				104	
1298	P. O. J. 2761		6		6		Tr.	1								
1299	P. O. J. 2801	4	4	6	5		0	1								
1300	P. O. J. 2803		6		5		0									
1301	P. O. J. 2876		6		7		0	1								
1302	P. O. J. 2946	4	5	6	5		0	1								
1303	P. O. J. 2967		5		5		0	1								
1304	P. O. J. 3016	4	4			2	0	3								

[1] 1-2: Very good
3 : Good
4 : Fair
5 : Poor

[2] 1: Resistant
2: Mod Resistant
3: Susceptible
4: Very Susceptible

[3] Average of Co. 281, C. P. 34/120 and C. P. 36/105

[4] Mosaic in greenhouse only.

was planted on September 27, 1949 in heavy soil in good tilth. Stand counts were made in the spring and weights of cane were obtained on November 16, 1950. Aretan, Cop-O-Zinc, and the Puratized sprays gave increases in yield of 1 to 2 tons per acre over the untreated controls, but the difference was not statistically significant. The winter of 1950 was favorable for germination of cane and there was little loss from seed rots. It is to be expected that under such favorable conditions fungicides would have less value for seed treatment than when conditions for germination are unfavorable.

Tersan and Puratized Agricultural Spray were used as pre-planting dips for 5-eye seed pieces of mosaic-free Co. 290 planted in light soil on Banker Plantation in St. Martin Parish on September 15, 1950. There were 6 replications of 1/120-acre plots of each treatment. The soil was very dry at the time of planting and for some time thereafter, and the stands obtained were poor. However, in the spring of 1951 the stand in the Tersan-treated plots averaged 70 percent greater, and that in the Puratized-treated plots 104 percent greater than in the untreated controls. There was definite benefit from the fungicidal treatments even though germination was considerably below that necessary to produce a satisfactory stand.

C. P. 36/13 was used in another experiment planted in the fall of 1950, with Bioquin, Cop-O-Zinc, Dow 9B, Microgel, Phygon XL, and Tersan employed as one percent pre-planting dips, and Puratized Agricultural Spray at the rate of 10 cc. per gallon of water, to treat 5-eye seed pieces planted in heavy soil on September 27. A uniform number of cuttings was planted per plot, and there were 5 replications per treatment of the 1/160-acre plots. The soil was dry at the time of planting and there was no rain for three weeks. In May, 1951, the average number of "mother" shoots in the treated as compared with the untreated plots was 16 percent greater for Puratized Agricultural Spray, 21 percent for Phygon XL, and 23 percent for Dow 9B. These differences were statistically significant. The other treatments gave no increase in stand and there was a 13 percent decrease in the plots treated with Bioquin.

In an experiment conducted cooperatively with the agronomists, Arasan SF was used as a pre-planting dip for 3-eye, 5-eye, and whole stalk seed pieces of C. P. 34/120, C. P. 36/105 and C. P. 36/13 planted in light soil in the fall of 1948. Yield results were obtained from plant cane in 1949 and from stubble in 1950. In some instances fungicidal treatment of the 3-eye pieces resulted in increased yields in both plant cane and stubble, but there was no important difference in the average of all treated with all untreated plots. (The yield results for this experiment were obtained and summarized by Leo P. Hebert).

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Two experiments were conducted to determine whether there would be any benefit from applying fungicides as dusts or sprays on the seed cane after it was laid down in the row. Application by either of these methods, if effective, should be less expensive and time-consuming than dipping.

With C. P. 36/105, planted September 27, 1949, on mixed soil, Tersan was applied both as a dust and a 2 percent spray, Phygon, Spergon and Semesan were applied as dusts only, and Puratized Agricultural Spray was applied as a spray. There were 8 replications of 1/300-acre plots of each treatment. Since stands counts in the spring and summer showed no important difference between treatments, weights of cane were not obtained.

A similar test was conducted with C. P. 34/120 planted November 1, 1949 on heavy soil. Tersan, Phygon XL, Microgel and Dowicide B were used as dips before planting and as dust and a 2 percent spray on the seed after laying down in the row. A uniform number of 5-eye cuttings were planted per plot. There were 5 replications of 1/300-acre plots of each treatment. Spring stand counts and yields of cane in the fall showed no significant differences between treated plots and the untreated controls.

General Summary of Seed Treatment Tests

Field scale experiments on the use of fungicidal treatments for seed cane have been conducted at the Houma station since 1945, and some 20 fungicides have been used in different experiments. Various methods of application have been employed with seed pieces of different sizes varying from 2-eye cuttings to full length stalks. The more important commercial varieties of cane have been included in one or more experiments. The results obtained have not been consistent. Certain fungicides have given significant increases in yield

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in some tests but not in others; the majority have shown no benefit. Puratized Agricultural Spray has given the most consistent results from the standpoint of improving stands.

There was more evidence of benefit from the fungicides when conditions were unfavorable for germination than when they were favorable. This is to be expected. Weather conditions have a great influence on cane germination and on seed rotting diseases, and can not be predicted prior to the planting season. Consequently, fungicidal treatment might be beneficial in some years and not in others. Based on present information, it appears that if their use were to be adopted as a general practice, it would have to be with the idea of insurance which might reduce the hazards of obtaining a stand. But before their use can be recommended, more information is needed regarding the benefits to be derived, and practical, economical methods of application will have to be worked out.

[1] Contributions were made by members of the staff of the Division as follows: P. E. Bouchereau, Assistant Pathologist, disease ratings; R. L. Tippett, Scientific Aide, mosaic inoculations and readings, refractometer readings, keeping records and summarizing data; L. P. Hebert, Associate Agronomist, field selections; and L. G. Davidson, Associate Chemist, making chemical analyses reported in Table 1.

[2] "Mosaic of sugarcane in the United States, with special reference to strains of the virus," by E. M. Summers, E. W. Brandes, and R. D. Rands.

UP FRONT

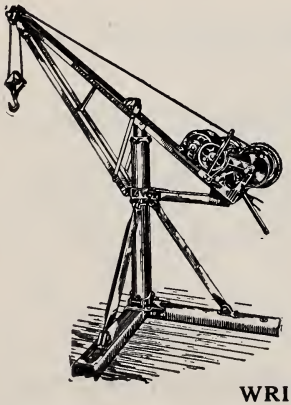
(Continued from page 387)

take in doing so. We are very grateful for the number of replies that have been received and hope that eventually we will achieve our desired goal which is that *every member* of the American Sugar Cane League will receive a copy of *The Sugar Bulletin* twice a month.

Sugar Act Passes

The Bill to amend and extend the Sugar Act of 1948, the purposes of which have been thoroughly covered by Mr. Josiah Ferris, manager of the Washington Office of your League, in recent issues of *The Sugar*

Speed the Harvest



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NEW ORLEANS, U. S. A.

Bulletin, has now been passed by both the House and the Senate and is on the desk of the President awaiting his signature.

Opposition to the Bill in both the House and the Senate was negligible, which speaks well for the cooperative efforts of all of the Domestic sugar producing interests.

The Washington representative of the American Sugar Cane League was a leader in the delicate task of steering the Bill through the proper legislative channels that have placed it on the desk of the President, and he is to be complimented for a job well done.

A New Agent

Mr. John Wiggin, General Manager of the Castagnos Cane Loader Co., Inc., of Donaldsonville, La., has asked us to state that the Mattingly Tractor and Implement Co., of Thibodaux, La., has been appointed a distributor of Castagnos products in the parishes immediately adjoining Thibodaux.

The Mattingly people have been doing business in Thibodaux for a long time and need no introduction to the readers of *The Sugar Bulletin.*

Chadwick Confirmed

The regular monthly meeting of your League's Executive Committee, held in New Orleans on July 25th, 1951, confirmed the appointment of Mr. W. S. Chadwick of Bayou Goula, Louisiana, to succeed his late father as a member of their group.

Farm Bureau Thanked

A meeting of the Louisiana Farm Bureau Federation was held in Alexandria, La. on July 30th, 31st and August 1st and was attended by Mr. F. A. Graugnard, Jr., Mr. Bronier Thibaut, and Mr. Marcel J. Voorhies as the official representatives of the American Sugar Cane League.

The Executive Committee of your League has gone on record as officially thanking the Louisiana Farm Bureau Federation for its support at the Wage Price Hearing in Thibodaux, La. on July 11th.

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THE SUGAR BULLETIN

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ol. 29 NEW ORLEANS, LA., SEPTEMBER 15, 1951 No. 24

Announcing The

TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL MEETING

of the

AMERICAN SUGAR CANE LEAGUE

of the

U. S. A., Inc.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27th, 1951

MEZZANINE FLOOR, MONTELEONE HOTEL

New Orleans, La.

Meeting Convenes at 1:30 P. M.

At this meeting there will be an election of Officers and Members of the Executive Committee to serve during the ensuing year.

All Members of the League Will Please Consider This as an Official Notice To Attend

THE
SUGAR BULLETIN

414 Whitney Bldg., New Orleans 12

MARCEL J. VOORHIES, Editor
ANDREW W. DYKERS, Managing Editor

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JOSIAH FERRIS, Manager

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UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

BY A. W. DYKERS

1951 Wage Determination

The 1951 Wage Determination has been issued by the PMA and we will print it in its entirety in the October 1st issue of *The Sugar Bulletin.* The Determination has left unchanged the basic wage rates for all classes of workers but has granted an increase from 6.5 cents to 10 cents per 9-hour day for each full 10 cent increase in the price of raw sugar above $6.00 per one hundred pounds. Piecework rate increments have been increased proportionately. This change is in line with the recommendations made by the Grower-Processor at the hearing held in Thibodaux last July.

The recommendation of the Grower-Processor Committee for a wage differential for female sugarcane scrappers has not been included in the Determination because of "lack of data upon which to base an appropriate differential for these workers."

Proportionate Shares

The PMA ruling on *1951 Proportionate Shares* is another ruling that we will have to hold for a later issue. This one, however, will not worry you because it says that the proportionate share for the 1951 crop for each farm in the Mainland cane sugar area (Louisiana and Florida) shall be "the number of acres planted thereon for the production of sugarcane to be marketed (or processed by the producer) for the extraction of sugar or liquid sugar during the 1951 crop season." In other words, your share is what you produce.

TVA Fertilizer

A ruling by TVA that none of the fertilizer it produces is to be used this year by the Louisiana sugar industry has been vigorously protested by your League through its Washington Office, and through Senator Ellender and Congressman Willis. TVA apparently has adopted the policy that its fertilizer is to be used only for test demonstrations. It is hoped that this policy can be changed in 1952.

(Continued on page 404)

THE SUGAR ACT

Public Law 140—82nd Congress
Chapter 379—1st Session
H. R. 4521

AN ACT

To amend and extend the Sugar Act of 1948, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 202 of the Sugar Act of 1948 is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 202. Whenever a determination is made, pursuant to section 201, of the amount of sugar needed to meet the requirements of consumers, the Secretary shall establish quotas, or revise existing quotas—

"(a) For domestic sugar-producing areas, by apportioning among such areas four million four hundred and forty-four thousand short tons, raws value, as follows:

"Area	Short tons raw value
Domestic beet sugar	1,800,000
Mainland cane sugar	500,000
Hawaii	1,052,000
Puerto Rico	1,080,000
Virgin Islands	12,000

"(b) For the Republic of the Philippines, in the amount of nine hundred and fifty-two thousand short tons of sugar as specified in section 211 of the Philippine Trade Act of 1946.

"(c) For foreign countries other than the Republic of the Philippines,

(Continued on page 412)

GILBERT J. DURBIN APPOINT GENERAL MANAGER OF THE AMERICAN SUGAR CANE LEAGUE

On October 1st, 1951, Mr. Gilbert J. Durbin will become the General Manager of the American Sugar Cane League of the U.S.A., Inc. Mr. Durbin was selected to fill this high position by the Executive Committee of the League when that body met in special session in New Orleans on August 22nd, 1951.

Mr. Durbin was unanimously recommended as the man most suited for the exacting task of guiding the destinies of the League by a Special Committee that was appointed in January to look into the reorganization of the New Orleans and Washington offices. He succeeds Mr. Marcel J. Voorhies, who has been relieved, at his own request, because of failing health.

Mr. Gilbert Joseph Durbin was born in Gilliam, Louisiana, on January 6, 1914. In 1931 he was graduated from high school, at Belcher, Louisiana and in June 1935 received a Bachelor of Science degree in Agriculture from Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College.

He was selected as the Outstanding Senior in the L. S. U. College of Agriculture in 1935.

From September 1935 to February 1945, he served in various positions with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and the Agricultural Adjustment Agency, including the position of state administrative officer in Louisiana and chief of the marketing quota section of the AAA Southern Region Office in Washington, D. C.

In 1945 and 1946 he assisted his partner in managing two retail feed and seed stores owned by the partnership in Monroe and West Monroe, Louisiana. He served as Associate Agronomist in 1947 and Radio Editor in 1948 for the Louisiana Agricultural Extension Service.

He was fieldman in Southwest Louisiana for the Production and Marketing Administration in 1949, and in January 1950 was appointed state executive officer for the PMA in Louisiana, a position he has held since that date.

Among the programs administered by the PMA are the Sugar Program, Agricultural Conservation Program, price supports, and crop insurance.

Mr. Durbin received a Master of Science degree in Agricultural Economics from Louisiana State University in August 1951.

Mr. Durbin is married and has two daughters, Elaine age nine and Doris age seven. Mrs. Durbin is the former Rachel Wallice O'Quin of Alexandria, La.

UP FRONT

(Continued from page 403)

The Annual Meeting

Thursday, September 27th is the day on which the Annual Meeting of your League will be held this year and *every member* of the American Sugar Cane League is invited to be present.

The meeting will be held in one of the big rooms on the Mezzanine Floor of the *Monteleone Hotel*, which is located on Royal Street just one block below Canal Street. This is the year when a new President and other officers, and a new Executive Committee, will be elected, so if you want to have a part in choosing the men who will run your League during the next twelve months attend the meeting. It starts at 1:30 in the afternoon.

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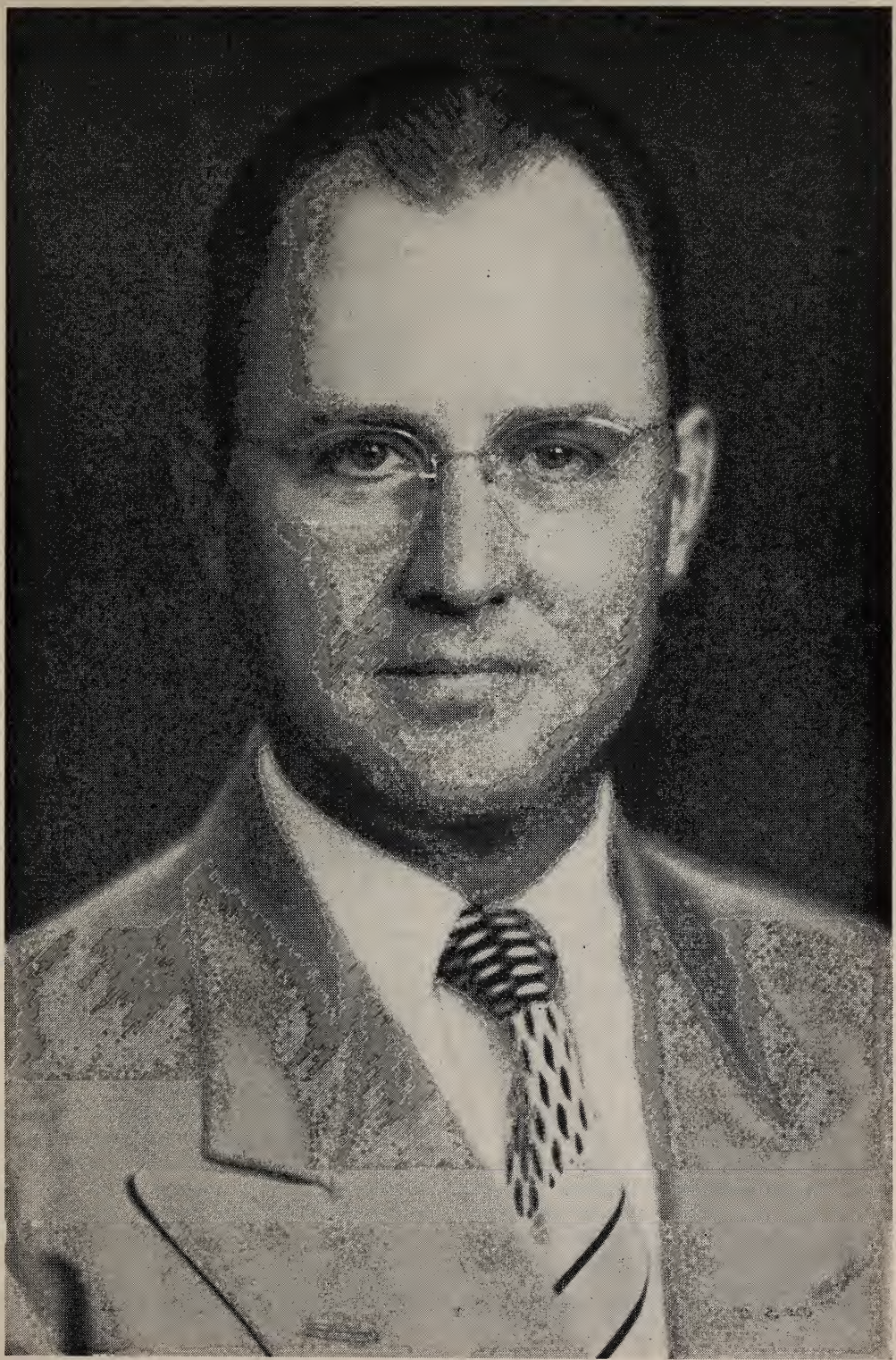

GILBERT J. DURBIN

LOUISIANA 1951 CROP SUGARCANE PRICE DETERMINATION

On September 7, 1951 the U. S. Department of Agriculture announced "fair and reasonable prices" for the 1951 crop of Louisiana sugarcane as required by the Sugar Act of 1948. The determination establishes the minimum price which a processor-producer in Louisiana must pay to be eligible for Government payments under the Sugar Act of 1948.

The price determination differs from the 1950 crop determination in the following respects:

1. Molasses payments to producers will be based on 6.9 gallons per ton of sugarcane, the average production of blackstrap molasses for the preceding five crops, instead of 6.5 gallons.

2. An alternative method of settlement is provided for sugarcane which has been frozen to the extent that recovery of raw sugar of a processor is abnormally low in relation to sucrose and purity tests.

Department officials stated that the revision in the provision for molasses settlement recognizes the change that has occurred in the production of molasses. Heretofore, molasses settlements have been based on 6.5 gallons which was the production of blackstrap molasses per ton of sugarcane when the sharing of molasses proceeds first was included in price determinations. The change to 6.9 gallons has been made so that the provisions of the price determination conform to current operations.

The second change provides an alternative method of payment for sugarcane when, in the event of a general freeze such as occurred in 1950, generally accepted sucrose and purity tests become unreliable for determining the normal sugar recovery for a processor.

Officials also pointed out that the determination follows in all major respects the recommendation of the Louisiana Grower-Processor Committee that there be no change in the sharing relationship established by the 1950 fair price determination.

The official draft of the determination follows:

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE
Chapter VIII—Production and Marketing Administration (Sugar Branch), Department of Agriculture
Subchapter I—Determination of Prices
(Sugar Determination 874.4)
PART 874—SUGARCANE; LOUISIANA 1951 CROP

Pursuant to the provisions of section 301(c)(2) of the Sugar Act of 1948 (herein referred to as "Act"), after investigation, and due consideration of the evidence presented at the public hearing held in Thibodaux, Louisiana, on July 11, 1951, the following determination is hereby issued:

Section 874.4 *Fair and reasonable prices for the* 1951 *crop of Louisiana sugarcane.* Processor-producers of sugarcane in Louisiana who apply for payments under the Act shall be deemed to have complied with the provisions of section 301 (c)(2) of the Act with respect to the 1951 crop, if the requirements of this section are met.

(a) *Definitions*:

For the purpose of this determination, the term—

(1) "price of raw sugar" means the price of 96° raw sugar quoted by the Louisiana Sugar Exchange, Inc.; except that if the Director of the Sugar Branch determines that such price does not reflect the true market value of sugar, because of inadequate volume, failure to report sales in accordance with the rules of such Ex-

Purity of normal juice		STANDARD SUGARCANE PURITY FACTOR[1] (Percent Sucrose in Normal Juice)															
		At least 9.50	9.70	9.90	10.10	10.30	10.50	11.00	11.50	12.00	12.50	13.00	13.50	14.00	14.50	15.00	15.50
At least—	But not more than—	But not more than 9.69	9.89	10.09	10.29	10.49	10.99	11.49	11.99	12.49	12.99	13.49	13.99	14.49	14.99	15.49	15.99
68.00	68.24	1.000	.989	.978	.967	.956	.945	.936	.929	.922	.915	.908	.901	.894	.887	.880	.873
68.25	68.49	1.005	.993	.982	.971	.960	.949	.941	.934	.927	.920	.913	.906	.899	.892	.885	.878
68.50	68.99	1.010	.998	.987	.976	.965	.954	.946	.939	.932	.925	.918	.911	.905	.899	.893	.887
69.00	69.49	1.015	1.003	.992	.981	.970	.959	.950	.943	.936	.929	.922	.915	.909	.903	.897	.891
69.50	69.99	1.021	1.009	.997	.986	.975	.964	.955	.948	.941	.934	.927	.920	.914	.908	.902	.896
70.00	70.49	1.025	1.013	1.001	.990	.979	.968	.960	.953	.945	.938	.931	.924	.918	.912	.906	.900
70.50	70.99	1.030	1.018	1.006	.995	.984	.973	.965	.958	.950	.943	.936	.929	.923	.917	.911	.905
71.00	71.49	1.035	1.023	1.011	.999	.986	.977	.969	.962	.954	.947	.940	.933	.927	.921	.915	.909
71.50	71.99	1.040	1.028	1.016	1.004	.993	.982	.974	.966	.959	.951	.945	.938	.932	.926	.920	.914
72.00	72.49	1.045	1.033	1.021	1.009	.998	.987	.978	.970	.963	.955	.949	.942	.936	.930	.924	.918
72.50	72.99	1.050	1.038	1.026	1.014	1.003	.992	.983	.975	.967	.960	.954	.947	.940	.934	.928	.922
73.00	73.49	1.055	1.043	1.031	1.019	1.007	.996	.987	.979	.971	.964	.958	.951	.944	.938	.932	.926
73.50	73.99	1.060	1.048	1.036	1.024	1.012	1.000	.991	.984	.976	.968	.962	.955	.948	.942	.936	.930
74.00	74.49	1.065	1.052	1.040	1.028	1.016	1.004	.995	.988	.980	.972	.966	.959	.952	.946	.940	.934
74.50	74.99		1.057	1.044	1.032	1.020	1.008	1.000	.992	.984	.977	.970	.963	.956	.950	.944	.938
75.00	75.49		1.062	1.049	1.036	1.024	1.012	1.004	.996	.988	.981	.974	.967	.960	.954	.948	.942
75.50	75.99			1.054	1.041	1.028	1.016	1.008	1.000	.992	.985	.978	.971	.964	.958	.952	.946
76.00	76.49			1.059	1.046	1.033	1.020	1.011	1.004	.996	.988	.981	.974	.967	.961	.955	.949
76.50	76.99				1.051	1.038	1.025	1.015	1.008	1.000	.992	.985	.978	.971	.965	.959	.953
77.00	77.49				1.054	1.041	1.028	1.019	1.011	1.004	.996	.989	.981	.975	.969	.963	.957
77.50	77.99					1.045	1.032	1.023	1.015	1.008	1.000	.993	.985	.979	.973	.967	.961
78.00	78.49					1.049	1.035	1.027	1.019	1.011	1.003	.996	.989	.982	.976	.970	.964
78.50	78.99						1.039	1.031	1.023	1.015	1.007	1.000	.993	.986	.980	.974	.968
79.00	79.49						1.042	1.035	1.026	1.018	1.010	1.003	.996	.989	.983	.977	.971
79.50	79.99							1.039	1.030	1.022	1.014	1.007	1.000	.993	.987	.981	.975
80.00	80.49							1.043	1.033	1.025	1.017	1.010	1.003	.996	.990	.984	.978
80.50	80.99								1.037	1.029	1.021	1.014	1.007	1.000	.994	.988	.982
81.00	81.49								1.040	1.032	1.024	1.017	1.010	1.003	.997	.991	.985
81.50	81.99									1.036	1.028	1.021	1.014	1.006	1.000	.994	.988
82.00	82.49									1.039	1.032	1.024	1.017	1.009	1.003	.997	.991
82.50	82.99										1.035	1.027	1.020	1.013	1.007	1.000	.995
83.00	83.49										1.038	1.030	1.023	1.016	1.010	1.004	.998
83.50	83.99											1.033	1.027	1.019	1.013	1.007	1.000
84.00	84.49											1.036	1.030	1.022	1.016	1.010	1.004
84.50	84.99												1.033	1.025	1.019	1.013	1.007
85.00	85.49													1.028	1.022	1.016	1.010

[1] Factors applicable to higher sucrose and purity of the normal juice than shown in this table shall be determined by the same method of calculation used to compute the factors specified and shall be furnished by the Louisiana State Office of the Production and Marketing Administration, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, upon request.

change or other factors, he may designate the price to be effective under this determination.

(2) "Price of blackstrap molasses means the price per gallon of blackstrap molasses quoted by the Louisiana Sugar Exchange, Inc.; except that if the Director of the Sugar Branch determines that such price does not reflect the true market value of blackstrap molasses, because of inadequate volume, failure to report sales in accordance with the rules of such Exchange or other factors, he may designate the price to be effective under this determination.

(3) "trash" means green or dried leaves, loose sugarcane tops, attached sugarcane tops at or above the green leaf roll, dirt and all other extraneous material which is representative of the quantity of sugarcane from which the sample for trash determination is taken.

(4) "salvage sugarcane" means sugarcane containing either less than 9.5 per cent sucrose in the normal juice or less than 68 purity in the normal juice.

(5) "actual sugarcane" means sugarcane as delivered by a producer to a processor-producer.

(6) "standard sugarcane" means sugarcane free of trash, containing 12 per cent sucrose in the normal juice with a purity of at least 76.50 but not more than 76.99.

(b) *Basic price*:

(1) The basic price for standard sugarcane shall be not less than $1.06 per ton for each one cent of the average price of raw sugar determined in accordance with whichever of the following options is agreed upon: (i) the simple average of the daily prices of raw sugar for the week in which the sugarcane is delivered; or (ii) the simple average of the weekly prices of raw sugar for the period October 5, 1951 (or the Friday within the first week of actual trading), through January 31, 1952; *Provided.* That the average price of raw sugar as determined under subdivisions (i) or (ii) of this subparagraph may be reduced by not more than the following:

(a) 0.065 cent for mills located north of Bayou Goula between the Atchafalaya and Mississippi Rivers and southeast of New Iberia west of the Atchafalaya River; or

(b) 0.10 cent for mills located north and west of New Iberia west of the Atchafalaya River.

(2) The basic price for salvage sugarcane shall be as agreed upon between the processor-producer and the producer.

(c) *Conversion of actual sugarcane to standard sugarcane*:

Except for salvage sugarcane, actual sugarcane shall be converted to standard sugarcane as follows:

(1) By deducting the weight of trash from the combined weight of sugarcane and trash delivered;

(2) By multiplying the net quantity of sugarcane determined pursuant to subparagraph (1) of this paragraph by the applicable quality factor in the following table:

Percent sucrose in normal juice [1]	Standard sugarcane quality factor
9.5	.60
10.0	.70
10.5	.80
11.0	.90
11.5	.95
12.0	1.00
12.5	1.05
13.0	1.10
13.5	1.15
14.0	1.20
14.5	1.25

[1] Intermediate points within the scale are to be in proportion. Points above 14.5 percent sucrose in normal juice are to be in proportion to the immediately preceding interval.

and (3) By multiplying the adjusted quantity determined pursuant to subparagraph (2) of this paragraph by the applicable purity factor in the following table:

(d) *Molasses payment*:

Except for salvage sugarcane there shall be paid for each ton of actual sugarcane, minus trash, an amount equal to the product of 6.9 and one-half of the average price per gallon of blackstrap molasses in excess of 6 cents. The average price of blackstrap molasses shall be either the simple average of the daily prices for the week in which the sugarcane is delivered or the simple average of the weekly prices of blackstrap molasses for the period October 5, 1951 (or the Friday within the first week of actual trading) through January 31, 1952, as agreed upon between the processor-producer and the producer.
(c) *General*:

(1) The sucrose and purity of the normal juice shall be determined by acceptable methods of analysis on actual sugarcane, such methods to be subject to the approval of the Louisiana State Office of the Production and Marketing Administration.

(2) Because of decreased boiling house efficiency deductions may be made from the payment for frozen sugarcane accepted by the processor-producer provided such deductions are at rates not in excess of 1.5 per cent of the payment, computed without regard to the molasses payment, for each 0.1 cc. of acidity above 2.50 cc. of N/10 alkali per 10 cc. of juice but not in excess of 4.75 cc. (intervening fractions are to be computed to the nearest multiple of 0.05 cc.). Frozen sugarcane testing in excess of 4.75 cc. of acidity shall be considered as having no value. Sugarcane shall not be considered as frozen, even after being subjected to freezing temperature, unless and until there is evidence of damage having taken place because of the freeze, such evidence to be certified by the Louisiana State Office of the Production and Marketing Administration.

(3) In the event a general freeze results in abnormally low recoveries of raw sugar by processor-producer in relation to the sucrose and purity tests of sugarcane, payment for such sugarcane may be made by mutual agreement between the producer and the processor-producer, subject to approval by the Louisiana State Office of the Production and Marketing Administration: *Provided*. That the payment for each ton of actual sugarcane, minus trash, delivered by a producer shall be not less than an amount equal to the total returns from raw sugar and molasses actually recovered from such sugarcane, determined on the basis of the simple average of the weekly prices of raw sugar and blackstrap molasses for the period October 5, 1951 (or the Friday within the first week of actual trading) through January 31, 1952, less an amount not to exceed $3.00 per actual ton for processing and less actual costs of hoisting, field weighing and transporting such sugarcane.

(4) Costs of hoisting and weighing sugarcane, which were absorbed by the processor-producer for the 1950 crop, shall be absorbed by the processor-producer for the 1951 crop; but nothing in this subparagraph shall be construed as prohibiting negotiations with respect to the level of such absorptions, subject to the approval of the Louisiana State Office of the Production and Marketing Administration.

(5) Allowances made to producers for transporting sugarcane from the customary delivery points to the mill which were made by the processor-producer for the 1950 crop, shall be made by the processor-producer for the

1951 crop: *Provided.* That nothing in this subparagraph shall be construed as requiring the processor-producer to make allowances to producers in excess of the actual costs or rates charged by a commercial carrier for the customary method of transportation: *Provided further.* That where the only available practicable means of transportation are rail facilities and the distance to the nearest mill is in excess of 50 miles or where, because of unusual circumstances, the cost of transporting sugarcane is in excess of customary allowances, such costs may be shared by the processor-producer and the producer by agreement, subject to the approval of the Louisiana State Office of the Production and Marketing Administration.

(6) If a processor-producer and the producers delivering sugarcane to such processor-producer agree upon a plan for the hiring of inspectors whose duties shall be (i) to inspect fields of sugarcane, suggest proper methods of harvesting, and obtain adherence to cutting and delivery schedules, and (ii) to determine the trash content of all sugarcane delivered to a processor-producer, and, if the control of such inspectors is exercised jointly by the processor-producer and producers or by a general committee of processors and producers, there may be deducted from the price per ton of sugarcane an amount equal to one-half of the cost of such inspection but not in excess of 1 1-2 cents per ton of such sugarcane. Such deductions may not be made until a statement in writing setting forth the proposed plan jointly signed by authorized representatives of producers and processors has been filed with and approved by the Louisiana State Office of the Production and Marketing Administration.

(7) The processor-producer shall not reduce the return from the 1951 crop of Louisiana sugarcane to the producer below those determined herein through any subterfuge or device whatsoever.

STATEMENT OF BASIS AND CONSIDERATIONS

(a) *General*

The foregoing determination provides fair and reasonable prices to be paid by a processor-producer (i. e., a producer who is directly or indirectly a processor of sugarcane—hereinafter referred to as "processor") for sugarcane of the 1951 crop purchased from other producers. It prescribes the minimum requirements with respect to prices which must be met as one of the conditions for payment under the Act. In this statement the forgoing determination, as well as determinations for prior years, will be referred to as "price determination", identified by the crop year for which effective.

(b) *Requirements of the Act.*

In determining fair and reasonable prices, the Act requires that public hearings be held and investigations made. Accordingly, a public hearing was held in Thibodaux, Louisiana, on July 11, 1951, at which time interested parties presented testimony with respect to fair and reasonable prices for the 1951 crop of sugarcane. In addition, investigations have been made of conditions relating to the sugar industry in Louisiana. In this price determination consideration has been given testimony presented at the hearing and to information resulting from the investigations.

(c) *Background*

Determinations of fair and reasonable prices for sugarcane in Louisiana have been issued for each crop beginning with the 1937 crop. The 1937 price determination approved the basic price structure contained in sugarcane purchase contracts agreed upon between produc-

ers and processors. From that time until 1949 crop price determinations have continued in effect, with only minor modifications, the historic basic pricing structure.

In 1949 and 1950, numerous changes were made in the price determinations for Louisiana in an effort to improve the economic condition of the industry. Major changes included: (1) the basic price per ton of standard sugarcane was increased from $1.03 to $1.06 for each one cent of raw sugar price and appropriate allowances were provided for mills located in high cost freight districts. (2) a uniform quality scale was established which eliminated the use of various quality scales used in the several districts. (3) standard sugarcane was redefined as fresh and trash free, testing 12 per cent sucrose in the normal juice with a purity of at least 76.50 but not more than 76.99. (4) the provision for molasses payments was revised to permit participation by producers in returns from blackstrap molasses above the price of of 6 cents per gallon rather than above 8 cents per gallon as in previous determinations. (5) deductions for acidity and frozen sugarcane were revised to recognize the higher acidities in new varieties of sugarcane. (6) trash was defined to include all extraneous materials and the tolerance permitted under prior determinations was eliminated, and (7) the definition of salvage sugarcane was revised to include sugarcane, the normal juice of which contained less than 9.5 per cent sucrose or less than 68 purity.

The purpose of these changes, together with others of less significance, was to encourage the delivery of fresh and trash-free sugarcane, and to gear payments more closely to the quality of sugarcane delivered by individual producers. The net effect of the revisions was to return to producers as a whole about the same percentage of total returns from sugar as they received for standard sugarcane during the previous five years.

(d) 1951 *price determination*

The 1951 price determination continues the provisions of the 1950 price determination except for two changes. One is that settlement for molasses will be based on 6.9 gallons per ton of sugarcane instead of on 6.5 gallons. When molasses payments were first made a part of price determinations, producer participation was based on 6.5 gallons which was the average actual production of blackstrap molasses per ton of sugarcane for the 1938-1940 crops. Since that time changing conditions have resulted in an increase in the production of molasses so that 6.5 gallons no longer reflects current production. It is desirable, therefore, to revise the basis of settlement for molasses to conform more nearly to current production. For this purpose the average production for the five-year period 1946 through 1950 has been selected.

The second change establishes an alternative method of payment for sugarcane which has been frozen to the extent that recovery of raw sugar by a processor is abnormally low in relation to the sucrose and purity tests. Under this provision the producer and the processor may agree upon the payment for such sugarcane provided that the price shall be not less than the total value of raw sugar and molasses recovered from such sugarcane minus the actual costs of hoisting, field weighing, transportation and an amount not to exceed $3.00 per ton for processing. This alternative method of settlement will be used in the event of a general freeze in Louisiana and only upon approval of the Louisiana State Office of the Production and Marketing Administration.

At the public hearing the Louisiana Grower-Processor Committee presented a unanimous recommendation that the provisions of the 1950 price determination be continued for

the 1951 crop, except for the alternative method of payment for frozen sugarcane. The spokesman for the Committee stated that in arriving at its decision the Committee had carefully considered the relative position of processors and producers. The Committee did not believe that one year's operation under the revised provisions of the 1950 price determination provided a satisfactory basis, in the light of long-run operations, upon which to recommend sound revisions in the sharing relationship.

In this determination consideration has been given to the returns, costs, profits and related factors of the Louisiana sugar industry. Returns to producers and processors for the 1950 crop were extremely favorable as compared with previous crops because of unusually high yields and sugar content as well as the large volume of sugarcane processed. Under conditions likely to prevail for the 1951 crop it is not expected that returns will be as favorable as for the 1950 crop because of increases in producing and processing costs and the smaller crop. Although the impact of changes for the 1951 crop is expected to affect processors to a lesser degree than producers, consideration of all factors indicate that no change should be made in the basic sharing relationship for the 1951 crop.

Accordingly, I hereby find and conclude that the foregoing price determination is fair and reasonable and will effectuate the price provisions of the Act. (Sec. 403, 61 Stat. 932; 7 U.S.C. Sup. 1153. Interprets or applies sec. 301, 61 Stat. 929; 7 U.S.C. Sup. 1131).

Issued this 7th day of Sept. 1951

Charles F. Brannan
Secretary of Agriculture

THE SUGAR ACT

(Continued from page 403)

by prorating among such countries an amount of sugar, raw value, equal to the amount determined pursuant to section 201 less the sum of the quotas established pursuant to subsections (a) and (b) of this section, on the following basis:

"Country	Per centum
Cuba	96
Foreign countries other than Cuba and the Republic of the Philippines	4

"Ninety-five per centum of the quota for foreign countries other than Cuba and the Republic of the Philippines shall be prorated among such countries on the basis of the average amount imported from each such country within the quotas established for the years 1948, 1949, and 1950, except that a separate proration need not be established for any country which entered less than two per centum of the average importations within the quotas for

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such years. The amount of the quota not so prorated may be filled by countries not receiving separate prorations, but no such country shall enter an amount pursuant to this subsection in excess of one per centum of the quota for foreign countries other than Cuba and the Republic of the Philippines.

"(d) Notwithstanding the other provisions of this title II, the minimum quota established for Cuba, including increases resulting from deficits determined pursuant to section 204 (a), shall not be less than the following:

"(1) 28.6 per centum of the amount of sugar determined under section 201 when such amount is seven million four hundred thousand short ton or less; and

"(2) two million one hundred and sixteen thousand short tons, when the amount of sugar determined under section 201 is more than seven million four hundred thousand short tons.

The quotas for domestic sugar-producing areas, established pursuant to the other provisions of this title II, shall be reduced pro rata by such amounts as may be required to establish such minimum quota for Cuba."

Sec. 2. Section 204 of such Act is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 204. (a) The Secretary shall from time to time determine whether, in view of the current inventories of sugar, the estimated production from the acreage of sugarcane or sugar beets planted, the normal marketings within a calendar year of new-crop sugar, and other pertinent factors, any area will be unable to market the quota for such area. If the Secretary finds that any domestic area or Cuba will be unable to market the quota for such area, he shall revise the quotas for the domestic areas and Cuba by prorating an amount of sugar equal to the deficit so determined to the other such areas on the basis of the quotas then in effect. If the Secretary finds that

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the Republic of the Philippines will be unable to market the quota for such area, he shall revise the quotas for Cuba and foreign countries other than Cuba and the Republic of the Philippines by prorating an amount of sugar equal to the deficit so determined, as follows:

"To Cuba, 96 per centum; and

"To foreign countries other than Cuba and the Republic of the Philippines, 4 per centum.

If the Secretary finds that foreign countries other than Cuba and the Republic of the Philippines cannot fill the quota for such area, he shall increase the quota for Cuba by an amount equal to the deficit.

"Whenever the Secretary finds that any area will be unable to fill its proration of any such deficit, he may apportion such unfilled amount on such basis and to such areas as he determines is required to fill such deficit.

"(b) Whenever the Secretary finds that any country will be unable to fill the proration to such country of the quota for foreign countries other than Cuba and the Republic of the Philippines established under section 202 (c), or that any part of such proration has not been filled on September 1 of the calendar year, he may apportion such unfilled amount on such basis and to such countries as he determines is required to fill such proration.

"(c) The quota or applicable proration for any domestic area, the Republic of the Philippines, Cuba, or other foreign countries as established under the provisions of section 202 shall not be reduced by reason of any determination of a

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deficit existing in any calendar year under the provisions of subsections (a) and (b) of this section."

Sec. 3. Section 207 of such Act is amended by adding a new subsection (h) as follows:

"(h) The quota for foreign countries other than Cuba and the Republic of the Philippines may be filled by direct-consumption sugar only to the extent of 1.36 per centum of the amount of sugar determined pursuant to section 201 less the sum of the quotas established in subsections (a) and (h) of section 202: *Provided,* That each such country shall be permitted to enter an amount of direct-consumption sugar not less than the average amount entered by it during the years 1948, 1949, and 1950."

Sec. 4. Section 208 of such Act is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 208. Quotas for liquid sugar for foreign countries for each calendar year are hereby established as follows:

"Country	In terms of wine gallons of 72 per centum total sugar content
Cuba	7,970,558
Dominican Republic	830,894
British West Indies	300,000
Other foreign countries	0"

Sec. 5. Section 411 of such Act is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 411. The powers vested in the Secretary under this Act shall terminate on December 31, 1956, except that the Secretary shall have power to make payments under title III under programs applicable to the crop year 1956 and previous crop years."

Sec. 6. Section 3508 of the Internal Revenue Code (relating to termination of taxes) is amended by striking out "June 30, 1953" wherever appearing therein and inserting in lieu thereof "June 30, 1957".

Sec. 7. The amendments herein shall become effective January 1, 1953, except that sections 1 through 4 hereof shall be effective for purposes of the determinations and regulations required for the calendar year 1953.

Approved September 1, 1951.

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